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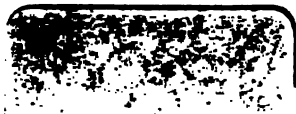
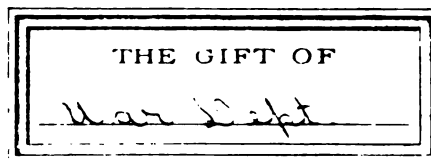
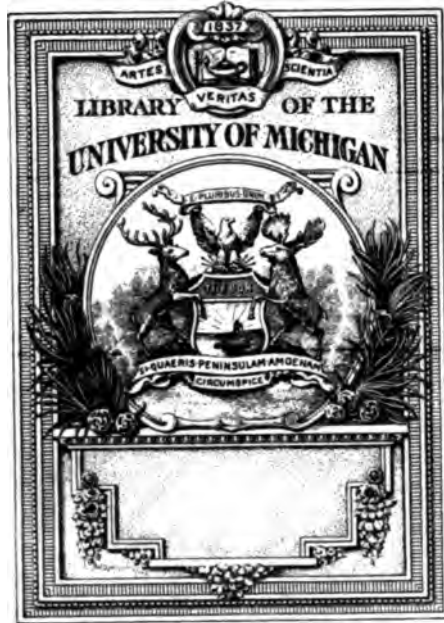
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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

WAR DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

VOLUME I.

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, CHIEF OF STAFF,
THE MILITARY SECRETARY, INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
AND JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1904.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

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Chief of Staff.
The Military Secretary.
Inspector-General.
Judge-Advocate-General.
- Volume II.....****Armament, Transportation and Supply:**
Quartermaster-General.
Commissary-General.
Surgeon-General.
Paymaster-General.
Chief of Engineers, Military Affairs.
Chief of Ordnance.
Chief Signal Officer.
Chief of Artillery.
Board of Ordnance and Fortification.
- Volume III.....****Division and Department Commanders:**
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2. Department of the Gulf.
Northern Division—
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School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery.
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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 28, 1904.

To the **PRESIDENT:**

I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this Department for the past year:

On the 7th of December, 1903, the date of the last annual report, the Army of the United States, according to the latest reports which had been received from the military departments (October 15, 1903), consisted of 3,681 officers and 55,500 enlisted men; a total of 59,181. In addition there were in the service 2,807 men of the Hospital Corps, excluded by the act of March 1, 1887, from classification as part of the enlisted force of the Army. There were also in the service 26 officers and 520 men of the Porto Rico Regiment, and 99 officers and 4,805 enlisted Philippine Scouts.

At the date of the last reports received from the military departments (October 15, 1904), the actual strength of the Regular Army was 3,744 officers and 56,439 enlisted men, distributed as follows:

Country.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
United States.....	2,892	43,570	46,462
Philippine Islands	779	11,538	12,317
Porto Rico.....	5	5	10
Hawaiian Islands	7	209	216
China.....	5	131	136
Alaska.....	53	986	1,042
Total	3,744	56,439	60,183

The distribution among the different branches of the service was as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
General officers and staff organizations.....	894	3,214	4,108
Cavalry.....	747	12,099	12,846
Artillery Corps.....	631	14,949	15,580
Infantry.....	1,472	24,074	25,546
Recruits and miscellaneous detachments.....		2,103	2,103
Total	3,744	56,439	60,183

Of the 3,744 officers, 894 belonged to the staff and 2,850 to the line of the Army. Of the staff officers, 800 were present for duty, 21 sick, 20 absent on leave, and 53 absent on detached service. Of the line officers, 2,148 were present for duty, 49 sick, 176 absent on leave, 473 absent on detached service, and 2 absent without leave, and 2 were absent in arrest.

DETACHED OFFICERS.

The character of duty performed by the 473 line and 53 staff officers on detached service, and the number so detached for each, is as follows:

The General Staff	45
Recruiting service	60
United States Military Academy	76
Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth.....	86
Cavalry and Light Artillery School, at Fort Riley	1
Artillery School, at Fort Monroe	60
School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten	15
Instructors at State colleges	36
Aids-de-camp	32
With Philippine government.....	19
With Isthmian Canal Commission.....	4
Military attachés.....	10
Observing operations Russia-Japan war.....	4
World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.....	28
With government of Porto Rico.....	1
With Porto Rico Provisional Regiment	2
Acting judge-advocates	7
With Quartermaster's Department	4
Assistants to Chief of Artillery	3
Acting inspectors-general	2
In bureaus of the War Department.....	4
At department headquarters	8

On transport service.....	6
Superintendent Carlisle Indian School.....	1
Indian agents.....	2
Acting superintendent, National Park.....	1
District of Columbia Militia.....	1
Revising Drill Regulations.....	6
Member Ordnance Board.....	1
With Cuban Artillery.....	1
Total.....	526

NOTE.—In addition to the four officers reported as observing operations Russia-Japan War, four officers of the General Staff are also on that duty.

The very heavy calls upon the line of the Army for details of officers to the General Staff, to military schools, and to other general military purposes of a useful kind, reduce the number of officers available for service with troops below the point of proper efficiency. It would be wise, therefore, for Congress to make provision for additional officers of the line. Provision can well be made by an amendment of the present law by which the detail of line officers under the rank of lieutenant-colonel to the General Staff shall be declared to create vacancies in the line. This will have the effect of adding about .25 officers to actual service with troops where they are now very badly needed.

There were also in the service 21 officers and 549 enlisted men of the Porto Rico Regiment, 100 officers and 3,978 enlisted Philippine Scouts, and 3,167 hospital corps men.

These figures show a total net increase during the year of 560.

The Army during the past year has remained virtually as organized in 1902, with the following modifications:

2 corporals and 18 privates have been added to each of the 4 troops of cavalry at Fort Myer, Va.; the enlisted strength at West Point has been increased by 7; the Signal Corps has been enlarged by the addition of 402 men, and the number of post quartermaster-sergeants has been increased from 150 to 200.

The total number of enlistments in the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904 (exclusive of the Hospital Corps and Philippine Scouts) was 27,380. Of this number 6,372 were reenlistments and 21,008 were original enlistments.

Of the 27,380 accepted applicants 21,389 were recruited in cities, and 5,991 at and in the vicinity of military posts and camps; 23,464 were native born; 3,662 were of foreign birth; 32 were born in the Philippine Islands and were enlisted for band musicians, and 222 were born in Porto Rico.

Of the 27,380 accepted applicants 25,846 were white Americans; 1,248 were colored Americans; 32 were Indians; 222 were Porto Ricans, and 32 were Filipinos. 589 were enlisted for the staff departments and 26,791 for the line.

In making these 26,791 enlistments for the line of the Army the recruiting officers examined 110,243 men, of whom 83,452, or about 76 per cent, were rejected as lacking in either mental, moral, or physical qualifications. 2,285 of these were rejected as aliens and 4,608 as illiterates.

During the fiscal year 461 native Filipinos were enlisted for the Philippine Scouts.

The number of men enlisted for the Hospital Corps was 845.

The aggregate of all enlistments and reenlistments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, including the Hospital Corps and the Philippine Scouts, was 28,686.

The Military Secretary reports that the probable number of enlisted men who will be entitled to increased pay for length of service during the next fiscal year, under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved August 4, 1854 (sec. 1284, Rev. Stat.) and May 15, 1872 (sec. 1281, Rev. Stat.)—that is to say, the men who will be serving under reenlistment after the expiration of one or more terms of service—will be 27,742, or about one-half of the total enlisted strength of the Army, and of these 10,883 men will have had a continuous service of five years and upward.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

During the past year the troops have been principally engaged in the regular routine of military duties in garrisons, and they have participated in practice marches, encampments, and maneuvers. They have not been in action, except for a few encounters with the savage Moros in the Philippines, rendered necessary by their defiance of the law in Mindanao and Jolo. In one of these actions a detachment of infantry was ambushed, resulting in the loss of 2 officers and 13 enlisted men out of 39 men engaged.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

On January 15, 1904, a general rearrangement of military commands was established, which organizes the territory of the United States geographically into five grand military divisions, each of which is subdivided into two or more military departments. A major-general is in command of the divisions, and the departments, with one exception, are under the command of a brigadier-general.

The Atlantic coast, the Gulf coast as far as Louisiana, the Canadian frontier as far as Lake Erie, and the States lying east of a line extending from Erie, Pa., to Mobile, Ala., comprise the Atlantic Division, which is divided into the Department of the East and the Department of the Gulf.

The great stretch of country drained by the Ohio, the Missouri, and the upper Mississippi valleys, and the States along the Canadian frontier from Lake Erie to western Montana comprise the Northern Division, which is divided into the Department of the Lakes, the Department of the Missouri, and the Department of Dakota.

The lower Mississippi Valley, and the Southwestern States and Territories, the Gulf coast of Louisiana and Texas, and the States on the Mexican frontier, comprise the Southwestern Division, which is divided into the Department of Texas and the Department of the Colorado.

The Pacific coast line, embracing the States on the Pacific slope, those drained by the Columbia River, the Territory of Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands, comprise the Pacific Division, which is divided into the Department of California and the Department of the Columbia.

The Philippine Division includes all the islands in the Philippine Archipelago, and is divided into the Department of Luzon, the Department of the Visayas, and the Department of Mindanao.

Under the new arrangement the department commander continues to exercise most of the functions heretofore vested in him, being responsible for the sanitation of posts and camps, and for the discipline, shelter, supply, and instruction of troops within the limits of his department. The duties of the division commander pertain to the higher functions of command. He originates, directs, or approves military operations in the several departments embraced by his division, and gives particular attention to all matters pertaining to the inspection of the troops, including the organized militia and the military

departments of colleges, universities, and other institutions of learning, within the limits of his division. He has supervision of maneuvers, when authorized by the War Department, and is charged with the duty of making a thorough study of the frontier pertaining to his division, and the preparation of plans for mobilization and concentration of all the forces of his command—regular, volunteer, and militia.

HEALTH, COMFORT, AND MORTALITY.

Continuance of the gradual but decided improvement in the condition of troops which has been noted since sanitary matters have received the attention due them is shown by the lower rate of admission to sick report per thousand of strength of the whole Army for disease and injury during the last calendar year, as compared with 1902. Notwithstanding the fact that a mean strength of 25,379 troops were on foreign service during the year, only 629 deaths occurred from all causes in the entire Army—American and native troops—equal to a rate of 9.30 per thousand as compared with 15.49 for the previous year.

Of this death rate more than 15 per cent was due to cholera in the Philippines—an accidental and temporary condition. The significance of these figures becomes more apparent when it is known that the census of the United States for 1890 gives an average death rate of 8.95 per 1,000 for adult males of the military ages, 20 to 45 years.

Discharges for disability numbered 1,582, equivalent to a rate of 23.39 per thousand men. While the rate of discharge for disability remained as high as last year, the death rate shows a decided improvement, being slightly more than half the rate of 1902.

In the United States the admission rate during 1903 for disease and injury was reduced from 1,343.77 per thousand to 1,206.89, and the death rate was reduced from 7.83 to 5.94.

In the Pacific Islands and China there was a vast improvement over the exceptionally high rates of last year, the rate of admission to sick report being 1,879.54 per thousand men, while the death rate was 15.74 per thousand. These rates are less than the low figures of 1901, when the corresponding statistics for admission and deaths were 1,928.14 and 17.96 per thousand.

The small amount of cholera in the Philippine Islands as compared with the previous year speaks well for the untiring efforts of the army medical officers in preventing its spread among the troops

serving at the island stations, and to their successful efforts in this direction the improved mortality rates in the Philippines are no doubt largely due.

The sanitary improvements in the condition of the soldiers have gradually lessened the rates of sickness and mortality since the war with Spain, and the rates of sickness and mortality in the calendar year 1903 more nearly approach those of 1897, when the low death rate of 5.11 was recorded, than at any time since the outbreak of the war.

The overcrowded condition of barracks and quarters in the United States still continues, though in a lessened degree. With the construction of new buildings and the repair of old ones the sanitary conditions among the troops will become such that diminished rates of sickness and mortality may confidently be expected.

The food and clothing supplied to troops, and the barracks and quarters furnished at home and abroad have been satisfactory, and all troops have been paid with promptness and regularity, monthly payments prevailing except in the Department of Mindanao, where bimonthly payments continue on account of lack of transportation facilities. It is no exaggeration to say that the troops of the United States are the best fed, best clothed, and best sheltered troops in the world.

The clothing allowance for the American soldier is of the amplest, both in quantity and quality, the ration furnished has long been the surprise and wonder of military men of foreign nations, and that the private in the United States Army, who receives \$13 per month, is well paid can be seen from the following statement showing the pay of privates in other countries:

	Per month.
Austria-Hungary	\$0.73
France	1.74
Germany	2.50
Great Britain	7.14
Japan .....	.60
Russia .....	.12

CONSTRUCTION WORK AT MILITARY POSTS.

In the establishment and development of military posts in the United States, to meet the requirements of our enlarged Army, there has been expended during the past year a total sum of \$10,037,924.88

for construction and repair of barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, and miscellaneous buildings, and for improvements on military reservations.

In general, so far as these expenditures relate to inland military posts, they have been made in accordance with the plan recommended by the Board of General Officers convened by Special Orders No. 261, of 1901, whose report was printed by Congress as House Document No. 618, 57th Congress, 1st session. The Board did not consider the subject of artillery posts at seacoast defenses.

In addition to the expenditures for construction enumerated above, \$488,985.27 have been expended for construction and repair of buildings, plumbing, heating and lighting, gymnasium apparatus, furniture, etc., from the appropriation of \$500,000 made by act of Congress, approved March 2, 1903, for continuing the construction, equipment and maintenance of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, and amusement rooms, and gymnasium. This makes a total expenditure of \$1,500,000 for this purpose, the annual appropriations of \$500,000 made by Congress for the past three years being now practically exhausted. It is estimated that with an additional appropriation of \$667,000 it will be possible to complete the work of fully equipping all posts in the United States not yet provided with buildings of the character indicated.

An appropriation of one-half of this sum (\$333,500) is asked for in the estimates for the next fiscal year as submitted to the Treasury Department for transmission to Congress.

SEACOAST DEFENSES.

Our present system of seacoast defenses based upon the report made by the Endicott Board, January 16, 1886, is now considerably more than half completed. Projects for the defense of thirty-one localities in the United States have been prepared and approved, and actual construction under these approved projects has so far advanced that twenty-five of the principal harbors now have mounted in fortifications and ready for use heavy guns and mortars sufficient to furnish an effective defense against any possible naval attack.

Since the inauguration of the present system of coast defense the total appropriations made by Congress for carrying out the work

aggregate, in round numbers, \$110,000,000, and it is estimated that it will take \$65,000,000 more to complete the work, as shown by the following table:

Appropriations heretofore made.

For fortification (Engineer Corps).....	\$42,597,926.93
For armament (Ordnance Department).....	52,860,638.00
For electrical appliances (Signal Corps).....	1,183,200.00
For barracks, quarters, etc. (Quartermaster's Department)	13,006,855.68
Total.....	\$109,648,620.61

Estimates of cost of completing work.

For fortification (Engineer Corps).....	\$21,306,565.98
For armament (Ordnance Department).....	28,546,170.00
For electrical appliances (Signal Corps).....	3,434,222.01
For barracks, quarters, etc. (Quartermaster's Department)	12,059,124.02
Total.....	\$65,346,082.01

Up to the present time provision has been made for emplacing 334 heavy guns (including 26 temporary emplacements), 587 rapid-fire guns (including 1 temporary emplacement), and 376 12-inch mortars.

During the past fiscal year one 12-inch gun, four 10-inch guns, and 7 rapid-fire guns and 22 mortars have been mounted. Including these additions to our completed seacoast armament, the following table shows the status on June 30, 1904, of emplacements at our seacoast fortifications:

Condition of emplacements.	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	12-inch mortars.	Rapid fire.
Completed and guns mounted	93	^a 119	^b 93	350	^c 185
Ready for armament.....	8	8	3	14	^d 250
Under construction	4	6	.....	12	152
Total emplacements	105	133	96	376	587

^aIncluding original experimental 10-inch carriage.

^bTwenty-three of these which have been mounted temporarily have since been dismantled.

^cOne temporarily.

^dIncluding seventy 6-pounders not requiring permanent emplacements.

In this total are included seventy 2.24-inch rapid-fire guns on movable mounts not requiring permanent emplacements; temporary emplacements for twenty-one 8-inch B. L. rifles on modified 15-inch carriages; one temporary emplacement for 4.7-inch rapid-fire gun; five temporary emplacements for 8-inch guns on nondisappearing carriages, and the emplacement for the original experimental 10-inch disappearing carriage.

These temporary emplacements were built during the war with Spain from the "national defense" funds. The 8-inch guns will be transferred from time to time to permanent emplacements as these are completed, and a number of them have already been so transferred. While it is proposed eventually to disarm these temporary emplacements, they can again be used in case of emergency, and have for this reason been included in the foregoing enumeration.

The project for seacoast defenses, as modified and developed to date, calls for a heavy armament of 364 guns of 8, 10, and 12 inch caliber, and 524 mortars of 12-inch caliber, and a rapid-fire armament of 1,296 guns, ranging in caliber from 2.24-inch to 6-inch. From an examination of the foregoing table showing the status on June 30, 1904, of emplacements at our coast fortifications, it will be observed that appropriations have already been made for emplacements and guns as follows: 334 heavy guns (8, 10, and 12 inch), 376 mortars (12-inch), and 587 rapid-fire guns, and that of this number the emplacements for 305 heavy guns, 350 12-inch mortars, and 185 rapid-fire guns have been finished and the guns and mortars have been mounted. Also that the emplacements for 29 heavy guns, 26 mortars, and 402 rapid-fire guns are either ready for armament or under construction, about two-thirds of these emplacements for the heavy guns and the rapid-fire guns being completed, and more than half of the emplacements for the 12-inch mortars. Nearly all of the guns and carriages for which these emplacements are intended are already fabricated or are under manufacture.

In other words, 83 per cent of the heavy guns, 66 per cent of the 12-inch mortars, and 14 per cent of the rapid-fire guns required for our seacoast fortifications are already mounted; and in addition thereto appropriations are available for and satisfactory progress is being made in the mounting of 8 per cent of the heavy guns, 5 per cent of the 12-inch mortars, and 31 per cent of the rapid-fire guns, so that in

the near future, when the work now under way is completed, 91 per cent of the 8, 10, and 12 inch guns and 71 per cent of the 12-inch mortars—the heavy armament—and 45 per cent of the rapid-fire guns will be mounted and ready for use. It would seem from this that the armament of our seacoast fortifications is in a fairly satisfactory stage of progress.

The construction of high-power batteries for guns of 8, 10, and 12 inch caliber having progressed to a point which permits of an effective defense, it is not intended to construct many more of these emplacements until an adequate rapid-fire armament to supplement the heavier guns has been installed. The improved methods of construction, which have been developed since the construction of high-power batteries was commenced in 1890, have made necessary slight additions and modifications to the emplacements of earliest construction, consisting principally of widening the loading platforms, furnishing additional storage rooms and providing additional means of lighting gun platforms, carriages, and sights for night practice. The average cost of the desired improvements is estimated to be about \$725 per emplacement. The latest batteries leave little to be desired.

At the present time the most necessary expenditures for our seacoast defenses relate to the installation of a system of fire control and direction, including range and position finders, searchlights and electrical connections, and the completion of the system of submarine defenses. During the past year satisfactory progress has been made in these matters. As with other features of our seacoast defense, this work involves the combined action of many different departments of the Army. The utmost harmony has existed between the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Ordnance, the Chief Signal Officer, and the Chief of Artillery, all of whose departments are involved in the work.

The horizontal-base system of position finding has recently been adopted by the artillery, and boards consisting of two traveling artillery members, associated with the local artillery commanders and district engineer officers at each fortified harbor on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, have prepared the necessary schemes of base-end stations.

When finally approved by the Chief of Artillery, the installation of the stations, instruments, and cables will be conjointly prosecuted

by the Chief of Engineers, the Chief Signal Officer, and the Chief of Ordnance. For Coast Artillery fire-control installation an estimate of \$1,151,852.40 has been submitted.

For the past three years Congress has made an annual appropriation of \$150,000 for the installation of searchlights in seacoast defenses, and so far as the funds would permit searchlights and means to operate them have been provided. It is especially important that systematic installation of searchlight operation for night defense should be continued. In the estimates for the next fiscal year an item of \$200,000 has been included for this purpose.

The manufacture of seacoast carriages during the year has progressed to the extent permitted by appropriations for the purpose. One 12-inch disappearing carriage, and two 6-inch barbette carriages were completed during the year; and four 12-inch, twelve 10-inch, and seventy 6-inch disappearing carriages, forty-five 6-inch, and twenty-one 5-inch barbette carriages, and sixty-one 15-pounder rapid-fire guns and mounts, are in process of manufacture.

SUBMARINE-MINE DEFENSE.

By the army reorganization act of February 2, 1901, the torpedo defense of the seacoast was transferred from the Engineer Corps to the Artillery Corps, and at all localities at which there is an artillery post in the vicinity the apparatus has been transferred, in accordance with the provisions of the act. Under the act of June 6, 1902, the purchase of torpedo material proper, such as cables, cases, floating plant, etc., was assigned to the Artillery Corps, and the construction of the buildings, casemates, cable galleries, and cable tanks left with the Corps of Engineers.

With a few exceptions, all our harbors are now equipped with torpedo storehouses, cable tanks, and serviceable mining casemates. Some of the torpedo storehouses are of a temporary character, and many of the mining casemates are not of the latest type, and are considered by the artillery to be of insufficient size to accommodate the latest type of operating machinery and apparatus. As funds become available, the temporary storehouses will be replaced by permanent structures, and more commodious and convenient casemates will be provided.

Under the present conditions of our seacoast fortifications, the

two most essential elements of defense which should be provided in the near future and which will secure the greatest measure of public safety at the least cost are—

1. The completion of the torpedo defense of our fortified harbors and provision for a trained personnel to operate it.

2. The installation at all of our batteries of the approved range and position finding equipment and the other accessories for defense.

Torpedo defense.—The Chief of Artillery states in his report to the Chief of Staff as follows:

Recent events have particularly emphasized the value of torpedoes, which form the first line of defense of a fortified harbor. The most valuable lesson learned thus far from the Russo-Japanese war is their paramount importance for harbor protection.

The Torpedo Board reports that—

There is not at the present time a single artillery post among all the thirty or more presumably supplied with a submarine-mine equipment that is complete or even approximately complete in its equipment of material and proper buildings for caring for the material and operating the system as contemplated in and measured by the standard laid down in the torpedo manual.

The cost of completing the submarine defense is estimated by the Chief of Artillery at \$3,819,420, but, after completion, he says it is practically valueless unless we have a trained personnel to operate it, and that to-day we are substantially without such a force. Five thousand one hundred and thirty-nine officers and men is the estimate of personnel required—169 officers and 4,970 men. This will probably cost, in round numbers, \$5,000,000 in addition, making about \$9,000,000 as the estimated first cost of perfecting the submarine coast defense in buildings, material, and personnel. Additional appropriations of \$5,000,000 will, of course, be required annually thereafter for pay of the personnel. The Chief of Artillery says in this connection that—

It is interesting to note that the employment of wireless telegraphy, torpedoes both fixed and mobile, and submarines has probably changed the tactics of blockade. Blockading fleets will no longer remain near the harbor invested, but many miles away, and generally beyond sight.

Position finding.—The Chief of Artillery reports that without a position-finding equipment shots are practically wasted if fired at ships at more than two miles' range; while with our position-finding equipment our large guns are effective against the enemy at an extreme range of six miles.

This means that with a position-finding equipment the efficiency of the land armament is increased to the extent that it is possible to begin an engagement against hostile vessels at about three times the distance we could expect effective firing without it. It would seem unwise not to utilize to the fullest extent this advantage which it is said position-finders give to land guns.

Money appropriated for position-finding equipment will give a larger return in increase of artillery efficiency than for any other purpose.

General Corbin, in his annual report as commanding general of the Atlantic Division, says:

All fortifications now existing should be fully completed both as to guns and emplacements and as to accessories, and this should take precedence of new constructions.

COAST ARTILLERY.

The Chief of Artillery strongly urges that the strength of the coast artillery be increased at least one-half, and that the pay of certain enlisted men, noncommissioned officers, and privates who have qualified as gunners, be raised. At present it is difficult to keep companies recruited to their full strength. It takes nearly three years to train these men to a good degree of proficiency, at the expiration of which time the Government loses them, as very few reenlist.

The Chief of Artillery invites attention to the following extract from the annual report of General Corbin:

Above all, the greatest efforts should be made to retain in the service men who have shown themselves expert gunners, i. e., men who can actually train the gun and hit the target; not simply men who have a knowledge of the theory of gunnery. A man who can hit the target, not once, but time after time, showing thus an inborn faculty for the work, should be retained at all hazards, be he noncommissioned officer or private.

The reason given by the Chief of Artillery for the recommendation for the increase of one-half in the strength of the artillery is that the personnel now authorized for the coast artillery is not sufficient to man and serve one-half of the armament already mounted.

He says:

We have not one-half of the trained personnel required to man the armament already mounted.

At no post have we a complete installation of the approved position-finding equip-

ment and accessories, which is absolutely required to obtain the most effective work from the guns.

We are far from having a sufficient submarine mining equipment for either home or insular harbor defense, and practically we have no instructed personnel for its care and operation.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

We are in a transition state so far as our field artillery material is concerned. Excellent progress is being made in the fabrication of rapid-fire field guns and their carriages of the models lately adopted. New designs have been adopted for our siege guns and their mounts which will make them much more effective. Thus the field artillery's present conditions, so far as concerns material, appear fairly satisfactory. The Chief of Artillery reports, however, that the field artillery is not tactically sufficient for the cavalry and infantry of our permanent establishment; and that it has not a proper organization, nor sufficient officers in the different grades even for the present force.

The report of the Chief of Artillery and of his subordinates, and their strictures upon the present conditions of the coast defenses and their warning that there is need for great improvement, manifest the natural, commendable, and useful enthusiasm of those who are doing most excellent work and whose whole interest is centered on having defenses of the highest modern perfection. Their impatience at the delays attending what they regard as necessary improvements and progress is to be expected. But when conferences are held with the Chief of Staff, with the General Staff, and with heads of other bureaus trained in the art of war, and the needs of all the service and the necessity for economy in expenditure are considered, it is thought that Congress will regard the progress which is being made from year to year as all that ought to be expected, and that the main work of the coast defenses has been done, and that with the present fortifications effective defense can be made whenever exigency may arise.

It is not intended to intimate that progress ought not to be continued and that sums of money should not be spent from year to year in a gradual perfection of the present defense system, but these remarks are made to correct the erroneous impression of the defenselessness of this country in case of war, which might be conveyed unless the report of the Chief of Artillery and his subordinates is interpreted as suggested.

It is quite obvious from the statement of the Chief of Artillery that the number of artillerymen in the service should be increased; but this does not, it seems to me, require that the Army as a body should be increased, but only that there should be a reduction in the other branches with a view to increasing the highly technical branch of the artillery. Our present Army is maintained not only for service as such, but as the basis or skeleton for a much larger Army in time of war, and it is therefore necessary that those branches of the service the preparation of which for a war footing requires a long period of time should be much larger in proportion than those branches which can be readily added to, when the necessity arises.

For this reason the proportion of cavalry regiments to infantry regiments is much larger than it would be in time of war, and for the same reason the proportion of the artillery force to that of the infantry and the cavalry ought to be increased, because the technical skill required in artillerymen and the length of time needed to bring them up to the requirements of modern artillery service would be greater even than in the equipment and preparation of a cavalry force. For this reason I have referred to the General Staff the question what changes in the proportion of the various branches ought now to be effected without an increase in the size of the Army, in order that the force of artillerymen should be brought up to its proper proportion in time of peace in view of the difficulty of enlarging it in time of war. The result of the study of the General Staff upon this subject will be communicated to Congress as soon as its conclusions have been reached.

THE NEW SPRINGFIELD RIFLE.

The new rifle so far has been issued only to the corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy, which was supplied with this arm early last spring. It was then decided to postpone further issues until a sufficient number were completed to enable the entire Army to be equipped at the same time.

These rifles are now being manufactured at the rate of 300 per day, which will soon be increased to 525 per day; and it is expected that at the close of the present calendar year the Ordnance Department will have completed the issue of the new Springfield rifle, the equipment of all arms of the service being accomplished simultaneously.

The tests which have been made have been thoroughly satisfactory, and confirm the belief that its ballistic qualities are unequaled by any service rifle in the world.

DEFENSES OF INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Projects for the defense of San Juan, P. R.; Pearl Harbor and Honolulu Harbor, Hawaii; San Luis d'Apra, Guam, and Manila Bay and Subig Bay in the Philippines, have heretofore been made and approved, and estimates for the necessary construction transmitted to Congress. Congress at its last session, by act of April 21, 1904, appropriated \$1,318,920 for beginning the work of fortifying our insular possessions.

Under this appropriation the work of actual construction of fortifications and their armament has begun in the Philippine Islands. The funds have been applied to heavy guns and batteries, which are costly and slow to build, leaving until later the lighter batteries, which in emergency could be rapidly completed and armed.

During the year the preparation of preliminary projects for emergency defenses of the more important harbors in the new insular possessions has been continued. Accurate surveys of a large number of battery sites have been completed, and actual construction of emplacements and installation of armament can follow at such rate of progress as may be determined upon by Congress. The importance of this work is obvious, and an appropriation of \$2,611,056 for continuing the work has been requested in the annual estimates submitted for the next fiscal year.

The funds under the control of the Ordnance Department so far appropriated for the defense of our insular possessions are only sufficient to supply carriages for the emplacements to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers. There are, however, a number of guns on hand in excess of the number required by the present approved projects for the coast defenses of the United States, which can be mounted on these carriages, if authorized by Congress. In submitting the annual estimates of the Department, attention is drawn to this fact, with request that the necessary authorization be given for the use of these surplus guns in the defense of our insular possessions.

THE GENERAL STAFF.

On January 9, 1904, Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, the first Chief of Staff, was retired, having reached the statutory limit of age for active service. The retirement of General Young was followed by the detail of Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee as Chief of Staff on the same date, and by the assignment of Maj. Gen. G. L. Gillespie and Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss as assistants to the Chief of Staff.

Under the regulations adopted in 1903 for governing the operations of the new corps, a portion of the General Staff has been on duty during the past year with the generals commanding geographical divisions and departments, while the other portion, known as the War Department General Staff, has been stationed in Washington.

The War Department General Staff, besides aiding the Secretary of War as contemplated by law in the administration of current business, has made important revisions during the year of existing regulations, orders, and manuals governing the instruction and administration of the Army. In consultation with the chiefs of staff bureaus in the War Department it has completed a revision of the Articles of War, to be submitted to Congress for adoption, and of the General Regulations of the Army. It has also revised the drill regulations for infantry and the orders governing military education in the Army and at military colleges, and has now in course of preparation field service regulations for the government of troops in the field and at peace maneuvers.

It has further systematized and developed the Military Information Division, to which has been transferred the War Department library and the distribution of War Department publications. In addition it has made some progress in advance of the establishment of the War College in the important duty imposed by statute on the General Staff of preparing plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces of the country in time of war. The volume of work done has been very great, and substantially all of the subjects placed by statute or the regulations of the President under the supervision of the General Staff have been considered by it during the year.

I strongly approve the institution of the General Staff. Its work for one year demonstrates its utility. Experience will doubtless sug-

gest useful changes in the details of its operation, and a somewhat more exact definition of its jurisdiction; but no one at all familiar with its advantages will ever think of recommending its abolition.

THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE AND MILITARY EDUCATION.

The progress made upon the construction of the War College building at the present time indicates that it will not be ready for occupancy before the fall of 1906. Until this building is completed, it will be impossible to convene a class of the desired size, the building now occupied as a temporary War College being inadequate for that purpose. For the current year a class of nine officers has been assembled, all that could be provided for in the temporary accommodations, and it is unlikely that a larger class can be convened for next year.

The War College has operated during the past year on the general lines laid down by Secretary Root in his annual report for the year 1899, in which he set forth in detail the great advantages that would result in the establishment of such an institution. In carrying out the views then expressed by the Secretary, and which may be said to have been approved by Congress by their appropriation of the money necessary for the erection of the War College building, the following course of study has been established:

(a) A critical study of an approved plan of operations, with a view to its confirmation or modification.

(b) The assumption of the original conditions on which an approved plan was based and the preparation of an independent plan, the two to be subsequently prepared and discussed.

(c) In each case a minute or detailed study of a certain number of days' operations at an important period of the plan, involving the preparation of every daily order of importance to be issued during the period, directing the position and movements of wagon trains of every kind, the tactical arrangement of marches (assignment of roads to columns, arrangement of columns on the roads, etc.), length of marches, tactical arrangement of camps and bivouacs, etc.

(d) In connection with the above, the discussion of special problems encountered by the technical troops of the tactical use of the three arms, under the given conditions, the supply of ammunition, of disposition of the wounded, etc.

(*e*) A war game in which an actual campaign (of the civil war, for instance) will be taken, all the initial conditions of the campaign being assumed to exist now as they actually did, except that the organization, armament, equipment, and tactical methods are those of the present day, the probable result being worked out on the map.

(*f*) Informal lectures and general discussions of current military events and developments.

It will thus be seen that the study pursued at this institution is of the highest character that can be exacted of officers of the Army. It consists in the application to practical problems of the knowledge previously gained by these officers at one or more of the technical schools, which together constitute our excellent but inexpensive system of military education. The work of the Army War College is intended to be conducted in cooperation with that of the Naval War College, thus guaranteeing harmony of action between the two services, which can not fail to be of great advantage to the Government.

During the fiscal year 1904, 91 officers were undergoing instruction at the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; 32 at the Cavalry and Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kans.; 48 at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., and 10 at the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, N. Y. In addition, 36 officers have been employed as instructors in the military departments of State colleges and other institutions of learning.

Under regulations prepared for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the new militia law for attendance of officers of the organized militia at any of the military schools and colleges of the United States, provision has been made for the accommodation of a maximum number of 208 militia officers at post schools.

The commandants of the Artillery School and the School of Submarine Defense report a very gratifying condition of affairs at these schools, excellent progress having been made by the students under instruction, both officers and enlisted men.

For the first time since the outbreak of the war with Spain a systematic and adequate course of instruction especially adapted to the requirements of the cavalry and field artillery arms has been pursued at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley. The curriculum included theoretical and practical courses in hippology, equitation and horse training, horse-

shoeing, minor tactics, drill regulations, and topography. The two subjects of hippology and equitation and horse training were given a thoroughness of treatment never before attempted at that school, there being an appropriate combination of recitations, lectures, and practical study of the animate subject. The results attained are reported as being unqualifiedly successful.

All of the commissioned officers of the cavalry and field artillery on duty at the post with less than ten years' commissioned service were required to take the theoretical course; and the commandant commends the student officers for the energy and zeal displayed in taking advantage of the opportunities thus afforded to improve their professional fitness.

ALASKAN TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The system of government telegraph and cable lines in Alaska had its origin in the conditions growing out of the discovery of gold in the Klondike region in 1897. This and subsequent gold strikes gave an immense impetus to the development of Alaska, and led to the maintenance of a larger military force there than had previously been required.

To meet the necessity which arose from these circumstances for means of intercommunication between the military commands in Alaska, and between the military authorities at headquarters Department of the Columbia and military detachments at remote and isolated stations in Alaska, appropriations were made by Congress, in pursuance of the recommendations of the War Department, in acts approved May 26, 1900, March 2, 1901, June 30, 1902, March 2, 1903, and April 23, 1904, for a system of telegraph lines and cables that would connect, by an all-American route, every military station and all the important points in Alaska with the telegraph system of the United States.

During the past year this work of telegraph and cable installation in Alaska and Alaskan waters has been brought to completion by the Signal Corps with characteristic energy and skill.

The finished work consists of two separate telegraph systems, one a system of land lines in northwestern Alaska extending from Nome to Valdes, and the other a cable system connecting all important points in southeastern Alaska with the telegraph system of the United States.

The entire system covers 3,865 miles and extends from Seattle, Wash., to Nome, Alaska, by way of Sitka and Valdes, with cable branches from Sitka to Skagway and land-line branches from Ketchumstock to Fort Egbert at Eagle City, and from Baker to Rampart. It consists of 2,261 miles of cable, 1,497 miles of land lines, and a wireless system of 107 miles crossing Norton Sound between St. Michael and Nome. The wireless section replaces a cable between these points, the maintenance of which was found to be impracticable owing to the violent and extended movements of the winter ice.

Its establishment was begun in the late summer of 1903 and was completed on August 17, 1904, when it was thrown open to the commercial business of the world. This wireless section of the military telegraph lines in Alaska is a composite system largely devised by Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, of the Signal Corps of the Army, based on the De Forest receiver. It is the longest commercial system—107 miles—regularly working in the world, and since its installation last August it has worked daily and uninterruptedly, handling all of the great volume of business to and from the Nome region, as many as 5,000 words having been exchanged in one afternoon between the terminal stations of this section.

The land lines were begun in 1900 and completed in June, 1903.

The cable lines were begun promptly after the passage of the act of March 2, 1903, and the first section between Sitka and Skagway was completed October 2 of that year, and 140 miles of cable was laid southward from Sitka. It was impossible, however, to complete the Sitka-Seattle section in 1903, on account of a delay in the transportation of material by commercial lines around Cape Horn. Work was resumed in the present year, and, through unremitting and persistent efforts on the part of officers and men of the Signal Corps, this section, 1,070 miles long, was completed August 28, 1904, when it was at once thrown open to public use and has since been operated most successfully, its electrical conditions exceeding anticipation.

Immediately upon the completion of the Sitka-Seattle cable, preparations were made for installing the Sitka-Valdes cable, 640 miles in length. This was begun at Valdes on September 29, 1904, and finished on October 5, 1904, when the shore end was landed at Sitka, thus completing the entire system.

In the installation of the Alaskan cable system, there was a radical

departure from former practice in the use of a seamless rubber cable, of American manufacture, instead of gutta-percha. Another novel feature consisted in the transportation, by rail, across the continent from New York to Seattle, of the 750 miles of cable purchased for the Sitka-Valdes section. The risk involved in this method of transportation was assumed to avoid a recurrence of the delays which had been experienced in the ocean transportation around Cape Horn, of the Seattle-Sitka section in 1903.

The celerity with which the Sitka-Valdes cable was installed illustrates the possibilities of American achievement in this direction. Congress appropriated the money on April 24, 1904; the contract was awarded, the cable manufactured in New Jersey, transported 4,800 miles by rail and sea, installed between Valdes and Sitka and thrown open to commercial business in five months and twelve days.

There are now installed and working the following cables in southeastern Alaska, all in first-class condition, operated by enlisted men of the Signal Corps, and already handling a large number of commercial messages, in addition to a considerable volume of official business:

	Miles.
From Skagway to Fort William H. Seward (Haines Mission).....	21
From Fort William H. Seward to Juneau.....	102
From Juneau to Sitka.....	291
From Sitka to Seattle.....	1,070
From Sitka to Valdes.....	640
From Valdes to Fort Liscum.....	4
Aggregate.....	2,128

As far as the military administration of the Army is concerned, the Alaskan telegraph system is now complete, and the time is doubtless not far distant when private enterprise will render it possible for the Army to gradually withdraw from telegraph work in Alaska, thus following the policy which has heretofore obtained under similar circumstances. This view finds confirmation in the fact that \$56,935.89 was spent during the year for Alaskan telegrams handled by the Signal Corps alone, and that of the 55,559 messages constituting the entire volume of business 31,020, or over 55 per cent, were commercial messages.

With the connection of Nome by the wireless section finished August 17, 1904, the completion of the Seattle-Sitka cable August 28, 1904, and the completion of the Sitka-Valdes cable October 5,

1904, the receipts will be greatly increased. It is already apparent that the volume of business over the Alaskan cables will be very great. The earnings of the Sitka-Seattle section alone, for the first month (September), exceeded \$2,000. In view of the extent of the business interests in Alaska subserved by these combined telegraph and cable lines, it is estimated by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army that, with the completion of the entire system, a business of \$100,000 a year may reasonably be expected.

As completed, the military telegraph and cable system in Alaska connects Nome city and Fort Davis, on the north shore of Norton Sound, with Fort St. Michael, on the south shore, by a wireless section of 107 miles. From Fort St. Michael it runs easterly by land lines to the valley of the Yukon, passing up that valley to Fort Gibbon and Rampart, and from Fort Gibbon passing up the valley of the Tanana and Goodpastor rivers to Fort Egbert and Eagle city; thence running southerly across the divide between the Tanana and the Copper rivers, it runs through the Copper River country to Valdes on Prince William Sound. Valdes is connected by cable with Sitka, and Sitka in turn is connected by cable with Seattle. A separate cable over 400 miles in length connects Sitka with Juneau, Fort William H. Seward (Haines Mission), and Skagway, at the head of Lynn Canal.

This completed work is a monument to the skill, courage, and fortitude of the enlisted men of the Signal Corps and of the line of the Army. The construction work was carried forward under conditions of the most hazardous and appalling character, involving great hardship and privation, in a country with a snowfall of over 60 feet in a winter, and where the mercury reached 61 degrees below zero and remained frozen for long periods at a time.

I can not allow this review of the efficient services of the Signal Corps to pass without including in it commendation of the Chief Signal Officer, Brigadier-General Greely. Without his guiding hand, without his foresight and his energy, and his complete knowledge of the subject in hand, and his capacity for overcoming obstacles, the accomplishment of the work which he has described would have been impossible. The Signal Corps of the Army is a corps which comes into intimate relation with every other branch of the service, and its efficiency depends not only on the skill, courage, and industry of its members, but also in a peculiar degree on the earnest spirit of cooperation with the other branches of the Army, without which the

utility of its service must be much impaired. This spirit of cooperation, not only with all the branches of the military service, but also with the naval service and with the civil governments of our dependencies, the Chief of the Signal Service has exhibited in the highest degree.

ADDITIONAL OFFICERS FOR THE MEDICAL AND ORDNANCE
DEPARTMENTS.

After a careful consideration of the subject I have been led to the conclusion that more officers are required in both the Medical and the Ordnance Departments, and that their needs in this direction can be supplied in a way that will promote the efficiency of both without any material increase of expenditure.

It is evident that a staff department which has a personnel insufficient to perform the duties required of it in time of peace can not be successfully expanded to meet the increased responsibilities of war. The commissioned personnel of the Medical Department is nearly 200 short of the number required to perform its work at present, and the deficiency has to be made good by the employment of civilian physicians under contract. This is an expensive and unsatisfactory expedient in time of peace, while in time of war it heavily handicaps the efficiency of the Department.

A bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department was sent to Congress at its last session with my approval, it having also received the favorable indorsement of my predecessor, Mr. Root. It provides for an increase in the Medical Department from 320 to 450, so as to do away with most of these contract surgeons. It also provides, approximately, the same proportion in each grade as is now given to the Medical Department of the Navy, and which the Medical Department of the Army enjoyed prior to the reorganization of February 2, 1901. While this bill will only slightly increase the cost of the Medical Department, it will very greatly increase its efficiency.

The needs of the Ordnance Department in regard to its personnel seem also to require some attention. The present authorized strength is 71 officers, and among these there are 16 vacancies existing. The duties of the Ordnance Department include the designing, manufacturing, and otherwise procuring and supplying to the service and

maintaining in repair, of the artillery, small arms, ammunition, and personal and horse equipments for the fixed defenses and the mobile armies and militia of the United States and its insular possessions and supplying practically all the small arms and equipments for the Navy and Marine Corps.

The reasons presented by the Chief of Ordnance to show that the strength of his department should be increased to more than 71 officers, in order to insure that its duties should be properly performed, have received the consideration of the General Staff and of the Chief of Staff. They seem to me to be good ones. As stated above, there are now 16 vacancies in the Ordnance Department, which proper efforts under the present laws have not been able to fill. The reason for the existence of vacancies in the present authorized strength is thought to be the system of recruitment of officers, which, after three years' trial, does not seem to offer sufficient inducement to the eligible body of officers which is believed to contain the requisite material, to prepare for the required examination and for the exacting service which follows.

It is not believed to be desirable and it is not intended to lower the standard which has been maintained, but it seems necessary to increase the inducements, and, accordingly, a method has been proposed for this purpose which will not involve any increase of expense over the present law.

A bill embodying the views of the Department was transmitted by me to both Houses of Congress at its last session. While it preserves all the advantages of the present detail system of recruitment, it is believed that it will accomplish its purpose of filling the vacancies now existing, and its early enactment into law is urged.

ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

During the year a monthly sailing of transports between San Francisco and Manila has been maintained, four of the eighteen boats belonging to the army-transport service being thus engaged. 28,086 passengers and 100,080 tons of freight were carried, in addition to mail matter, coin, and other services.

Four other of these transports used in the interisland service, Philippine Islands, carried 24,968 passengers and 19,172 tons of freight.

One transport, the *Dix*, has been habitually used as a freight and animal boat, not being fitted with passenger accommodations; one

transport, the *Burnside*, as a cable ship, used exclusively in laying cable; one, the *Ingalls*, was used exclusively as a dispatch boat for the division commander in the Philippines, and one other, the *Kanawha*, was used until sold as a dispatch boat by the division commander, Governors Island, New York Harbor. Others of these vessels were out of commission during the year except for occasional use as necessity required.

The total expenditures on account of the army-transport service for the year were \$3,074,024.08. Excluding the expenses of the cable boat *Burnside* and the dispatch boats *Ingalls* and *Kanawha*, the total cost of the transport service was \$2,868,800.82. The Quartermaster-General reports that this is \$603,459.76 less than the lowest rates offered by commercial lines for the same services.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

The condition of the improvement of the various rivers and harbors throughout the country, and the extent of the work performed on them during the past fiscal year are set forth in full detail in the accompanying report of the Chief of Engineers. The total amount expended during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, from the appropriations of that year and from available balances of former appropriations is as follows:

River and harbors (general, including examinations, surveys, and contingencies)	\$20,063,079.14
Removing sunken vessels	80,652.05
Operating snag and dredge boats on upper Mississippi River.....	25,090.00
Removing obstructions in the Mississippi River	88,245.25
Gauging waters lower Mississippi River and its tributaries	7,086.61
Maintenance of South Pass Channel, Mississippi River.....	65,964.08
Examinations and surveys at South Pass, Mississippi River	9,135.39
Operating snag boats on Ohio River	36,229.83
Operating and care of canals, etc	1,101,510.27
Prevention of deposits in New York Harbor	86,314.43
California Débris Commission	11,956.83
Permanent International Commission of Congresses of Navigation ..	1,650.97
Total.....	21,576,914.85

In addition, \$2,266,390.01 was expended for the work under the Mississippi River Commission and \$81,791.25 was expended for enlargement of Governors Island in New York Harbor.

THE MILITIA.

The act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the militia, approved January 21, 1903, and the appropriation of \$2,000,000 in the army appropriation act of March 2, 1903, fully to arm and equip the militia, as stated by my predecessor, Secretary Root, in his report for 1903, were based upon the following ideas:

That whenever the United States becomes involved in war, the Regular Army will form but a small part of its armed force; and the country must also rely, for immediate and special exigencies, upon militia; and for service going beyond the proper limits of militia duty, upon volunteers.

That it is of vital importance to have a trained force of militia ready for instant service when called upon, and also to have a large number of citizens sufficiently instructed and exercised in the art of war, to organize, train, and command volunteer forces.

That the best way for the National Government to secure both these requisites is by turning to the National Guard of the States, which have grown up as State organizations intended for State purposes, but are composed of citizens liable to be called upon by the National Government for military duty and willing to devote a considerable part of their time to fitting themselves for the performance of that duty.

That, without at all interfering with the services of these organizations to their respective States in time of peace, they can be treated as a national militia to be called into the service of the United States in time of war; and that it is for the interest of the National Government to make these organizations as effective as possible, having in view their prospective national service as militia and their immediate service as the school of the national volunteer soldier.

That as the militia when called into the service of the United States and the volunteer forces commanded by the citizens trained in this school of arms will form, together with the regular troops, but one army, subject to the same command, drawing arms, ammunition, and supplies from the same source, and subject to the same general system of accountability for property, it will be important that all parts of this greater army shall have used and shall be familiar with the same arms, ammunition, supplies, and forms and methods of transacting business, and shall have similar organization and discipline.

In commenting upon the act of January 21, 1903, my predecessor, in the last annual report of the War Department, said:

This statute plainly opens a wide field of new duty for the officers of the Regular Army. They can no longer fill the measure of their obligation to the country by perfecting themselves and the forces under their command in the performance of their own military duties. They are charged with the further duty of applying their military skill and experience to the preparation of the militia and volunteer force which will be associated with them in the next war, for effective service. A new responsibility also rests upon the officers of the National Guard to render to the nation full and unstinted return for the enlarged means and opportunities which the liberality of Congress has afforded to them.

It is gratifying to be able to report that very satisfactory progress has been made toward bringing the organized militia of the several States and Territories to a condition equal to that of the Regular Army, respecting armament and equipment. Officers of both services have cheerfully and effectively cooperated in meeting the requirements of the new law, both in letter and in spirit, and their combined efforts to bring the militia up to the high standard of the Army in discipline and instruction are meeting with excellent results.

Under the provisions of section 13 of the new militia law, magazine arms and equipments have been issued in sufficient numbers fully to arm the organized militia of each State and Territory according to the strength existing at the date of the passage of the act—110,921 rifles and 5,623 carbines, a total of 116,544, having been issued to date—and amounts aggregating \$336,893.59, representing the value of the arms which had been charged to various States and Territories, have been placed to the credit of their respective allotments from the militia appropriation. In addition thereto a gratuitous issue of ammunition, caliber .30, has been made in exchange, round for round, for corresponding ammunition suitable to the obsolete arms replaced under the provisions of the act.

Under the appropriations which have so far been made for the manufacture of the new 3-inch field gun, it is proposed to furnish 26 complete batteries for the militia. The manufacture of the 3-inch field artillery material has progressed satisfactorily during the past year. Batteries for the militia will probably be ready for issue in the fall of 1905.

Militia inspection.—One of the most useful provisions of the new militia act is contained in section 14, which makes it the duty of the Secretary of War to have inspections made by Regular Army officers at least once a year to determine whether the organized militia is sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for active duty in the field as to entitle it to the use of its allotment under section 1661, Revised Statutes, for pay, subsistence, and transportation while encamped in actual field or camp service for instruction.

A special inspection of the entire organized militia of the country was promptly made after the passage of the law. Among the immediate results of the special inspection were the disbandment and muster out of many companies, the recruitment of others, and the entire

reorganization of the organized militia of several States and Territories. These changes were made mainly with a view to the betterment of the service and to secure a larger attendance at drills, etc.; the extended territory over which some companies were scattered in the past having precluded the assembling of a working percentage of the normal strength of the organizations.

On December 29, 1903, a general order was issued putting into effect the requirements of the act for an annual inspection of the militia, with a view to determining the strength of the various organizations in officers and men, and in arms, ammunition, and equipment, and whether the organizations are sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for active service in the field. A copy of this order is annexed hereto, marked Appendix A.

The general results of the inspections which have been made under this order show a great advance in zeal, efficiency, care of arms, uniforms, etc.; also that both officers and men have acquired a clearer comprehension of their duty to the State and National governments. They also show that the militia is gradually being brought to conform to the system of the United States Army with regard to military instruction and discipline.

Of the 8,479 officers and 106,787 men composing the organized militia of the several States and Territories at the dates of the inspections, 6,915 officers (82 per cent) and 83,385 men (78 per cent) were present at those inspections.

State encampments.—In addition to the participation of the militia with troops of the Regular Army at the combined army and militia maneuvers at Manassas, Va., Camp Atascadero, Cal., and American Lake, Washington, there have been encampments of the organized militia of 31 States and Territories, as follows: Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Officers and troops detailed from the Regular Army for purposes of instruction and example participated in these encampments with the militia of the District of Columbia, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Tennessee.

The naval militia of New York and Massachusetts, during their practice cruise, landed and encamped on the reservations of Fort Rodman and Fort Winthrop, Mass., respectively. Two batteries of the Connecticut artillery encamped for one week on the reservation at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N. Y., during which time they were drilled as coast artillery, and exercised in the handling of heavy guns.

The strength of the organized militia of the United States on October 1, 1904, including officers of every rank and grade, was 115,937, consisting of 8,805 officers and 107,132 enlisted men, distributed by States as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Alabama	215	2, 299	2, 514
Alaska.....			
Arizona.....	37	396	435
Arkansas.....	145	1, 557	1, 702
California.....	326	3, 082	3, 408
Colorado.....	104	1, 774	1, 878
Connecticut.....	195	2, 557	2, 752
Delaware.....	58	284	342
District of Columbia.....	135	1, 336	1, 471
Florida.....	106	1, 118	1, 224
Georgia.....	340	3, 407	3, 747
Hawaii.....	36	437	473
Idaho.....	56	607	663
Illinois.....	485	6, 072	6, 557
Indian Territory.....			
Indiana.....	189	2, 439	2, 628
Iowa.....	193	2, 296	2, 491
Kansas.....	128	1, 147	1, 275
Kentucky.....	102	1, 204	1, 306
Louisiana.....	117	1, 014	1, 131
Maine.....	115	1, 117	1, 232
Maryland.....	176	2, 040	2, 216
Massachusetts.....	380	5, 278	5, 658
Michigan.....	188	2, 603	2, 791
Minnesota.....	163	1, 879	2, 042
Mississippi.....	101	1, 080	1, 181
Missouri.....	191	2, 543	2, 734
Montana.....	38	539	577
Nebraska.....	94	1, 352	1, 446
Nevada.....	18	149	167
New Hampshire.....	111	1, 095	1, 206
New Jersey.....	316	4, 216	4, 532
New Mexico.....	22	264	286
New York.....	820	12, 883	13, 703
North Carolina.....	193	1, 624	1, 817
North Dakota.....	67	708	775
Ohio.....	396	5, 519	5, 915
Oklahoma.....	49	774	823
Oregon.....	80	999	1, 079
Porto Rico.....			

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	706	9,022	9,728
Rhode Island.....	118	937	1,055
South Carolina.....	259	3,486	3,745
South Dakota.....	129	1,086	1,215
Tennessee.....	186	1,984	2,170
Texas.....	223	2,864	3,087
Utah.....	43	301	344
Vermont.....	71	683	754
Virginia.....	176	2,246	2,422
Washington.....	64	807	871
West Virginia.....	106	974	1,080
Wisconsin.....	201	2,725	2,926
Wyoming.....	38	325	363
Total.....	8,806	107,132	115,937

Target practice, to a greater or less extent, was had during the past year by the militia of most of the States, although in many instances under disadvantageous circumstances. The change of arm from the Springfield to the .30-caliber rifle necessitated a rebuilding of ranges, which many States were unable to bring about; and, in the case of city organizations, range facilities, unless transportation was provided, were unavailable.

Reports indicate a lack of proper armory accommodations in the smaller cities and villages, although armories well adapted to the purposes for which designed are found in the larger cities of the more populous States.

Of the 2,041 State and Territorial organizations inspected by either regular or militia officers during the year, 1,709 participated in practice marches or attended at camps of instruction for at least five consecutive days, 1,774 assembled for drill or target practice at least 24 times during the year, and 72 were mustered in too late to participate, or were excused by the governor.

The Military Secretary reports that during the past year the organization and personnel of the militia force have been greatly improved, and that individual members of the National Guard have manifested an increased interest in its advancement. Discipline has been more rigidly insisted upon, and the more uniform enforcement of local laws requiring examinations as to physical and mental fitness for warrant or commission has resulted in the elimination of the undesirable and incompetent and the substitution in their stead of officers and men whose fitness and enthusiasm have had a good effect on the organization.

While it is true that there appears to have been retrogression in some of the States, a careful analysis of reports received discloses conditions promising future advancement in efficiency and a general disposition to abandon such customs as have been destructive of discipline and proficiency.

The Military Secretary estimates that about 75 per cent of the total strength of the organized militia would respond to a call for service under the Federal Government.

In addition to improving the personnel of the organized militia, raising the standard of its discipline, and increasing its efficiency, the new militia law has aroused the interest of the young men of the country in military affairs and has increased their inclination for military service.

Aid to State encampments.—The great benefit derived from the application of the provisions of section 14 of the militia law can be seen in the fact that since September 1, 1903, the following-named States and Territories have drawn upon the Government for funds from the annual appropriation provided by section 1661 of the Revised Statutes for the purpose of paying, either in whole or in part, the expenses of pay, subsistence, and transportation of such portions of their organized militia as were designated to participate in actual field or camp service for instruction:

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming.

In several cases the funds so obtained were utilized for the purpose of paying the expenses of the State or Territorial rifle teams which participated in matches at Seagirt, N. J., Savannah, Ga., and in the National Match at Fort Riley, Kans.

Of 1,681 organizations inspected under the direction of division commanders, in accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 71, War Department, series of 1903, 958 were completely uniformed for field service at any season of the year, and 723 were not; 1,229 were sufficiently armed, and 452 were not; 968 had sufficient equipment, and 713 had not; in 1,357 cases the organizations conformed to that of the United States Army, and in 324 the conformity was only

partial; 1,095 were sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for active duty in the field.

Attention is particularly invited to the instructive and valuable report made by The Military Secretary on the condition of the militia during the first year under the operation of the new militia law, copy of which is annexed hereto, marked Appendix B.

PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

The army appropriation act for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, provided—

That for the purpose of furnishing a national trophy and medals and other prizes to be provided and contested for annually, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, said contest to be open to the Army and the National Guard, or organized militia of the several States, Territories, and of the District of Columbia, and for the cost of the trophy, prizes, and medals herein provided for, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, annually appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended for the purposes hereinbefore prescribed, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

In furtherance of the purpose of this statute my predecessor placed these contests under the direction of a Board composed of five members from the regular establishment, including the Assistant Secretary of War, two officers of the Army, an officer of the Navy and an officer of the Marine Corps detailed by special authority of the Secretary of the Navy; the trustees of the National Rifle Association, eight in number, and eight citizens who had shown special interest in the subject, appointed from the country at large. Nearly all of the members of the last two classes are prominent officers of the National Guard, representing thirteen different States and Territories.

This Board of 21 members held its first meeting in Washington, D. C., April 16, 1903, and formulated rules and conditions for the first contest under the statute. This contest was held at Seagirt, N. J., and was participated in by 15 teams and was highly successful. Six prizes were awarded, the winning teams being as follows, in the order named: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, District of Columbia, Ohio, and United States Army Rifle. The United States Marine Corps team won sixth place, and was furnished a certificate to that effect, but was debarred the benefits of the cash prizes, for the reason that through oversight the act of Congress making appropri-

ation for the national trophy omitted the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps.

At a meeting held in Washington January 18, 1904, the conditions for the National Match for the present year were decided upon. The number of men, 12 in each team, was the same as for the preceding match, but the Army of the United States was limited to two teams, one representing the cavalry and one the infantry. The teams representing the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the National Guard remained as for the 1903 match. Some minor changes were made in the character of the contest, in order that it might closely follow the form of regulations for small arms but recently promulgated. An additional match was authorized, known as the "National Individual Match," open to individuals from the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, the organized militia of the States and Territories and the District of Columbia, and members of the National Rifle Association and affiliated clubs, military or civilian.

A pistol match, known as the National Pistol Match, was also authorized, open to the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, the organized militia, members of the Rifle Association of America, and affiliated clubs. Medals and money prizes were fixed upon by the Board, and all the details necessary for carrying on a successful contest were adopted and published.

At this meeting action was authorized looking to the formation of State rifle associations, to be affiliated with the national association.

The contests of 1904 were held at Fort Riley, Kans., in the latter part of August. The team from the National Guard of the State of New York won for the second time the national trophy.

Outside of military reservations, which are usually somewhat remote and inaccessible, the Board finds in the United States surprisingly few rifle ranges, and the few maintained are limited to the shorter ranges, with but one or two notable exceptions. This is a matter of great importance to the National Government, the Board reports, and should be met by an appropriation from Congress with a view to providing and equipping a number of new rifle ranges.

The Board is further of the opinion that the General Government should bear the expense of the ammunition supply incident to a reasonable amount of target practice by the National Guard of the several States. This would require a special appropriation by Congress.

The two national contests held at Seagirt, N. J., and the one at Fort Riley, Kans., in 1904, have greatly stimulated interest in target practice throughout the National Guard of the several States. This is evidenced by the fact that while at Seagirt but 12 teams participated in the contest, at Fort Riley there were 19; and this number would have been increased materially had there been funds for the payment of the expenses of visiting teams.

COMBINED ARMY AND MILITIA MANEUVERS.

During the present calendar year maneuvers were held in which the Regular Army and the organized militia of several of the States participated, thus carrying into effect the provisions of law for mobilization of troops of the Regular Army with State troops, with the result that both benefited by the contact.

In July a force of 4,011 men, under the command of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. Army, was mobilized at American Lake, Wash. This force consisted of 1,687 regulars and 2,324 militia, the latter coming from the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and comprising both infantry and cavalry. In August a slightly larger force was mobilized at Atascadero, Cal., under the command of Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. Army, the troops engaged therein numbering 4,428 officers and men. Of this number 2,247 were regulars and 2,181 California militia, the three arms of the service being represented; and in September a considerable force, aggregating over 26,000 men, was mobilized in the vicinity of Manassas, Va.

The maneuvers at Manassas were conducted on a larger scale than ever before attempted in this country. The regular forces participating aggregated 5,062—408 officers and 4,654 men. Of the militia there were 1,570 officers and 19,664 men, a total of 21,234. The militia forces engaged included the three arms of the service, and were from Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Tennessee, Florida, New Jersey, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Maryland, Vermont, North Carolina, West Virginia, and Delaware.

The regulars and militia were combined in a provisional army corps, under the command of Maj. Gen. H. C. Corbin, U. S. Army, and were organized into two divisions, one of which, under the

command of Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, U. S. Army, was encamped at Manassas, and the other, under the command of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. Army, was encamped at Thoroughfare. The camp of the corps commander was at Gainesville, about midway between the two.

The maneuvers consisted of two problems, involving movements on a large scale, two days being devoted to each problem. Under the arrangements made situations were presented not unlike those that confronted the two contending forces on practically the same ground in 1862, during our civil war; and the problems were so prepared as to include in their solution outpost, reconnaissance, advance, and rear guard duty, marches (both by day and night), deployment for battle, and the various formations for attack and defense.

The solution of these military problems was highly satisfactory, not only in the ability and skill displayed by the division and brigade commanders, but in the zeal and intelligent interest manifested by the officers and men of the entire command. The conditions approximated as closely to those of actual war as it is possible to make them in time of peace, and the maneuvers were highly successful.

These maneuvers can not fail to be of great value in the practical training of our military forces, both regular and militia, for they accustom officers of the higher grades to the command of troops under campaign conditions; they familiarize officers of all grades with the handling of their organizations in unexpected and varied situations, thus cultivating their resourcefulness and military judgment; they teach the men the duties of scouting, reconnaissance, marching, and battle formations, and give them a knowledge of life in camp and bivouac; they give officers of the staff departments practical experience in the transportation and supply of troops; and they enable officers and men to acquire a knowledge of camp sanitation that may mean the saving of many lives in future. To the militia these encampments furnish, moreover, not only a means of observing the methods of the regular service, but of comparing their own progress with that of the militia of other States. The prime object of the maneuvers is to disseminate practical military knowledge among those upon whom we must draw for officers of volunteers in time of war.

A detailed description of the maneuvers at Manassas will be found in the report of Major-General Corbin, commanding the Atlantic Division.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

From an administrative and business standpoint the most important occurrence of the year was the creation of The Military Secretary's Office of the War Department by the consolidation of the Adjutant-General's Office and the Record and Pension Office, which was authorized by Congress with a view to simplifying the business methods and expediting the work of the War Department.

The objects sought to be attained by the statute have been successfully met by the consolidation. The large amount of business pertaining to the Adjutant-General's Office that was in arrears was brought up to date with commendable celerity, and the work of the new Bureau is rapidly approaching the standard of the former Record and Pension Office, in which for many years more than 90 per cent of the cases handled were disposed of within twenty-four hours after their receipt.

In his annual report The Military Secretary pays this tribute to his office force:

Great credit is due to the employees of the consolidated force for their zeal and efficiency and their hearty cooperation with The Military Secretary in bringing up the arrears of business of the transferred divisions, and in placing the newly created office upon a satisfactory basis for the future discharge of the important duties assigned to it by law.

ADDITIONAL OFFICE ROOM.

The crowded condition of the War Department building has necessitated the renting of accommodations, in situations more or less convenient, which aggregate in cost \$18,800 per annum; and even with these additions the employees of the War Department are so cramped as materially to interfere with the discharge of business in the Department. Attention is called to this fact with the hope that a new executive building may be constructed, which shall afford accommodation for the State and Navy and those other Departments which are now occupying rented buildings. The force of the War Department is sufficiently large to occupy, without wasting room, the entire building now occupied by the State, War, and Navy Departments.

WAR DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Under the appropriation made by Congress for the purpose, an exhibit of the War Department was placed in the Government

building at St. Louis, which, as a complete and effective exhibit of all branches of this Department, has not been equaled at any of the expositions in which the War Department has heretofore taken part. This was due to the care, energy, and attention of the Chief Clerk of the Department, Mr. John C. Scofield, who was the representative of the War Department upon the Government board.

BATTLEFIELD PARKS.

The development of the plans contemplated in the establishment of the different national military parks designed to commemorate the great battlefields of the civil war, has reached a point where, with a view to economy and uniformity of administration, the four different commissions now having supervision of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga, the Gettysburg, the Shiloh, and the Vicksburg parks might well be consolidated into a single commission consisting of three members, or possibly five.

While by law the work of these commissions has been placed under the supervision and control of the Secretary of War, the conditions heretofore have been such that the Department has not felt called upon to suggest bringing this work into the hands of a general commission, a step against which no valid objection can lie if only public interests are to be considered.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act approved June 28, 1902, the President appointed, as members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, the following: Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. Navy, chairman; Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. Army; William Barclay Parsons, C. E.; William H. Burr, C. E.; Benjamin M. Harrod, C. E.; C. Ewald Grunsky, C. E.; Mr. Frank J. Hecker.

By order dated May 9, 1904, the President directed that—

Inasmuch as it is impracticable for the President, with his other public duties, to give to the work of supervising the Commission's construction of the canal and government of the Zone the personal attention which seems proper and necessary, and inasmuch as the War Department is the Department which has always supervised the construction of the great civil works for improving the rivers and harbors of the country and the extended military works of public defense, and as the said department has from time to time been charged with the supervision of the government of all the island possessions of the United States, and continues to supervise the government of the Philippine Islands, I direct that all the work of the Com-

mission done by virtue of powers vested in me by the act of Congress approved June 28, 1902, in the digging, construction, and completion of the canal, and all the governmental power in and over said Canal Zone and its appurtenant territory, which by virtue of the act of Congress approved April 28, 1904, and these instructions, shall be vested in said Isthmian Canal Commission, shall be carried on or exercised under your supervision and direction as Secretary of War.

The Commission immediately entered upon the discharge of its duties. The progress made, the means and measures adopted for the promotion of the work, and the plans, both present and prospective, are set forth in the annual report of the Commission, which will be transmitted at an early date.

EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND ESTIMATES.

The heads of bureaus in the War Department, as in other departments, with a commendable zeal for the improvement of the service and the enlargement of its usefulness for their respective bureaus, have always taken a decided interest in securing adequate appropriations from Congress. They have accordingly fallen into the habit of making too generous estimates, with the idea that the appropriation committees of Congress would probably make the actual appropriations considerably less than the amounts estimated for.

A knowledge of this method of making estimates led you to call the attention of the heads of departments to it as an improper practice, and to direct that hereafter only the amounts actually needed should be estimated for. Your direction has been rigidly adhered to in the estimates for the present year for the War Department. It is hoped that the appropriation committees of the two Houses of Congress will take this into consideration in their treatment of the estimates.

The expenditures for the last fiscal year, the estimates and appropriations for the present fiscal year, and the estimates for the next fiscal year are as follows:

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.				
Salaries, regular force	\$1,290,000.86	\$1,823,926.00	\$1,442,606.00	\$1,765,606.00
Salaries, temporary force	56,178.62	.....	360,000.00	.....
Stationery, War Department	21,445.28	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Contingent expenses, War Department	58,279.18	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Rent, War Department	16,500.00	18,800.00	18,800.00	18,800.00
Postage, War Department	325.00	500.00	500.00	500.00

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.				
Salaries and contingent expenses under Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds.....	\$68,745.79	\$68,810.00	\$68,810.00	\$68,810.00
Statement of receipts and expenditures in Cuba and the Philippine Islands	7,000.00			
Total civil establishment.....	1,968,774.73	1,993,036.00	1,925,716.00	1,868,716.00
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.				
Secretary's Office:				
Contingencies of the Army.....	13,707.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00
General Staff Corps:				
Contingent expenses.....	1,934.60	3,000.00		
Contingencies, Military Information Division	8,696.77	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Army War College	7,609.85	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Encampment and maneuvers, organized militia			1,000,000.00	
The Military Secretary's Department:				
Contingencies, headquarters of military departments.....	6,844.87	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
United States service schools.....	24,745.62	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Chief of Artillery: School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N. Y. .	18,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00
Chief Signal Officer:				
Signal Service of the Army	561,408.93	208,500.00	208,500.00	208,000.00
Submarine cable, Washington to Alaska	262,000.00	321,580.00	321,580.00	
Repair of deep-sea military cables.....				69,000.00
Pay Department: Pay, etc., of the Army.....	26,846,668.81	30,380,900.13	29,510,364.88	30,966,162.69
Subsistence Department: Subsistence of the Army.....	5,440,149.76	7,377,610.00	7,000,000.00	6,750,625.30
Quartermaster's Department:				
Regular supplies	5,259,163.67	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	1,749,837.36	2,200,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Barracks and quarters	3,270,377.25	4,750,000.00	4,750,000.00	3,488,950.00
Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands	273,473.47	365,590.00	365,590.00	230,000.00
Army transportation	15,109,819.70	15,500,000.00	15,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
Horses for cavalry, artillery, and engineers.....	388,637.25	400,000.00	400,000.00	200,000.00
Clothing, etc	3,519,056.26	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Construction and repair of hospitals	332,604.99	475,000.00	380,000.00	400,000.00
Quarters for hospital stewards	10,245.69	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	32,432.56	35,000.00	45,500.00	75,000.00
Military post exchanges	556,934.72	500,000.00	500,000.00	313,500.00
Army general hospitals	121,940.91			
Equipment of officers' schools, military posts	17,876.28	25,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00
Medical Department:				
Medical and Hospital Department ..	721,263.54	550,000.00	550,000.00	600,000.00
Army Medical Museum and Library	15,043.92	15,000.00	15,000.00	12,000.00

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—cont'd.				
Engineer Department:				
Engineer depots.....	\$16,200.35	\$16,500.00	\$16,500.00	\$16,500.00
Engineer School, Washington, D. C.	39,914.15	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Engineer equipment of troops	23,094.27	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Civilian assistants to engineer officers.....	18,849.07	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Buildings, Army War College, Washington, D. C.....	45,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	.....
Buildings, Engineer School, Washington, D. C.....	454,789.11	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance department:				
Ordnance service.....	298,653.02	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Ordnance stores, ammunition.....	687,434.88	825,266.00	1,150,266.00	723,075.00
Small arms target practice .....	.....	.....	.....	1,018,503.00
Ordnance stores and supplies	1,832,090.30	1,625,000.00	1,625,000.00	1,254,922.00
Manufacture of arms.....	668,399.02	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00
Ammunition for morning and evening gun.....	14,778.67	13,500.00	13,500.00	.....
Artillery targets.....	39,536.75	41,500.00	41,500.00	.....
Converting muzzle-loading guns for saluting purposes .....	.....	40,000.00	40,000.00	16,000.00
Field artillery for organized militia .....	.....	.....	585,000.00	516,000.00
National trophy and medals for rifle contest.....	2,457.00	.....	2,500.00	5,500.00
Medals of honor for distinguished services.....	.....	.....	12,000.00	.....
Military Academy:				
Pay, etc., of the Military Academy.	425,076.42	465,904.42	451,584.42	460,688.38
Current and ordinary expenses ...	104,096.76	110,196.50	105,181.50	116,655.00
Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses.....	34,442.55	57,266.00	53,096.00	51,575.00
Total military establishment..	69,275,286.05	77,794,813.05	77,655,162.80	72,705,156.37
PUBLIC WORKS.				
<i>Military.</i>				
Quartermaster's Department:				
Military posts	2,648,317.92	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,888,400.00
Sewerage system, Fort Monroe, Va.	8,913.28	9,528.32	8,092.50	8,000.00
Presidio military reservation, San Francisco, Cal.....	.....	.....	15,000.00	7,500.00
Land for protection of water supply, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal .....	.....	.....	.....	350,000.00
Military prison, Indianapolis, Ind.	.....	.....	.....	200,000.00
Enlargement of military post, Fort Niagara, N. Y .....	.....	.....	.....	150,000.00
Land for enlargement of military post, Fort Screven, Ga .....	.....	.....	.....	38,800.00
Land for target range, Chickamauga Park, Ga .....	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00
Land for military post at Yokoka Point, Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00
Land for drill ground, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.....	.....	.....	.....	19,000.00

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.
PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
<i>Military—Continued.</i>				
Quartermaster's Department—Cont'd.				
Additional land at Fort Stark, N. H.				\$40,000.00
Site for barracks and quarters, Fort Wetherill, R. I.				75,600.00
Military post, Columbus, Ohio			\$180,000.00	
Fort Crockett Reservation, Galves- ton, Tex.			591,046.25	
Purchase of land, Cushings Is- land, Maine	\$225,000.00			
Engineer Department:				
Preservation and repair of fortifi- cations	212,118.60	\$300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Plans for fortifications	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Sites for fortifications and sea- coast defenses	273,518.24	500,000.00	100,000.00	300,000.00
Gun and mortar batteries	2,405,753.70	2,500,000.00	925,000.00	1,100,000.00
Torpedoes for harbor defense	12,463.94			
Sea walls and embankments	71,496.92	200,000.00	99,000.00	99,000.00
Searchlights for harbor defenses	145,052.74	250,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00
Supplies for seacoast defenses	33,652.85	35,000.00	35,000.00	40,000.00
Casemates, galleries, etc., for sub- marine mines		175,000.00	87,000.00	400,000.00
Fortifications in insular posses- sions			900,000.00	1,600,000.00
Enlargement of Governors Island, N. Y.	70,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	100,000.00
Reconstruction and repair of fortifi- cations, Galveston, Tex.	223,863.31			
Contingencies of fortifications	24.97			
Chief Signal Officer (for Chief of Artillery), Coast Artillery fire-control in- stallations	25,000.00	1,024,794.00	500,000.00	1,151,852.40
Chief of Ordnance:				
Arsenals (sundry civil)	578,016.52	551,000.00	486,400.00	442,200.00
Arsenals (fortifications)		282,443.00	258,743.00	226,443.00
Armament of fortifications	2,936,558.87	6,427,060.00	3,544,529.00	3,675,219.00
Fortifications in insular posses- sions			418,920.00	1,011,056.00
Board of Ordnance and Fortifica- tion	73,282.13	100,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00
Torpedoes for harbor defense	33,245.18			
Submarine mines		300,000.00	100,000.00	300,000.00
National defense (War)	63,225.22			
Ordnance material, etc.	76,609.52			
Military Academy: Buildings and grounds	276,173.41	412,020.09	364,085.84	93,873.00
Total military public works	10,397,287.32	14,771,845.41	10,862,816.09	13,894,443.40
<i>Civil.</i>				
Secretary's Office:				
Gettysburg National Military Park.	57,523.43	60,000.00	60,000.00	75,000.00
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park	41,714.12	40,000.00	40,000.00	35,000.00

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.
PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
<i>Civil—Continued.</i>				
Secretary's Office—Continued.				
Shiloh National Military Park	\$54,973.54	\$35,000.00	\$32,000.00	\$31,000.00
Vicksburg National Military Park.	155,177.61	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Monuments and markers at Gettysburg	2,000.00			
Engineer Department:				
Improving Yellowstone National Park	167,172.38	100,000.00	250,000.00	50,000.00
Road to Mount Rainier National Park	8,000.00		30,000.00	70,000.00
Buildings and grounds in Wash- ington, etc	245,928.36	299,670.00	210,495.00	178,995.00
Erection of monuments, etc	64,378.65		8,000.00	
River and harbor improvements under the continuing contract system		8,697,037.00	7,872,200.00	8,442,396.00
River and harbor improvements under the Mississippi River Commission	23,278,698.35	345,000.00		
Improving rivers and harbors under the Chief of Engineers....		16,048,990.00	3,000,000.00	
Protecting Jamestown Island, Va.			15,000.00	
Total civil public works	24,075,566.44	25,725,697.00	11,617,695.00	8,982,391.00
Total public works	31,472,853.76	40,497,542.41	22,480,511.09	22,876,834.40
MISCELLANEOUS.				
The Military Secretary's Department:				
Historical register of the United States Army	11,993.50			
Quartermaster's Department:				
National cemeteries	99,199.27	125,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00
Pay of superintendents, national cemeteries	59,675.66	61,880.00	61,880.00	62,060.00
Headstones for graves of soldiers..	33,510.59	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Burial of indigent soldiers	1,960.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Antietam battlefield: Preservation.	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Repairing roads to national ceme- teries	13,357.67	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Road to national cemetery, Presi- dio of San Francisco, Cal.	4,999.85	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Confederate cemetery, Camp Chase, Ohio		3,600.00	1,600.00	
Confederate mound, Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago, Ill	3,850.00		250.00	250.00
Marking civilian graves in post cemeteries		5,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00
Arlington National Cemetery, Va.				10,000.00
Amphitheater, Arlington, Va				5,000.00
Road to national cemetery, Balls Bluff, Va		1,000.00		
Road to national cemetery, Keo- kuk, Iowa		3,673.00		
Road to Antietam National Cem- etery, Md.		8,000.00		

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.				
Quartermaster's Department—Cont'd.				
Road to national cemetery, Dover, Tenn.....	\$6,198.75	.....	.....	.....
Road to national cemetery, Springfield, Mo.....	11,634.00	.....	.....	.....
Road to Fort Mott, N. J.....	.....	\$10,000.00	.....	.....
Land for post cemetery at Cayey, P. R.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....
Fence about monument, Big Hole battle ground, Montana.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....
Bringing home the remains of officers, soldiers, and civil employees who die abroad, and soldiers who die on transports..	12,240.17	45,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$32,500.00
Claims for damages to and loss of private property.....	.....	.....	.....	14,406.10
Claims for damages incident to Army maneuvers.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500.00
Claims for damages incident to target practice with heavy guns.	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
Payment to North American Transportation Co.....	.....	.....	.....	5,158.80
Payment to the Alaska Commercial Co.....	.....	.....	.....	5,080.00
Medical Department:				
Artificial limbs.....	131,567.46	120,000.00	120,000.00	425,000.00
Appliances for disabled soldiers...	1,364.32	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Museum and library building.....	.....	13,000.00	.....	8,000.00
Report of Army Board on origin and spread of typhoid fever.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Engineer Department:				
Survey of northern and northwestern lakes.....	103,349.24	150,000.00	150,000.00	100,000.00
Maps, War Department.....	813.80	1,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00
Transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries.....	.....	100.00	100.00	100.00
Survey of wagon road from Valdes to Fort Egbert, Alaska.....	12,000.00	.....	25,000.00	.....
Survey for military trail between Yukon River and Coldfoot, Alaska.....	1,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....
Prevention of deposits, harbor of New York.....	92,286.91	73,260.00	73,260.00	85,260.00
Expenses of California Débris Commission.....	11,116.35	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Surveys of camp grounds for instruction of troops.....	11.90	.....	.....	.....
Board of managers, N. H. D. V. S.:				
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	4,404,025.28	3,976,789.00	3,807,689.00	4,053,759.00
Aid to State and Territorial homes.	796,239.99	950,000.00	950,000.00	1,200,000.00
Organized militia: New arms and equipments.....	633,211.12	.....	.....	.....
Total miscellaneous.....	6,452,605.83	5,644,002.00	5,457,779.00	6,236,073.90
Grand total.....	112,169,520.37	125,929,393.46	107,519,168.69	103,686,780.67

RECAPITULATION.

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.
Civil establishment	\$1, 968, 774. 73	\$1, 993, 036. 00	\$1, 925, 716. 00	\$1, 868, 716. 00
Military establishment (support of the Army and Military Academy)	69, 275, 286. 05	77, 794, 813. 05	77, 655, 162. 80	72, 705, 156. 37
Public works (including fortifications and river and harbor improvements)	34, 472, 853. 76	40, 497, 542. 41	22, 480, 511. 09	22, 876, 834. 40
Miscellaneous	6, 452, 605. 83	5, 644, 002. 00	5, 457, 779. 00	6, 236, 073. 90
Grand total	112, 169, 520. 37	125, 929, 393. 46	107, 519, 168. 89	103, 686, 780. 67
General object.	Increase of estimates for 1906, as compared with estimates for 1905.	Decrease of estimates for 1906, as compared with estimates for 1905.	Increase of estimates for 1906, as compared with appropriations for 1905.	Decrease of estimates for 1906, as compared with appropriations for 1905.
Civil establishment		\$124, 320. 00		\$57, 000. 00
Military establishment (support of the Army and Military Academy)		5, 089, 656. 68		4, 950, 006. 48
Public works (including fortifications and river and harbor improvements)		17, 620, 708. 01	\$396, 323. 31	
Miscellaneous	\$592, 071. 90		778, 294. 90	
Grand total	592, 071. 90	22, 834, 684. 69	1, 174, 618. 21	5, 007, 006. 43
Less increase		592, 071. 90		
Net decrease of estimates for 1906 as compared with estimates for 1905		22, 242, 612. 79		
Less increase				1, 174, 618. 21
Net decrease of estimates for 1906 as compared with appropriations for 1905				3, 832, 388. 22

A comparative statement of the last six estimates submitted to Congress for the support of the military establishment proper and of the appropriations and expenditures thereon is as follows:

	Estimates.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
Submitted in December, 1899, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	\$128, 170, 583. 54	\$114, 586, 229. 22	\$105, 702, 101. 02
Submitted in December, 1900, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902	113, 568, 319. 39	116, 249, 552. 78	79, 284, 252. 77
Submitted in December, 1901, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903	99, 849, 436. 45	92, 283, 634. 83	70, 306, 044. 71
Submitted in December, 1902, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904	77, 986, 515. 29	78, 450, 344. 50	69, 275, 286. 05
Submitted in December, 1903, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905	77, 794, 813. 05	77, 655, 162. 80	
Submitted in December, 1904, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906	72, 705, 156. 37		

It will be observed that estimates and expenditures have progressively decreased. The estimate for 1901 was, in round numbers, \$128,000,000; for 1902, \$113,500,000; for 1903, \$99,800,000; for 1904, \$77,900,000; for 1905, \$77,700,000; for 1906, \$72,700,000. Upon the estimate for \$128,000,000 for 1901, the appropriations were \$114,500,000 and the expenditures \$105,700,000; upon the estimate for \$113,500,000 for 1902, the appropriations were \$116,000,000 and the expenditures \$79,000,000; upon the estimate for \$99,800,000 for 1903, the appropriations were \$92,000,000, and the expenditures \$70,000,000; upon the estimate for \$77,900,000 for 1904, the appropriations were \$78,400,000 and the expenditures \$69,000,000.

The estimates presented last year for the support of the military establishment proper, involving chiefly things consumed during the year, were \$655,000 less than the previous year's appropriations and \$191,000 less than the previous year's estimates. The estimates presented this year for the support of the military establishment proper, involving chiefly things consumed during the year, are \$4,950,006.43 less than last year's appropriations and \$5,089,656.68 less than last year's estimates. On the other hand, we are asking Congress for considerable increases in appropriations for investment in permanent plant, such as sites for fortifications and sea-coast defenses, searchlights for harbor defenses, casemates, galleries, etc., for submarine mines, gun and mortar batteries, submarine mines, armament of fortifications, fortifications in insular possessions, and coast artillery fire control installations. The aggregate increases of this character amount to \$3,012,678.40.

It should be noted that the estimates, appropriations, and expenditures of the War Department include many items of a nonmilitary character, some of them strictly civil, such as those relating to the improvement of rivers and harbors, the care and improvement of certain public buildings, grounds, and national parks, the erection of monuments, and surveys of the Great Lakes. Others there are that might be called semimilitary, having little immediate or direct connection with the War Department or the Army, but partaking of the military by associations more or less remote and indirect, as for example those items which relate to the care and maintenance of the National and State Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, these institutions being no part of the Army or of the War

Department and in no wise under its control, although by law the estimates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers are required to be included with the annual estimates of the War Department; and the items for national cemeteries, artificial limbs and appliances, and bounty and other war claims—all of them in the interest of soldiers but having no more direct and logical connection with the legitimate and necessary running expenses of the existing Army than the claims of pensioners.

The aggregate amount of these items varies greatly in different years, but a careful calculation covering a long period of time warrants the statement that from 25 to 30 per cent of the average annual expenditures of the War Department are made for the objects enumerated above or kindred ones not of a strictly military character.

The foregoing tabulated statement is intended to show the expenditures from appropriations which are made by Congress in pursuance of the annual estimates submitted by the War Department. It does not, therefore, include expenditures from the following classes of appropriations made by Congress without estimates from the War Department:

1. Indefinite annual appropriations, which are appropriations for such amounts, not definitely stated, as may be necessary to accomplish certain specified objects.

2. Permanent annual appropriations, which by the terms of the original act of appropriation become available each year without additional legislation.

3. Appropriations for war claims and relief acts, which are made by Congress upon estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, based upon amounts found due after adjudication of these claims by the Court of Claims, United States courts, and the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Expenditures from appropriations of these three classes are included in the statement annexed hereto as Appendix C, which is a complete and detailed statement covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, of all appropriations under the direction of the War Department, showing all balances from appropriations of prior fiscal years, the amounts appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amounts drawn from the Treasury, and the unexpended balances of each appropriation remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1904, subject to requisition. This statement also shows the amounts covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury from all appropriations under

the control of the War Department which are no longer available or required for expenditure,

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The progress of the Philippine government during the past year has been set forth in great detail by Colonel Edwards in his report as chief of the Insular Bureau. The regular annual report of the Commission will probably not be received before January, when it will be transmitted with a discussion of such matters as it may require.

Commerce and currency.—The trade of the islands for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1904, as shown by the total exports and imports, exclusive of silver and army and navy supplies, has fallen from a total of \$66,000,000 in the fiscal year ending July 1, 1903, to \$63,000,000, a reduction chiefly in the exports.

This is explained by Governor Wright as due to the drought and locusts which destroyed many of the crops. Another very probable cause is the interference with current business due to the change of money from the Mexican silver standard to a gold standard. By an act of Congress passed in 1903 the standard of value in the Philippine Islands was fixed at a Philippine peso, the equivalent of 50 cents gold, and provision was made for the coinage of a new silver Philippine peso of this value out of silver intrinsically worth about 40 cents.

The act of 1903 taken in connection with the act of 1902 also provided for the coinage of subsidiary silver coins and copper coins on a decimal system. The act of 1903 authorized the issuing of certificates of indebtedness in an amount not exceeding ten millions of dollars with which to provide for the purchase of bullion for the requisite coinage, and also for the purpose of maintaining the parity between the Philippine silver peso and the 50 cents gold which was declared to be the standard of value.

The coinage of the islands at the time this act was passed included possibly \$25,000,000 Mexican and \$11,000,000 of what were called Spanish Filipino pesos—coins issued by the Spanish Government and having a little less of intrinsic value than the Mexican dollars, but which have always been treated as equal in value to the Mexican dollars in the Philippine markets. The problem which the Commission had before it was the introduction of the new Philippine peso and the exclusion from use of the Mexican dollar and the old Spanish Filipino peso.

As long as the natives—that is, the laborers and those who sold the products of the soil—remained ignorant of the difference in value between the new Philippine peso, on the one hand, and the Mexican dollar and the old Spanish Filipino peso on the other, so that the latter would purchase as much, or would solve as much indebtedness, as the former, the Gresham law in respect to currency necessarily had application, and the cheaper currency drove out the dearer, or rather the cheaper currency prevented the better currency from obtaining the circulation desired. This law operated with especial force in the Philippines, due to the peculiar conditions under which business is done there. Sixty-five per cent of the exports of the islands is manila hemp. The export trade has been carried on largely by English houses, notably Smith, Bell & Co., Warner, Barnes & Co., Stevenson & Co., and Macleod & Co. It has been their custom to obtain large quantities of Mexican dollars from the banks of Manila and transmit them to the towns and villages of the provinces where hemp is grown, and there, through a large force of buyers, to accumulate hemp in warehouses and prepare it for export. Hemp is not grown generally in large plantations, but by many small farmers. To these farmers either the Mexican dollar or the Spanish Filipino peso was as valuable as the new Philippine peso, and of course it was not to be expected that the profit which the exporters in hemp could make in buying at silver prices and exporting at gold prices would be given up by them for the mere purpose of facilitating the circulation of the new coinage.

The Philippine government under the act of Congress was given the power to fix the ratio in the payment of government taxes between the Philippine peso and the Mexican dollar, and, by fixing the value of the Mexican in the new peso at something less than the bank rate, was able to make it of advantage to pay taxes in the new Philippine peso, and this of course created a demand for the new peso throughout the country.

At the same time that this experiment was being tried in the Philippines the Government of Siam changed from a silver to a gold basis, and it was expected that the Mexican dollars in the country would be redeemed at a higher price than they had elsewhere, and that in order to prevent the Government assuming too great a burden in this respect the importation of Mexican dollars into

Siam would soon be forbidden by law. This condition led to the hurried importation of Mexicans to Siam. A similar condition of affairs existed in the Straits Settlements, where the British colonial government was attempting to move from a free-silver basis to a gold basis, and where it was thought that the value of Mexicans would be greatly appreciated by a law prohibiting the importation of any more.

Then the anticipation and the coming on of the Russian-Japanese war increased the demand for Mexicans in Manchuria and Korea, and thus it was that the rates of exchange at Manila reached such a figure as to induce a remarkable exportation of Mexican dollars from the Philippine Islands just at the time when such a movement was in exact accord with the hopes and purposes of the Government in introducing its new currency.

A close watch was kept upon the exchange in order that suitable governmental measures might be taken to prevent a return of the Mexican money. A rate was fixed at which those who had the Spanish Filipino currency could redeem it in the new Philippine currency at a small profit, and then legislation was enacted of a somewhat drastic character by which, first, the importation of Mexicans into the islands was taxed most heavily, and, secondly, the use of Mexicans and Spanish Filipino coins after the 1st day of October of 1904 in business transactions in the islands was also made the subject of a heavy tax. The legal-tender quality of the Mexican and the Spanish Filipino coin was by law taken away. Motives were thus furnished to all the business community not only to receive but to pay out and use in their business the new Filipino peso.

The result of all these measures is that upward of 11,000,000 of the Spanish Filipino peso have come into the treasury of the Philippine Islands and have been sent to San Francisco for recoinage, while most of the Mexican dollars, being useless now in general business, have been exported from the islands, and the islands are on a gold basis with the new currency. The exact history of the change is yet to be written, but it will certainly form a unique instance in the financial history of the world of a rapid change from one coinage to another.

No such change, however, can ever be effected without, for the time, bringing about an injurious halt or suspension of business, due

to the doubt and hesitation of those engaged in active business as to the success of that which the Government is attempting. To this more than to any other cause do I attribute the recent depression in business of which complaint has been made. Governor Wright, in describing the change in the coinage and the fact that it is now *fait accompli*, says that the business conditions are much improved. The advantages of a change from a fluctuating currency to a stable currency hardly need to be stated in a country like this, where for eight years a campaign of education of the people on this subject has been carried on.

And yet the advantages are even more apparent to those who have had actual experience with the evils of the fluctuating currency of the Philippines. It was impossible, under the violent variations in the value of the Mexican dollar, to carry on legitimate business. Of necessity all business operations partook in a large degree of the hazard of the gambling board. Bankers made their profits out of the fluctuations in the standard of value and were able to mulct the business community because of the necessity that existed for each merchant to buy what he bought in gold and to sell what he sold in silver and so to be under the constant burden of paying for exchange both from gold to silver and from silver to gold.

Of course, all the advantages of the more stable currency will be apparent only after some years of its maintenance and use, but of the great benefit which has been effected for the Philippines there can be no doubt. The details of the fiscal operations needed to bring this about are well set forth in the report of the Chief of the Insular Bureau.

The Cooper bill and railroad legislation.—I can not too strongly urge the passage by the Senate of the so-called Cooper bill, which has already passed the House. This bill embodies nearly all the recommendations of the Philippine Commission contained in its report of 1903. In its first section it exempts from Federal, State, county, or municipal taxation, either in this country or in the Philippines, all bonds issued by the government of the Philippine Islands or by its authority. This specific exemption was given by Congress in the case of the certificates of indebtedness issued for the purpose of maintaining the parity between the Philippine peso and 50 cents gold, and it was also given to the bonds issued for the purchase of

the friars' lands, but it was not given in the case of the bonds to be issued for the improvement of the water supply of the city of Manila or the construction of a sewage system for that city.

Nor was it given for the bonds to be issued under section 66 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, which was a general provision allowing the issuing of bonds to provide funds for the construction of sewers, water supply, and all kinds of municipal betterments in the towns of the Philippine Islands.

The Philippine government is the result of an effort on the part of this nation to assist the Philippine people to stand upon their feet. It is a national experiment. The taxation by States, counties, and municipalities of this country of bonds issued in the furtherance of that experiment is a burden upon it and an obstruction to its success. Therefore the National Government through Congress may very well declare such bonds to be exempt from State, county, and municipal taxation and keep well within its constitutional power.

The truth is that such exemption injures the State, the county, and the municipality not at all, because were no such exemption granted none of the bonds would ever actually come within the range of State, county, or municipal taxation; whereas if the exemption is granted the market for such bonds is greatly enlarged, to include, as purchasers of them, trust companies, savings banks, and other institutions whose assets are subject to public inspection, who can not escape taxation thereon, and who therefore seek with avidity securities that are, by law, free from local imposts. The exemption, if conferred upon all Philippine bonds, will make a difference in the rate of interest at which money can be borrowed by the Philippine government of at least 1 and possibly 2 per cent. As no interest is harmed thereby, therefore, why should not the exemption be granted?

The second section of the act provides that the general government of the Philippine Islands shall have the right to issue bonds, with the approval of the President of the United States, in sums aggregating at one time no more than five millions of dollars, for the purpose of constructing port and harbor works, bridges, roads, buildings for provincial and municipal schools, court-houses, penal institutions, and other public improvements for the development of the Philippine Islands by the general government thereof.

By the payment of the \$20,000,000 which the treaty of Paris pro

vided should be paid by the Government of the United States to the Spanish Government, the Philippine Islands and all its provinces and municipalities were freed from the obligation of indebtedness incurred by the Spanish Government for the benefit of those islands, so that they came into the hands of the Government of the United States without a dollar of insular, provincial, or municipal indebtedness.

Under the authority of an act of Congress, money has been borrowed and the credit of the islands has been pledged to the payment of an indebtedness of \$13,000,000. Of this \$6,000,000 was incurred under the authority to borrow \$10,000,000 with which to maintain the parity between the new Philippine peso and fifty cents gold, but that \$6,000,000 is retained in the Philippine treasury and is not subject to appropriation for any other purpose than the maintenance of such parity. By legislation of the Philippine Islands a gold-standard fund has been created into which the proceeds of these certificates have been put, together with the profit made by the coinage of silver bullion worth about 40 cents into a peso worth 50 cents. There are other sources of increase to this fund, so that it is probable that within a year the \$6,000,000 of indebtedness of this score may be reduced to \$3,000,000 by paying that amount of certificates accruing due. In any event, the money to meet the indebtedness is always in the treasury, and is not expendable for any but the one purpose stated, and thus far it has not been expended at all. The remaining \$7,000,000 of indebtedness was incurred by the issuing of bonds for the purpose of purchasing the friars' lands. This indebtedness is to be paid out of a sinking fund to be created by the proceeds of the sale of the lands to the tenants on long-time payments. The bonds run ten years, with a privilege of thirty, and there is every prospect that the proceeds of the lands will recoup the government for its expenditure and meet the indebtedness.

It is therefore fair to say that there is no indebtedness of the islands, payment of which is not provided for out of other sources than the revenues of the islands. All the improvements which have been carried on have been made either out of the revenues of the islands or out of the \$3,000,000 Congressional fund which the Congress of the United States gave to the treasury of the Philippine Islands to relieve the suffering and starvation due to the cholera and the rin-

derpest and the consequent destruction of nearly 90 per cent of the draft cattle of the islands.

More than \$3,000,000 has been spent upon the harbor of Manila. Certainly another half million is being spent upon the harbors of Iloilo and Cebu. At least \$2,500,000, and probably more, has been spent out of the revenues of the islands for the improvement of roads and bridges and schoolhouses. It is not proper, in view of the present depressed condition of business in the islands, due to disasters to which reference has been made, that the needed improvements should be charged entirely to the present. Their cost should be distributed by the issuing of bonds to be paid after a number of years. For this reason the authority to issue bonds in the sum of \$5,000,000 ought readily to be granted.

The next section amends section 66 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, which gave general authority to the Philippine government to enable, by appropriate legislation, any municipality of the islands to incur indebtedness for the purpose of providing funds to construct sewers, to furnish adequate sewer and drainage facilities, to secure a sufficient supply of water, and to provide all kinds of municipal betterments and improvements in the municipalities, provided the indebtedness of any municipality thus incurred shall not exceed 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of the property in the municipality.

The section as it is now in force requires such authority to be exercised only with the consent of the President of the United States and of the Congress of the United States. The amendment strikes out the necessity for Congressional approval. The requirement of Congressional approval for the issuing of bonds for every little village in the Philippine Islands of course is an absurd restriction and one which must have crept into the act by oversight. The section when properly amended will enable most of the towns to sink artesian wells and have a good supply of water. The drinking of contaminated water in the Philippine Islands is the source of much illness among the natives.

The fourth section provides as follows:

That for the purpose of aiding in the construction, equipment, operation, and maintenance of railroads using steam, electricity, or other power, in the Philippine Islands, the general government thereof is authorized to guarantee an income of not exceeding five per centum upon cash capital actually invested in the construction and equipment of such railroads, or any part thereof, the guaranty to be in such form and under such provisions requiring repayment of any sum paid thereunder as said

government shall deem to be to the public interest, and the act making the guaranty shall declare the proper rules for ascertaining clearly the cash capital actually invested in said railroads and the net income actually received on said capital so invested, and shall set forth the limit of invested capital to which said guaranty shall apply, and shall provide for supervision by said government of the conduct of the finances of the road and its location, construction, and maintenance, as well as by the presence in the board of directors of two or more government directors, the number and manner of their selection to be determined by law, as also by such further supervision, through the auditing, engineering, and railroad bureaus of said government, as the public interest shall require. The said guaranty may be made in the form of a guaranty of interest on bonds or of income on preferred or common stock, or in such other form as may be determined by said government, and shall be made on such other terms and conditions as said government shall approve: *Provided, however,* That the total annual contingent liability of said government under the guaranties authorized by this section shall not at any time exceed the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, and that no such guaranty shall continue for a longer period than thirty years.

The Philippine Islands have now in operation but 120 miles of railway. Their superficial area is upward of 130,000 square miles. Their population is nearly 8,000,000. The railroad mileage, when compared with that of the dependencies of any other country in the world, is ridiculously small and is a full explanation for the lack of development of the resources of this archipelago. It fully explains the fact that there are to-day in the islands twelve different languages spoken by the 7,000,000 civilized Christian Filipinos, and largely explains the ignorance and state of pupillage in which a great majority of the people of the islands continue.

Charged as this Government is with the duty of elevating and educating the people of those islands, there is no higher obligation upon it than that of adopting such legislation as will attract to the islands the investment of large amounts of capital in the construction of steam railroads and other means of easy communication. The history of all dependencies, especially in the Tropics, shows that it is useless to hope for the construction of the needed railroads without governmental assistance. Indeed, we do not need to look to the tropical, Indian, or South Sea colonies of Great Britain, France, Holland, or other countries for a precedent. It is sufficient to say that here in our own country, between our two oceans, it was absolutely necessary for the Government to lend most substantial aid to bring about the construction of those highways of commerce between the Pacific and the Atlantic seaboard.

Now, how shall encouragement be given to railroad construction in the Philippines? With respect to the Pacific railroads, it was given not only by the issue of bonds for the purpose, but also by the conveyance of enormous tracts of land. The reasonable objection to this latter mode is the uncertainty of the value of the grant which is made, so that ultimately it may prove to be out of all proportion to the capital invested. The mode proposed in the bill under discussion is that of guaranteeing the income on an investment for not exceeding thirty years and not exceeding 5 per cent.

The authority to make the contract of guaranty, of course, is conferred upon the Commission, and it is reasonable to suppose that the Commission will consult the public interest in securing the best terms that it can for the Philippine government, both in a low percentage of interest guaranteed and in a short duration of the guaranty. Indeed, the maximum limits of both in the act might be reduced but for the fact that there are some railroads which will result in a very great development of the country, but which can not be expected, within a reasonable time, to be profitable and which, to induce their construction, will need the maximum of rate and duration in the guaranty.

It is probably true that the building of some lines of railroads in the islands could be secured through the investment of foreign capital without a guaranty at all, but only those pieces of road which are certain to be profitable would be built and no system of railroads, without which the general improvement of the islands can not be expected, would be constructed. Under the provision of the section, the whole burden which can be imposed upon the general government of the Philippine Islands is \$1,500,000 a year, and this is a contingent burden which will be reduced by any net profits received in the maintenance of the road.

And now objection is made that the guaranty may last for thirty years, and this, it is said, will tie the archipelago to the United States for that period. Whether this section passes or not, anyone familiar with the conditions in the islands may be reasonably certain that the bond of union between the United States and those islands must certainly continue for that period. But, however this may be, a guaranty for thirty years with the Philippine government will not prevent the separation of the islands from the United States if the people of the

United States reach the conclusion that such severance ought to take place, because the arrangement with respect to the burden of the guaranty can be easily and properly transferred from the present Philippine government to the government which shall succeed it, and the United States Government, should it fear any subsequent contingent liability, may easily secure itself against loss by stipulations for the purpose with the new government.

The truth is that those who oppose this guaranty on the ground stated favor giving up control of the islands in the near future. This means an abandonment of the Philippine people to the unstable government and factional chaos that are certain to succeed. If there is an issue upon which the American people have emphatically expressed their judgment, it is that the policy of the Administration with respect to the retention of the Philippine Islands until such a period has elapsed as will enable the American Government by education of the people and the material development of the islands to elevate them into a self-governing community, shall stand approved.

Any other method of governmental aid to railroads than the one authorized in the section involves the governmental construction of them. There are many objections to this. To begin with, the credit of the Philippine government would be too much strained in borrowing sufficient money with which to construct the needed railroads. More than this, state construction and maintenance of the railroads would involve too much governmental control. It would increase the civil service to a point where it would become top-heavy, and would make the conduct of a government, already most difficult because of the conditions existing in the islands, almost impossible of success. With the mandate of the American people so clear upon the issue which I have been discussing, I respectfully urge that the passage of the section in question concerning the railroads ought not to be longer delayed.

Section 5 provides as follows:

That material imported into the Philippine Islands for the construction and equipment of railroads therein may, in the discretion of the general government of said islands, under rules and regulations to be by it prescribed, be admitted free of duty.

I respectfully recommend that there be substituted for section 5 a provision that shall much enlarge the power of the Commission with

respect to the imposition of duties on imports into the Philippine Islands.

When the American army entered the islands it found a system of Spanish duties which, with modifications, were continued until the Commission, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and after full public hearings both in the Philippines and in this country, framed a new customs law. The schedule of duties was adopted as providing a tariff for revenue only. The theory upon which the Spanish tariff had been framed was that of taxing luxuries lightly and necessities heavily. With respect to the present tariff, exactly the opposite theory was adopted. The tariff has been in operation since November, 1901, and there have been developed certain defects in classification, certain inequalities of taxation, and certain excessive rates, calling for amendment. A committee of merchants was convened by the civil governor, in November of 1903, for the purpose of obtaining its recommendations in respect to needed changes. Those changes have been considered by the Commission and have been now forwarded to the War Department for its consideration and recommendation. The proposed changes have been printed and circulated throughout the country to all persons having an interest therein.

Many of the changes ought to be made at once. It is obviously impossible for Congress to consider at this short session, or at any session, the detail of a tariff bill for the distant Philippine Islands, because it is so little acquainted with the local conditions and the local requirements. Would it not be wiser, therefore, to vest the Commission—the present legislative body of the islands—with power to amend the customs act, upon the approval of the President of the United States? Within a little more than two years it is quite certain that the Philippine assembly, a popular representative assembly of Christian Filipinos, will have an equal voice in the legislation of the Philippine government with the Philippine Commission. Can not Congress, therefore, safely entrust, first, to the Commission and then to the two branches of the Philippine legislature the decision as to what duties should be imposed on imports into the islands, reserving the power, of which of course it can not divest itself, to amend such laws or repeal them should they be defective or oppressive?

I therefore recommend the substitution of the following for section 5, quoted above:

SEC. 5. The Philippine Commission, and any succeeding legislature of the Philippine Islands, subject to subsequent repeal or modification by Congress, shall have power from time to time to amend the act entitled "An act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Archipelago," passed by the Philippine Commission September 17, 1901, and ratified by an act of Congress approved March 8, 1902.

The sixth section of the bill under discussion merely provides that the money collected in the enforcement of the immigration laws in the Philippine Islands shall be paid into the Philippine treasury rather than into the Treasury of the United States. As the immigration laws in the Philippine Islands are enforced by the officers of the Philippine Islands and at the expense, therefore, of the Philippine treasury, the money received ought to be paid into it.

Section 7 authorizes the government of the Philippine Islands to increase the compensation of the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands so that for the chief justice the compensation shall not exceed \$10,500, and for each associate justice \$10,000. It is of the greatest importance to make the standard of the supreme court of the islands as high as possible, and it is most difficult to obtain lawyers of sufficient ability and learning from this country for places on the supreme bench without paying the sums mentioned in this section.

The rest of the section provides for making up a quorum in the supreme court in the temporary absence of some of the judges, by the designation of judges of courts of the first instance to sit in the court. This is a mere requirement of convenience.

Section 8 provides that the civil governor of the Philippine Islands shall hereafter be known as the governor-general of the Philippine Islands. The amendment is proposed merely for convenience. When there was a military governor in the islands, exercising jurisdiction over part of the archipelago, and a civil governor exercising jurisdiction over the remainder, the expression "civil governor" was appropriate, but there ceased to be a military governor in the islands in 1902, and the continuance of the title of "civil governor" thereafter became an anachronism. Meantime, under the provincial government act there had been

created some 44 provincial governments, the executive head of each of which was known as a governor. To distinguish the executive head of the islands from the subordinate governors of 44 provinces, the natural title, which the Filipinos understand, and which is entirely logical, is general governor or governor-general. It is not a matter of great importance, but it would be a convenient change and avoid confusion.

Section 9 is an amendment of 11 sections of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, concerning mining rights and claims, and the amendment only goes so far as to change the measurement, the linear and superficial, to the metric system. It is recommended by the head of the bureau of public lands in the islands, and it is obviously necessary to make these sections conform to the metric system, which is used in other parts of the act.

Section 10 is an amendment of section 8 of the act of Congress passed March 2, 1903, entitled "An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands," by which the denominations in which silver certificates may be issued are increased from 10 pesos to 500 pesos. The convenience of the use of the silver certificates is impressing itself upon the business community of the islands, and the larger the denominations the greater convenience in sending money from one part of the islands to the other.

Section 11 grants to the government of the Philippine Islands the authority to modify, suspend, or repeal the provisions respecting tonnage dues set forth in sections 14 and 15 of an act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Archipelago, and confirmed by an act of Congress approved March 8, 1902. This is in the direction of greater power in the Philippine Commission to impose customs and tonnage dues already recommended. If the substitute for section 5 of the act I have recommended is adopted, then this section 11 may be stricken out of the bill.

The tariff upon Philippine products imported into the United States.—I beg to renew again the recommendation made by my predecessor, Secretary Root, by President McKinley, by you in your messages of last year, and by the Philippine Commission in all its reports, in favor of a substantial reduction of the present tariff upon Philippine products imported into the United States. I urge that a bill shall be adopted by Congress allowing the admis-

sion, duty free, of all products of the Philippine Islands, manufactured or otherwise, except tobacco and sugar, and that there be imposed upon all importations of sugar and tobacco a duty equal to 25 per cent of the rates now imposed under the Dingley law upon the importations from foreign countries.

The present law allows a reduction of 25 per cent of the Dingley rates upon all importations from the Philippine Islands, but that reduction has not proved beneficial to the trade of the islands. I do not understand that there is any objection to the free entry of all products of the islands except sugar and tobacco; at least, none has been made public. It is feared by some, however, that the reduction to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates of the duties imposed upon sugar and tobacco will seriously interfere with the tobacco and sugar interests of this country. I am convinced that this fear is not well founded. The great distance and the necessarily high rate of freight on goods imported into the United States from the Philippine Islands must of themselves constitute a high tariff. Then, the market for both tobacco and sugar is so great in the United States, and the importations from foreign countries needed to supply that market with both sugar and tobacco, even under the heavy existing duties, are so heavy, that the comparatively small production of the Philippine Islands, both in sugar and tobacco, will not materially affect the price of either commodity; and yet the access to the market will greatly benefit the tobacco and sugar planters of the Philippines. But it is said that the opportunity to reach the market will greatly stimulate the cultivation of tobacco and sugar. There are limitations which will render the extension of both the tobacco and sugar industry in the islands gradual and slow. One is the scarcity of labor in the sugar and tobacco districts, of which there is great complaint on the part of the sugar growers and of the tobacco raisers, and the Chinese immigration laws, which apply as well in the islands as to the United States, make certain that the labor supply will not increase rapidly. The methods of raising and making sugar and tobacco in the Philippine Islands are primitive, and they can not be changed except by an investment of much capital. Transportation is slow, and in the death of the draft cattle has become in many places impossible.

The cultivation of hemp is much more profitable than that of

sugar or tobacco, and it is extending into other provinces than those to which it was originally supposed by nature to be confined. All these circumstances prevent the possibility of dumping upon the American market a supply of either sugar or tobacco, which will affect the profits either of the tobacco farmer or manufacturer, or the wages of the cigar maker. The total exports of sugar from the Philippine Islands to all countries in 1904 amounted to \$2,668,507, and of tobacco and cigars amounted to \$2,013,287. Can it be that this amount of business offers a dangerous competition to the tobacco and sugar growers and the tobacco manufacturers of this country?

The political effect of letting the Philippine products into the American market on such a basis as that proposed will be of the utmost benefit in the islands. More than this, it will furnish a justification for that clause in the Philippine shipping bill, which was passed last year, by which in two years the coastwise laws are made to apply to the trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands so as to require that all the trade shall be carried on in American bottoms. Certainly it would be most unjust if this encouragement to American trade is to continue in force on the statute book and no corresponding compensation is to be made to the Philippine Islands.

Friars' lands.—The contracts for the purchase of the friars' lands, as described in the report of the Philippine Commission for 1903, were signed on December 23, 1903. The contracts provided for resurveys, where found to be necessary, and for the perfection of titles. Immediately after the execution of the contracts the entire engineering bureau of the civil government devoted its time to the resurvey of all the estates contracted to be sold, and this resurvey showed a deficit in the area, which under the contract called for an abatement in the price.

Satisfactory adjustments were made with the British Manila States Company (Limited), which owned two very large haciendas near Imus in Cavite, with the Order of Recolletos, which owned a large estate in Mindoro, and with the Sociedad Agricola de Ultramar, which owned the lands formerly belonging to the Augustinian Order. Proper deeds for these lands have been executed and delivered, and the purchase price under the contract as properly adjusted has been paid. A controversy has arisen between the Philippine gov-

ernment and the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, which was the promoting company taking over the lands of the Dominican Order. A contract was made with this company. It appears that there are several valuable estates to which the title of this company has not been perfected. The estates were transferred to the company by the Dominican Order, and the title rested not in the Dominican Order but in the University of Santo Tomas, or some other ancillary corporation controlled by the Dominican Order. A further controversy has arisen as to the resurvey growing out of a difference between the Spanish version of the contract of sale and the English version. It is thought, however, that all these differences can speedily be adjusted.

Philippine exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.—The Philippine exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in St. Louis, has accomplished its purpose of making the American people better acquainted with the products, the ethnology, the architecture, and the general conditions prevailing in the islands. It has aroused the interest of capitalists, and has directed attention to the great possibilities of commercial and material development of the islands. Taken in connection with the visit of the honorary commission of 50 prominent educated Filipinos, it has shown to the American people all the grades of intelligence and civilization in the islands.

The exhibit of pictures and fine arts has shown the latent artistic ability of the islanders, while the musical talent of the native that is made manifest everywhere in the islands has been well shown in the constabulary and scout bands. The capacity for receiving discipline and the martial spirit of the Christian Filipinos have been well shown in the soldierly appearance and conduct of the battalion of scouts and the two companies of constabulary. The progress in education appears from the exhibits forwarded from the various schools of the islands, and the system of education adopted has been illustrated in the "model school" constantly in operation on the grounds.

The exhibit of agricultural products and of the methods now in vogue is most complete, while the forestry display of fine woods has not been excelled in any exposition that I know. It was thought that the exhibit could be made for half a million of dol-

lars, but it will have cost the Philippine government nearly double that. The honorary commission who visited the exposition, and who remained to act as judges, were convinced that the exhibit in bringing about a more intimate knowledge by the American people of the islands has been worth far more than it cost, and I concur in this judgment.

The labor of the collection and classification of this exhibit, which was enormous, fell largely upon the shoulders of Doctor Niederlein, and he well discharged his duty. The organization of the exhibition in this country was carried on by Doctor Wilson, of the Philadelphia Museum. The whole exposition was put in charge of Col. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. Army, the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Due to Colonel Edwards, great economy of administration was brought about, and the inevitable friction arising between officials connected with such a large enterprise was reduced to a minimum by his energy, industry, and executive ability. Mr. A. L. Lawshe, auditor of the islands, has been of much assistance in the latter days of the exposition in acting as a member of the Commission.

Philippine Scouts.—The Philippine Scouts number now a little over 4,000 men. Half of these companies have been employed in connection with the native constabulary of the Philippine Archipelago in the suppression of ladrones, and have rendered very efficient service. They are amenable to discipline, have a martial spirit, and make excellent soldiers. It is a wise policy by which there shall be maintained in the Philippine Islands, as long as the United States remains in control of them, a small but well-trained Filipino army.

In the training of these soldiers, there should be no halfway measures. If they are to be made soldiers at all, they should be made good soldiers. They should be trained as the American soldiers are, with the same discipline and the same rifle practice; and they ought to have, and need rather more than American soldiers do, a full complement of officers. There are now in the service two lieutenants to each company. Many of them have rendered praiseworthy service and are entitled to promotion. It seems to me wise, therefore, to create the office of captain in these companies, not for life, but for a term of four years, and to limit

the eligibles for appointment to those who are lieutenants in the scouts. The law now provides for the appointment of majors from the regular line to command battalions, of which there would be, if the force were formed into battalions, 13.

With a regular officer as major and the scout officers as captains and lieutenants, the discipline and efficiency of the Philippine scouts could be largely increased at only the additional cost of the payment of the captains, some 50 in number. I earnestly recommend that this change be adopted. The present law provides for the appointment of captains of scouts from the lieutenants and captains of the Regular Army, but the truth is that the Regular Army can not stand the drain of its officers for such a purpose. The use of 13 majors is as much as the Regular Army should be called upon to supply for this purpose. There are a few of the lieutenants in the scout companies that are Filipinos, but most of them are Americans.

The use of the scouts with the constabulary.—The law which was enacted January 30, 1903, to promote the efficiency of the Philippine Constabulary, provided that companies of Philippine Scouts ordered to assist the Philippine Constabulary in the maintenance of order in the Philippines might be placed under the command of United States Army officers serving as chiefs or assistant chiefs of the constabulary. This provision has led, of course, to a dual control of the scouts, and some complaint is made in the report of one department commander in the Philippines against the system.

The reason for the provision in the act of Congress was two fold. First, it was thought wiser, from a political standpoint in the islands, that order should be maintained by native police or troops rather than by American troops, so that where the constabulary equipped and paid by the Philippine government was inadequate for the purpose, the native soldiers paid by the United States should be used to supplement the constabulary forces and should be put under civil control. Secondly, the cost of the native constabulary is a heavy item in the civil expenses of the government of the Philippine Islands, and where the force proved not to be sufficiently large in an emergency, it was thought wiser to increase it temporarily by the use of native Filipino troops of the United States than by casting the burden upon the Philippine government of temporarily enlisting additional members of the constabulary.

The political advantage of suppressing disorder by the use of native rather than American troops should be manifest to everyone familiar with the conditions in the islands; and while it may be admitted that the arrangement is somewhat anomalous, General Wade, the commanding-general of the division, expresses the opinion that it is the only one practicable. I fully concur with General Wade in this view, and am confident that the army officers charged with command in the islands appreciate the grounds upon which this arrangement has been authorized by Congress and will not allow either a natural desire for uniformity and theoretical efficiency of command on the one hand, or a small jealousy of the exercise of civil control over a part of the native contingent of the Army on the other, to prevent their full cooperation in carrying out the Congressional provisions or their appreciation of the necessity for such a peculiar arrangement under the circumstances.

It is quite reasonable to suppose that as conditions grow better in the Philippines, after the disastrous effect of the cholera and the rinderpest and the war shall be mitigated, the force of the constabulary will be ample to maintain order without the use of the scouts. In the meantime the present arrangement should be continued.

THE PHILIPPINE CENSUS.

The Philippine Census has not yet been completed and published, as the statute requires. The compilation and tabulation of the statistics and the arrangement of the volume for publication have taken a somewhat longer time than was anticipated. I am advised now by General Sanger, the director of the Philippine census, and by Mr. North, the Director of the United States Census, that the four volumes will probably be completed and published and issued by the first of February. The date of the issuing of the publication is important because, under the Act of Congress of July 2, 1902, the election of a popular assembly in the Philippines to constitute one branch of the Philippine legislature will take place, under the order of the President, two years thereafter.

ENUMERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED.

I submit herewith the report of the Chief of Staff, and the report to him by the Chief of Artillery, together with the reports by division and department commanders; the annual reports of the

heads of the bureaus of the War Department; the report of The Military Secretary on the militia; the reports of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, of the commissioners of national military parks, of the board of commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia; the reports of inspection of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, and inspection of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; the report of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point; of the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy; of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe; of the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, and of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley.

WM. H. TAFT,

Secretary of War.

APPENDIX A.

GENERAL ORDERS, {
No. 71.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 29, 1903.

In order to carry out the provisions of section 14 of the militia act of 1903 (published in General Orders, No. 7, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, January 24, 1903), the commanding generals of the various geographical divisions shall, as soon as practicable after the 1st of January of each year, designate such number of experienced officers, including active or retired officers of the Regular Army already on duty with the organized militia, as may be necessary to inspect all of the organized militia of States and Territories lying within the limits of their respective commands.

The number of officers to be designated for this work in each division will depend upon the number of cities and towns in which the militia organizations are located, the object being to perform the work of inspection as expeditiously as practicable, with due consideration for thoroughness and economy of transportation expenses. The work will be completed by May 1 and reports rendered not later than June 1.

Division commanders will communicate with the adjutants-general of the respective States and Territories within their divisions with a view to arranging all the details as to dates and places of the various inspections. They will ascertain the number of inspectors necessary and arrange their itineraries; communicate the character of information desired, which will include returns of the several organizations to be submitted to the inspectors upon their arrival at the rendezvous thereof, and attend to all other details which will facilitate the work. As soon as convenient thereafter the inspectors will be ordered by the several division commanders to begin their work and to complete it as expeditiously as practicable. In arranging the dates, hours, and places for the inspections care should be taken to accommodate them to the usual avocations of the personnel of the militia so as to save time and expense. Concentration of regiments and battalions composed of scattered companies need not be made when it would impose expense on the individual or the State.

The inspectors will determine—

(1) The strength of the various organizations, including classification of officers and men so as to show the organization of the command and the number present and absent.

(2) A return showing all field pieces, machine guns, rifles, carbines, revolvers, and other arms of the United States on hand, together with all attachments and equipments, carriages, harness and spare parts, projectiles and ammunition, or parts therefor.

(3) Whether the organizations are sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for active service in the field.

Blank forms and such further detailed instructions as may be necessary will be furnished by the War Department upon application by division commanders.

Reports of inspections will be sent to division commanders, who will forward all reports of the militia of each State and Territory as soon as received.

By order of the Secretary of War:

S. B. M. YOUNG,
Lieutenant-General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX B.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
October 25, 1904.

SIR: The act of Congress approved January 21, 1903, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," provides, in section 12, that "The Secretary of War shall, with his annual report of each year, transmit to Congress an abstract of the returns and reports of the adjutants-general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of Congress." I therefore have the honor to submit this report, which contains a summary of the returns and reports of the adjutants-general of the several States and Territories, with such other available information as tends to show the condition of the militia during the first year of its operation under the new legislation.

It appears from the reports received that some of the States have made material progress in the reorganization of their militia, and that the militia authorities in other States have endeavored to procure the enactment of the State legislation necessary for such reorganization. The organization and the personnel of the militia forces have been greatly improved, and the individual members of the National Guard have manifested an increased interest in its advancement.

A comparison of the reports of inspection for the current year with those for the year 1903 shows that the rules of discipline have been more rigidly insisted upon, and the provisions of local law requiring examinations as to physical and mental fitness for warrant or commission have been more uniformly enforced. This has resulted in the elimination of undesirable and incompetent, and the substitution in their stead of officers and men whose fitness, ability, zeal and enthusiasm have had a good effect on the organization.

Many of the officers of the militia have manifested a desire to pursue those lines of study which have brought the Regular Army to its present high standard of efficiency. Not only have they sought to obtain a more intimate knowledge of theoretical military science and tactics, but they have also endeavored to familiarize themselves with army methods by making practical use of the blanks, books and systems of records, for the study of which the War Department has endeavored to afford every facility. As an aid to officers in the acquirement of a knowledge of military science, the governors and adjutants-general of States and Territories have endeavored to supply headquarters libraries with military text-books and works of recognized merit by officers of the Army and other writers on military and kindred subjects.

It is true that there appears to have been a retrogression in some of the States, but a careful analysis of the reports received discloses conditions promising future advancement in efficiency, and a general dis-

position to abandon such customs as have been destructive of discipline and proficiency.

Very satisfactory progress has been made in bringing the organized militia of the several States and Territories to a state of armament and equipment equal to that of the Regular Army. Several of the States have enacted new laws based upon the Federal militia law of January 21, 1903, in which there have been incorporated several of the features of the proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, there has been no opportunity to determine accurately what percentage of the organized militia may be depended upon to respond to a call to repel invasion or suppress rebellion against the authority of the United States, as no occasion for calling any bodies of militia or of volunteers into the service of the United States has arisen during that period. It is estimated, however, from the results of the special inspection held during the spring of 1904, that about 75 per cent of the total strength of the organized militia would respond to such a call.

The new militia law has aroused the interest of the young men of the country in military affairs and has increased their inclination for military service. It has also improved the personnel of the organized militia, raised the standard of its discipline, and increased its efficiency. Sufficient justification for these conclusions is to be found in the reports that have been received from State and United States officers. Abstracts of these reports appear in the following pages.

REPORTS OF THE ADJUTANTS-GENERAL OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Pursuant to authority conferred upon him by section 12 of the militia act, the Secretary of War, under date of August 25, 1904, requested the adjutant-general of each State and Territory to submit an annual report of the organized militia of the State or Territory, which report it was desired should cover the following points, in addition to militia operations proper, viz:

1. The action taken by the military authorities of the State to carry out the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903.
2. For what purposes the State had employed its allotments of the United States appropriations during the year.
3. What moneys had been appropriated by the State for the use of its militia.
4. The annual encampment of the State troops or their participation in maneuvers with troops of the Regular Army.
5. Any service that the troops of the State, or any part of them, had performed during the year in the suppression of riots or other unlawful disturbances, or for the preservation of the peace.
6. Observations as to the effect of the existing militia law, and suggestions for its amendment or modification.
7. Information as to whether any steps have been taken to make applicable to the militia of the State the proposed military code published in War Department circular of October 8, 1903.

In response to these requests, reports have been received from thirty-one States and Territories. These reports have been summarized as follows:

ARKANSAS.

1. Every effort has been made to carry out the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903, the authorities being in perfect accord with the purposes of the same.
4. The annual encampment of the State Guard for 1903 was held at Hot Springs from September 6 to 14, inclusive.

5. There were no disturbances in the State requiring the use of the troops.
6. The working of the existing militia law seems to be effective and satisfactory.
7. Steps will be taken soon to make applicable to the militia of this State the proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903, and a revised code of militia laws will be submitted to the legislature at its session in January next.

CONNECTICUT.

1. The entire brigade of the National Guard has been reorganized to conform to the organization of the Regular Army.
2. Quartermaster and ordnance stores are being drawn, and the Signal and Medical Corps are being fully equipped.
3. The specific appropriation for the year 1904-5 was \$316,087, of which amount \$85,500 was appropriated for State armories.
4. The annual encampment of the brigade, National Guard, was held for six days at the State military rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., August 10 to 15, 1903, and the brigade was one full day in the field during the month of May. Weekly drills occurred from November 1, 1903, to May, 1904. Two companies of coast artillery performed six days' duty at Fort Terry, N. Y., July 11 to 16, 1904.
5. No call has been made for suppression of riots or to preserve the peace during the year.
6. The existing militia law is an excellent and wise one, and, while there might be some minor changes made that would be beneficial, it is not thought that any change should be made at the present time.
7. No steps have been taken to make applicable to the militia the proposed military code published in War Department circular of October 8, 1903. It is believed that the regulations of this State, with contemplated changes and corrections to be made in the near future, will be sufficient.

DELAWARE.

2. The United States appropriation is used to purchase equipment.
3. The sum of \$13,000 is appropriated by the State annually for militia purposes.
4. The militia went into State camp of instruction at Cooch's, Newcastle County, for one week, July 16 to 23, inclusive.
5. The troops of this State have not been called upon during the year for duty in the suppression of riots or other unlawful disturbances.
6. It is recommended that section 15 of the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903, be amended so as to provide increased compensation to enlisted men of the organized militia participating in field maneuvers. The present rate of pay does not reimburse them for the time lost. It is also recommended that this act be so amended as to provide that the organized militia shall be placed under the rules and regulations governing the United States Army, in connection with their participation in field maneuvers, from the time they are entrained at their home stations until they are detrained on their return.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. The District has employed its allotment of the United States appropriation for equipment, supplies and general expenses.
3. The aggregate of the District of Columbia appropriations for the support of the militia for the fiscal year 1905 was \$60,320.
4. The brigade went into camp at Bolivar Heights, near Harpers Ferry, W. Va., August 1 to 13, inclusive.
5. There has been no necessity for calling upon the troops to suppress unlawful disturbances.
6. The militia law so far has developed no defects that could directly be traced to the law itself. Several points now in doubt must be cleared up, but those are being made clear from time to time by the War Department.
7. A bill for the reorganization of the National Guard of the District, based on the proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903, was presented to the last Congress. This bill received the approval of the Militia Committee of the House of Representatives, but did not pass owing to the early adjournment of Congress. This bill will again be presented at the coming session of Congress.

FLORIDA.

1. There has been adopted by the legislature of Florida a new military code designed to conform to the provisions of the national law.
2. The allotment of the national appropriation made to this State has been employed for the purchase of stores, supplies, equipment and certain military publications.
3. The appropriations made by the State for the maintenance of its militia are the same as given in the report of last year. There has been available during the current year \$15,000 for an encampment and \$13,000 for the contingent expenses of the adjutant-general's office, payment of armory rents, etc.
4. The entire brigade was assembled in camp of instruction at St. Augustine, August 31 to September 7, inclusive. A provisional regiment was organized on September 3 and sent to participate in the maneuvers near Manassas, Va.
5. Troops have been called out several times since the last report to aid the civil authorities. Company E, Second Infantry, was ordered from Starke to Lawtey, and was on duty two days. May 28, 1904, Company H, First Infantry, at Lake City, was ordered out to guard prisoners confined in the county jail at that point. September 16, 1904, the First Battery of Artillery, of Jacksonville, and Company E, First Infantry, of Live Oak, were ordered to Baxter to arrest some thirty or more outlaws at that place. The troops returned to Jacksonville with their prisoners on September 17, 1904. September 25, 1904, Company F, First Infantry, of Jacksonville, was ordered to Macclenny to act as guard during the trial of prisoners at that place, returning September 28, 1904.
6. The militia law operates very satisfactorily in this State, and the only amendment suggested is that the exchange of arms provided for under section 13 be made to apply to such field batteries as were organized and a part of the National Guard at the time of the adoption of this act (January 21, 1903), in order to enable the State to comply with the requirements of section 3, to the effect that within five years the armament of the organized militia shall be the same as that prescribed for the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States. It is further recommended that the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia be increased to at least \$2,000,000, as this State's apportionment of that appropriation is insufficient to furnish necessary uniforms and equipment for troops. It is also believed that if some system could be devised for making a stated clothing allowance to enlisted men, as in the Regular Establishment, it would be a highly satisfactory arrangement.
7. No steps have been taken to secure the adoption of the proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903, on account of the adoption by the legislature (May 11, 1903) of a new military code designed to conform to the provisions of the national law.

HAWAII.

1. The Territorial legislature of 1903 passed an act amending the militia law of the Territory, incorporating therein the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903.
2. The Territory has employed the allotments made from the United States appropriations during the year for the purchase of ammunition, equipments, and field and medical outfits.
3. The special session of the Territorial legislature convened in March, 1904, for the purpose of revising the biennial appropriation act passed in 1903 and reducing the expenses of the Territorial government for the fiscal year from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, entirely eliminated all items for the support of the militia, thus leaving the National Guard without a dollar of revenue besides its allotment from the Federal Government. The items thus cut off approximated \$15,000.
4. On June 8, 1904, the First Regiment of the National Guard went into camp with the regular troops near Camp McKinley.
5. No service for the suppression of riots or other troubles has been required of the regiment during the year.
6. The militia law is deemed to be entirely satisfactory, but, by reason of the fact that a large majority of the enlistments in the organized militia of this Territory are made from the working classes, many of whom have no steady employment, it is suggested that the Federal Government pay to each enlisted man of the organized militia 43.4 cents for each attendance at drill or target practice of not less than one and one-half hours, not to exceed a total of twenty-four in one year nor to apply to encampment or practice marches.
7. The proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903, has not yet been received.

ILLINOIS.

2. The allotment apportioned to Illinois for the year ended June 30, 1904, was used for the purchase of equipment and stores.
4. The annual encampment of the Illinois National Guard commenced July 2 and ended September 3, 1904. The Illinois troops did not participate in any maneuvers with the Regular Army this year.
5. The Guard has not been called out to suppress any unlawful uprisings in the community this year.

INDIANA.

1. The governor, as commander in chief of the militia of the State, in order to carry out the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903, has appointed a board of officers of the militia to complete, draft and recommend to the next legislature a bill for an act conforming the present State law to the Federal militia law.
 2. The State has employed its allotment of the United States appropriation during the present year for pay, subsistence and transportation, and also for equipment.
 3. Seventy-five thousand dollars a year, to be disbursed by order of the governor, is appropriated by the State for the use of the militia.
 4. From September 30 to October 10, 1903, the entire militia of this State, viz, three regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, participated in the joint maneuvers held at West Point, Ky. State encampment was held at Fort Benjamin Harrison for a period of ten days.
 5. There has been no call for the assistance of the militia in suppressing riots or unlawful disturbances during the past year.
 6. As an amendment to the present national militia law it is recommended that some provision be made to cover the cost of horses, and forage therefor, used by the militia at joint maneuvers. Few militia officers own their own mounts, and it is a hardship for them to bear the expense of providing themselves with a mount during the brief period of a joint maneuver.
- s before stated, steps are being taken to conform the present State law to the national law, along the lines suggested in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903.

IOWA.

1. An earnest endeavor has been made to conform to the organization, discipline and equipment of the United States Army, as contemplated by the provisions of section 3 of the act approved January 21, 1903.
2. The State's allotment has been used in purchasing stores and equipments and for transportation expenses.
3. The State appropriates annually the sum of \$70,000 for all militia purposes. An additional appropriation of \$20,545.70 was made in 1904 for the purchase of a permanent camp ground.
4. Encampments of the Iowa National Guard have been held since September 1, 1903, as follows: Fifty-sixth Regiment, Clear Lake, September 2 to 9, inclusive; First Signal Company, Clear Lake, September 2 to 9, inclusive; Fifty-fourth Regiment, Muscatine, September 14 to 19, inclusive; Fifty-fifth Regiment, army maneuvers, Fort Riley, Kans., October 17 to 27, inclusive.
5. On July 27, 1904, the sheriff of Woodbury County called upon Companies H and L, Fifty-sixth Infantry, stationed at Sioux City, for assistance in connection with disturbance on account of the meat-packers' strike. The companies remained on duty for one day.
6. The working of the existing militia law is in general satisfactory to the officers and men of the Iowa National Guard.
7. The proposed military code, as published in the War Department circular dated October 8, 1903, was not received in time for the necessary conferences and consideration to formulate the necessary changes in the Iowa code in time for presentation for the action of the State legislature which met early in January. Some changes, approximating the provisions of the national militia law, were made, however, in the military code of the State.

LOUISIANA.

1. Every endeavor has been made by the military authorities to carry out the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903.
2. The United States allotments have been used for the purchase of supplies, equipment, and for the expenses of encampments.

3. There has been appropriated by the State for the use of the militia \$20,000, and \$7,500 for militia in the field.
4. The annual State encampment was held at Covington, La., August 3 to 12, 1904. There were no maneuvers with troops of the Regular Army.
5. There has been no call for troops for preservation of the peace during the year.
6. The working of the new militia law is found beneficial in every way, and greatly improves the efficiency of the organized forces. The allotments are found inadequate and insufficient to clothe and equip the troops and also to have annual encampments. The annual allotment was \$17,952.93. It is estimated that \$14,000 of this sum will be used in defraying the expenses of the encampment; but the State disbursing officer hopes, by cutting down charges, to be able to turn in nearly \$2,000. It is estimated that the expenses of the encampment next year will exceed \$15,000, because of the increased number of troops. It will be seen, therefore, that hardly any funds will be left for equipment. If encampments are to be held, and they are strongly recommended, a specific appropriation for their maintenance is respectfully urged. The State appropriation of \$20,000 must cover all other necessary expenses, as well as hire and support of armories.

It is suggested that the officer of the Army detailed to the State should visit outlying companies in the State at least twice in each year in addition to his annual United States inspection, remaining at each station a few days to give instruction and observe the methods of administration and drills; and that, instead of mileage, this officer should have actual traveling expenses and a per diem of \$5 a day. Such an allowance is authorized to officers of the Board of Ordnance, Corps of Engineers, and civilian employees for journeys, when ordered by the governor, to be chargeable to the United States allotment. Actual traveling expenses are necessary instead of mileage. Short distances between stations render mileage wholly inadequate to cover travel and delays. Colonel Powell is anxious to frequently instruct and inspect these troops, confident of the benefit they will derive, but can not do so at his own expense. The State appropriation of \$20,000 will not admit of such expenditure. The adjutant-general therefore recommends amendment of the militia law to the effect that:

"An officer of the Army on duty with the organized militia under section 20 of the act of January 21, 1903, shall, when ordered by the governor of the State where on duty to inspect and instruct companies of the organized militia at stations other than where such officer is stationed, be allowed cost of transportation over the shortest usually traveled route, when it is impossible to furnish transportation in kind on transportation requests; cost of one double berth in sleeping car or chair in parlor car, and a per diem of \$5 for all other expenses, for each day while en route and on duty at the places designated in the orders for the performance of temporary duty."

7. The military code of the State has been revised, and the general features of the military code outlined by the War Department have been incorporated in it. The new code was, upon recommendation of His Excellency Governor Blanchard, duly enacted, and opposition to the militia act explained away and overcome.

MAINE.

1. The legislature of this State, which holds biennial sessions, will convene about the 1st of January, 1905, at which time action will be taken with a view to organizing the National Guard of Maine under the provisions of the national law.
2. The State allotment was used for the purchase of necessary stores and supplies.
4. No encampment was held this year. An invitation to participate with troops of the Regular Army in maneuvers held at Manassas, Va., from September 5 to 10, inclusive, was accepted, and the troops from this State took part in the maneuvers.
6. It is believed that the existing militia law is working most advantageously. It has resulted in increasing interest in military affairs, and many of the best young men are showing a disposition to serve in the National Guard.

MARYLAND.

1. The provisions of the act of January 21, 1903, have been carried out by the State authorities as far as practicable.
2. The annual allotment of the United States appropriation during the year has been used for completing the equipment and for transportation of rifle teams to, and subsistence at, Sea Girt and Ordway Ranges.

3. The State of Maryland appropriated \$50,000 a year for the use of the militia during 1903 and 1904. The last legislature increased this appropriation to \$40,000 a year, which will become available after October 1, 1904.
4. There has been no State encampment during the period referred to, and no participation in maneuvers with troops of the Regular Army.
5. On February 7, 1904, the brigade and Naval Brigade were called out for the protection of lives and property during and after the conflagration in Baltimore. After ten days the number of troops was reduced, the last being relieved on February 23, 1904. During this period the troops performed valuable service, doing guard duty with the thermometer below zero.
6. The existing militia law is satisfactory to the military authorities of this State, and no suggestion is made for its amendment or modification.
7. It has not been possible to take advantage of the suggestions contained in the military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903, as the legislature, which regulates the militia law of the State, has not convened since its publication.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. The legislature has passed a resolve authorizing the governor to reorganize the militia in accordance with the militia laws of the United States. A board of officers is now at work on recommendations to the governor, and a bill based on those recommendations will be reported to the legislature. It is the desire to conform to the Regular Army as nearly as possible in organization, books and papers, and all other matters.
2. The allotments of the United States appropriations have been used for clothing and equipments.
3. The amount of the State appropriation was \$352,266.24. This appropriation is used for pay and mileage of troops, armory rents, allowances to commanders, salaries of the adjutant-general and clerks, the expense of maintaining camp grounds, and the purchase of supplies.
4. The troops of the State performed, in camp within the State, the camp duty of eight days required by law. They have not taken part in army maneuvers, but a brigade will go to Manassas early in September to take part in the maneuvers at that place.

MICHIGAN.

1. Action has been taken, by amendment to the militia laws and regulations, to put the act of January 21, 1903, in effect according to the best judgment of the State military board.
2. The small amount that has been drawn from the Government appropriation was used for the purchase of military supplies. The rest has been allowed to accumulate with a view to adding other arms to the service.
3. There is an annual appropriation of 5 cents per capita, which amounted this year to \$121,000. Under the new census it will run up to about \$125,000.
4. The annual encampment of the State troops was held at Ludington, Mich. from August 4 to 13, inclusive. There were some maneuvers during this encampment in which the Regulars participated.
The entire command of the National Guard of Michigan participated in the maneuvers at West Point, Ky., from October 1 to 11, 1903.
5. There have been no riots or disturbances of the peace threatening the safety of the National Guard.
6. The military authorities are in hearty sympathy with the new militia law and believe it has been beneficial to the National Guard of Michigan. They are also in favor of joint maneuvers with the Regular Army. They have recommended that the law be so modified as to give to the National Guard the franking privilege.

It is further recommended that high ranking officers given permission to accept of taking their commands from them as adjutants of the National Guard of the States Army, in his report of the West Point maneuvers.

MINNESOTA.

1. As there has been no regular session of the State Legislature since the militia law went into effect, no changes could be made in the law. The adjutant-general, commander in chief, however, has authority to make changes in the law, provided they conform to the provisions of the law.

2. The first aim, in using the allotment of the United States funds, has been to equip troops fully for field service.
3. A continual, nonlapsing, annual appropriation of \$65,000 for pay, subsistence, transportation, other general expenditures, and improvement of State camp grounds and the rifle range, is made by the State for the maintenance of its organized militia.
4. In June and July last all troops had active field service at State Camp Lakeview, near Lake City, for a period of ten days.
5. No active service in suppression of riots or preservation of the peace was required of troops during the year. The First Infantry was, however, held in readiness in July last to respond to a call to assist the civil authorities in preserving order at the South St. Paul packing plants, where a strike was in progress.
7. New service regulations have been compiled by a board of officers, and they are now in the hands of the printer. They are based upon Army Regulations, the Articles of War, War Department orders and the State code.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. It is understood that the provisions of the militia law became effective upon the acceptance of its benefits.
2. The State has employed its allotment of the United States appropriation for the purchase of equipments, supplies, etc.
3. There has been appropriated by the State for each of the years 1904 and 1905 \$7,500 for the maintenance of the National Guard, but as \$2,000 of this amount was not to be expended except in case of riot or other emergency, there was but \$5,500 available.
4. The entire National Guard went into camp at Camp Vardaman, Biloxi, Miss., for a period of ten days, beginning August 15, 1904.
No troops from this State participated in the fall maneuvers of the Regular Army.
5. The National Guard of the State rendered service in the preservation of peace as follows:
February 28, 1904, Companies G and H, First Infantry, were called out to protect a negro prisoner from threatened violence at Batesville.
February 29, 1904, First Battalion, Second Infantry, was called out to protect a negro prisoner from threatened violence at Meridian.
April 5, 1904, Company G, First Infantry, was called out to escort a negro prisoner to trial at Sumner.
May 17 to 21, 1904, Companies G and K, First Infantry, and Company D, Third Infantry, were on duty at Yazoo City maintaining order and guarding property after destruction of the greater part of the city by fire.
June 28, 1904, Company M, First Infantry, was called out to protect a negro prisoner from threatened violence at Okolona.
September 10, 1904, Company H, Third Infantry, was called out to maintain order at the trial of white-cap prisoners.
6. As far as the provisions of the militia act have been put into practical application, they have been beneficial to the National Guard, and the future bids fair to demonstrate the still greater usefulness of that act.
7. It is expected to submit to the next legislature, in January, 1906, a revised code based on the model code sent out by the War Department.

MISSOURI.

1. As far as possible, the military affairs of the State are being conducted in conformity to Regular Army regulations.
2. The greater part of the State's allotment provided by section 1661, Revised Statutes, was expended in payment of the expenses of the encampment.
3. The legislature of Missouri in 1903 appropriated \$40,000 for the support and maintenance of the National Guard.
4. A provisional regiment of the National Guard, composed of between 600 and 700 officers and men, participated in the Regular Army maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kans., in October, 1903.
No militia of the State participated in any of the maneuvers with the troops of the Regular Army this year.
A brigade encampment of the National Guard of Missouri was held at Nevada, July 17 to 26, 1904.
5. During the past year there has been no lawlessness in the State which the civil authorities were not able to suppress.

6. The new militia law has been of great benefit to this State. It has not only aided in support and better equipment, but has caused a very perceptible increase in the efficiency of the guard, and, generally speaking, the law is very satisfactory to the military authorities of the State.
7. It is the intention of the military authorities of the State to request the State legislature of 1905 to amend the military code of Missouri so as to conform more closely to United States laws and Army Regulations

NEBRASKA.

1. An earnest effort has been made to carry out the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903, which has proved to be of great assistance in the conduct of the military affairs of the State.
2. The allotment of the United States appropriation to the State was employed in the payment of per diem, in addition to the amount paid by the State, transportation and subsistence during encampment, and also for the equipment of the guard.
3. There was appropriated at the session of the legislature for 1903, the sum of \$33,250 for the support of the Nebraska National Guard for the two years commencing July 1, 1903.
4. On October 17, 1903, the Signal Corps and Second Regiment proceeded to Fort Riley and participated in the maneuvers of the Provisional Division commanded by Major-General Bates.
The annual encampment was held at David City, Butler County, Nebr., from August 16 to 23, inclusive. All organizations of the National Guard participated.
5. On June 28, 1904, at the opening of the land entry under the "Kinkaid law," at Broken Bow, the United States land officers applied to the sheriff to maintain order. Being unable to do so, he called on the governor for the assistance of the National Guard, and Company M, First Regiment, was assembled, restored order, and was dismissed the same day.
6. Failure to provide suitable armories and target ranges has been a serious obstacle in the way of improvement of the guard, and if some method could be adopted by which the Government could pay a portion of the expense of these items, upon condition that the State pay a like or additional sum, it is believed that the law could be made more effective.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

2. The State has employed its allotments in drawing ordnance and quartermaster stores.
3. The amount of money appropriated by the State for the use of the militia was \$35,000.
4. The entire brigade of State troops encamped at the State camp ground, Concord, June 20, 1904, for five days. No part of the State troops participated in maneuvers with troops of the Regular Army.
5. The services of the troops have not been required during the year for the suppression of riots or other unlawful disturbances or for the preservation of the peace.
6. The existing militia law has worked satisfactorily and has been conformed to, so far as practicable, in every particular.
7. No steps have as yet been taken to make the military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903, applicable to the militia of this State, legislative action being required and there having been no session of the legislature since the receipt of the circular.

NEW MEXICO.

2. The allotment of the United States appropriation has been used in the purchase of uniforms and camp and garrison equipage of every description, and for the purpose of paying the expenses of a Territorial encampment.
3. The appropriations to meet various expenses made by the Territory, and available during the year, amount to \$1,250.
4. The encampment was held near Las Vegas, from August 8 to 15, 1904.
5. No part of the militia has been called out during the year to assist in preserving the peace, or in the suppression of riots or other unlawful disturbances.

6. The provisions of the new militia law seem to be working well, and are better liked as the purpose and operations of the law are better understood. The law has dignified the militia and given it an importance and standing that nothing else could have done.
7. The legislative assembly, which will convene in January, 1905, will be asked to enact into law such portions of the proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903, as seem suited to existing conditions, and a bill is being drafted for that purpose.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. The military authorities of the State of North Dakota have adopted into their regulations, and made a part of their law, the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903. The amended regulations have been printed and a copy issued to each officer and organization of the National Guard. Orders and regulations have been made in conformity therewith and in conformity with all orders issued by the War Department. The troops have been armed and equipped as provided by the militia law.
2. The State has expended its allotments of the United States appropriations in the purchase of ordnance and ordnance supplies and quartermaster and hospital stores needed to equip the troops for service in the field.
3. The State appropriates the sum of \$19,000 annually for the support of the militia.
4. The annual encampment of the State troops was held from the 21st to the 28th of June, Maj. Edwin P. Andrus, United States Army, being the inspector. The State troops did not participate in maneuvers of the Regular Army.
5. No service has been performed by the troops, or any part of them, in the preservation of peace in case of riots or other unlawful disturbances.
7. No steps have been taken to make applicable to the militia of the State the proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903. The State legislature meets in January of next year, when it is proposed to bring the matter before it.

OKLAHOMA.

2. The military authorities of the Territory have used the allotments from the Congressional appropriations in furnishing the militia with a complete equipment of quartermaster supplies and ordnance stores.
3. The appropriations made by the legislature at its last session, in 1903, provided \$800 for the general expenses of the militia, of which amount but \$15 per month could be afforded to each organization.
4. The annual encampment was held at Guthrie for six consecutive days, beginning October 5, 1903. No opportunity has yet been afforded the Oklahoma National Guard to participate in maneuvers with United States troops. Hope is entertained that this privilege may be accorded next year.
5. There have been no local disturbances during the year to call out any portion of the militia.
6. The conduct of militia affairs under the law of 1903 appears to be quite satisfactory.
7. No action has been taken toward making the code proposed for the States a part of the Territorial law, as there has been no legislative session since the law was enacted.

OREGON.

1. Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the military board for the purpose of complying with the requirements of the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the militia, and in order to conform the organization of the Oregon National Guard to that of the Regular Army, the infantry forces were organized into a regiment of twelve companies and a separate battalion of four companies.
2. A part of the allotment of the United States appropriation for the year 1903 was used in defraying the expenses of the annual encampment for that year; the balance is to be used for the purchase of clothing.
3. The State appropriates \$45,000 annually for the maintenance of the militia.
4. The Third Regiment of Infantry and the First Separate Battalion of Infantry assembled at Gearhart and Roseburg, respectively, for a period of nine days, from September 3 to 11, 1903.
The troops of the State participated in the maneuvers at American Lake, Wash., from July 7 to 21, inclusive.
5. No service by the troops of the State in the suppression of riots or other unlawful disturbances, or the preservation of the peace, has been performed during the year.

6. The present national militia law is a step in the right direction, but it does not go far enough. The following is suggested:
 First. An amendment to the present law authorizing the payment of the militia at a rate not exceeding one day's pay for attendance at each of the twenty-four drills annually required by statute. This would increase the attendance at drills, and thus secure increased efficiency of the organized militia.
 Second. That the national appropriation for the support of the militia be materially increased.
7. A board of officers has been appointed to make such recommendations looking toward the revision of the military code of the State as, in its judgment, may be deemed necessary to conform to the proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Immediately upon the passage by Congress of the act approved January 21, 1903, a bill was presented to the general assembly of Pennsylvania, then in session, amending the laws of the State so as to meet, as nearly as possible, the requirements of the act of Congress. The bill was passed by the general assembly and approved by the governor April 15, 1903. This act of assembly provides for proper regimental and company organizations, regimental bands, and a hospital corps, the latter so organized as to permit of the formation of hospital-corps companies when deemed necessary or expedient.
2. The allotment from the United States appropriation to the State of Pennsylvania has been used in the procurement of ordnance and quartermaster stores (principally ammunition), in payment for the subsistence of troops during the division encampment in July, 1904, and in payment for transportation of troops and stores to and from that encampment. No portion of the allotment was used in the payment of troops.
3. The general assembly of Pennsylvania appropriated, for the support of the organized militia and naval force during the two fiscal years ending May 31, 1905, \$814,600. Of the above appropriation, about \$8,400 is devoted to the pay, equipment and maintenance of the naval force, the balance being used for the National Guard.
4. The organized militia of Pennsylvania encamped by division at Gettysburg, Pa., from July 23 to 30, inclusive. No portion of the organized militia of Pennsylvania participated in maneuvers with troops of the Regular Army during the period embraced in this report.
5. No portion of the organized militia of the State performed any duty between September 1, 1903, and August 31, 1904, in the suppression of riots or other unlawful disturbances or for the preservation of the peace.
6. No suggestions are made for either the amendment or modification of the existing militia law. It would seem, however, that the officers of the War Department charged with duties in the way of administration of the law should appreciate the very different conditions obtaining in and surrounding the National Guard service as compared with those of the Regular Army, and this particularly in the accountability for and care of property, the making of reports, and the general knowledge of the requirements of the service. The officers and enlisted men in the United States Army are on duty continually. The officers and enlisted men of the National Guard are on duty occasionally.
7. The laws of the State of Pennsylvania governing and relating to the organized militia of the State appear to be in close conformity to the suggestions contained in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903. The suggestion as to the collection and disbursement of moneys by county treasurers for National Guard purposes is not viewed with favor. Experience has shown that in Pennsylvania it is wisest to have the military force of the State, of which the governor is commander in chief, maintained by appropriations from the treasury of the State, made by the general assembly as the representative of all the people. The system of allowances and pay and the amounts so allowed by the State of Pennsylvania are in the main less liberal than those suggested in the circular, but are yet found to be sufficient.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. The commission appointed by the governor last year to draft a new military code for the State, under which the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903, can be carried out, has not yet entirely completed its work, but it is presumed that a bill will be presented for passage at the next legislature, which meets in January, 1906. In drafting the new code the commission has followed, as far

as possible, the code suggested by the War Department in the circular of October 8, 1903, making only such changes as seemed necessary to apply to the wants of this particular State. As soon as this bill can be passed a new organization of the militia will be effected to conform to the organization of the Regular Army.

2. The State has used its allotment for the purpose of purchasing stores and supplies for its militia.
3. The State appropriated for this year \$51,550, of which amount \$7,250 was for armory rents.
4. The annual encampment of the brigade was held this year at the State camp grounds, Quonset Point, R. I., from July 11 to 16, inclusive. The troops were sent to camp in preference to taking part in the army maneuvers, owing to the long distance from the home station to the field of operation.
5. There has been no occasion during the year for the use of State troops for the suppression of disturbances or the preservation of peace.
6. The new militia law, as far as the State has been able to act under it before the passage of a new State code, seems to give satisfaction. Its provisions have greatly increased the interest of officers and men, as well as that of the public at large. No material changes in the law seem to be necessary.
7. [See answer to No. 1.]

SOUTH DAKOTA.

2. The annual allotment made by the War Department to this State has been expended entirely for clothing and other militia supplies.
3. The State legislature of 1903 appropriated \$70,000 for maintenance of the militia for two years. A liberal appropriation is looked for at the next session.
4. An annual encampment of 20 companies of infantry, 3 companies of cavalry, and 1 company of artillery was held for nine days at the State camp ground in Codington County. Also an encampment of 4 companies of infantry, constituting the Third Battalion, Third Regiment, was held at Hot Springs during the month of July last.
5. But one call was made during the year for troops to suppress unlawful disturbances. Company B, Second Regiment, responded to a man, but its assistance was not needed.

TENNESSEE.

1. The military authorities of the State, realizing that great benefits were to be derived by the militia from the operation of the new militia law, have endeavored in every way possible to harmonize local conditions with the operation of that law.
2. The United States allotment to the State has been used for the purpose of purchasing equipment, stores, etc.
3. The State legislature appropriates \$12,500 annually for the use of its militia.
4. The Second Infantry and one unattached company were in camp of instruction at Jackson, Tenn., from August 11 to 20, 1904, and Troop B made a practice march of 65 miles, going into camp of instruction, and returning to its home station. The First and Third Regiments participated in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.
5. The organized militia of the State has not been called out to suppress any riots or unlawful disturbances, or for the preservation of the peace.
6. Hearty cooperation with the War Department is promised in all efforts to build up the militia under the operation of the present law.
7. No steps have been taken to make applicable to the militia of the State the proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903. The legislature adjourned shortly after the passage of the act of January 21, 1903, and has not since been in session. Under the present regulations of the National Guard of the State, much power and authority is granted the governor, and in most cases likely to arise under the operation of this law, he, as commander in chief of the State troops, has full authority to act.

UTAH.

2. During the present year the allotment to the State of Utah under the act of January 21, 1903, has been used in properly equipping the guard with quartermaster and ordnance stores, and in paying the expenses of the annual encampment.
3. The State legislature, in January, 1903, appropriated the sum of \$26,000 for the use of the militia during 1903 and 1904. After paying a deficit of \$4,000, there was left the sum of \$22,000 available for these two years.

4. The National Guard was ordered into camp on August 22, and remained in the field six days.
5. During the period covered by this report, the National Guard has been in the field for a period of about two months, commencing November 24, 1903. A strike at the coal mines in Carbon County necessitated the calling out of the guard to protect property from mob violence.

VERMONT.

1. The military authorities of the State adopted the provisions of the militia act, and have been governed by it during the past year.
2. During the past year the allotment to the State has been used only for the purchase of quartermaster and ordnance stores.
4. The annual encampment was not held in August this year, but on the 1st of September the regiment and Hospital Corps went into camp at Brattleboro, remaining two days previous to leaving State, September 3, for participation in the Manassas maneuvers. The annual encampment of the section of artillery, eight days, was held in June.
6. It is firmly believed that the existing militia law will prove of great benefit to the National Guard.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. The military authorities of the State have endeavored to carry out the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903, by following the interpretations and instructions of the War Department relative thereto.
2. The State has used its allotment of the United States appropriation for the purchase of ordnance stores and ordnance, quartermaster stores and equipage, signal corps supplies and medical department supplies.
3. The State appropriates \$35,000 per annum for the use of its militia, and \$650 per annum as a contingent fund for expenses of the adjutant-general.
4. The State encampment was held at Camp Scott, near Huntington, from August 9 to 18, 1904, both dates included. The encampment was successful, and useful instruction was obtained from all the exercises. The grounds were well adapted for the encampment. None of the troops participated in maneuvers with troops of the Regular Army during the period from September 1, 1903, to August 31, 1904, but troops have participated in such maneuvers since the latter date.
5. The provisional battalion was ordered out in connection with a threatened lynching at Charlestown, W. Va., July 28 to August 4, 1904. The troops called out were Companies G and K, First Infantry. They were on duty continuously for nearly sixty hours. Too much credit can hardly be given the officers and men of this command for their creditable execution of the most disagreeable and trying duty the organization has ever been called on to perform.
6. No amendments to the militia law are suggested. Under it the improvement in the National Guard of this State has been of such a high degree that it is deemed best to "let well enough alone."
7. The proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903, will be called to the attention of the legislature, which convenes in January of the coming year.

WISCONSIN.

1. The military authorities of the State have in every way endeavored to conform to all of the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903, and to respond promptly to all requirements of or requests from the military authorities of the United States.
2. The State has employed its allotment in purchasing stores, supplies and equipments.
3. The State makes an annual appropriation of \$130,000 for the use of the Wisconsin National Guard.
4. The annual encampments of the Wisconsin National Guard were held July 9 to 29, both days included. The First Regiment of Infantry participated in the maneuvers at West Point, Ky., September 30 to October 11, 1903.
5. No call has been made since the last report on the military forces of Wisconsin either to suppress riots or unlawful disturbances, or to preserve the peace.
6. It is recommended that the militia law be amended so as to increase the annual appropriation from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, and to extend to the militia the use of the penalty envelope for the transmission of all official mail exclusively relating to the military service.

7. The laws of the State comprise most of the essential parts of the proposed military code published by the War Department, and any changes needed to make it conform therewith will be submitted to the next session of the legislature.

ORGANIZED STRENGTH.

The adjutants-general of the several States and Territories, with the exception of those of Hawaii, Kentucky, Massachusetts and Montana, have rendered annual returns of the militia of their respective States and Territories.

The following table shows the strength of the organized militia of the States and Territories on December 31, 1903, as shown by the annual returns:

Strength of the organized militia of the States and Territories, December 31, 1903, as shown by the annual returns.

State or Territory.	General officers.	General staff officers.	Regimental officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned officers.	Noncommissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc.	Aggregate strength.
Alabama	1	23	55	154	233	2,967	3,100
Arizona		1	9	23	33	328	361
Arkansas	3	44	35	96	178	1,908	1,966
California	4	49	95	168	316	3,195	3,511
Colorado	1	16	19	63	99	1,968	2,067
Connecticut	1	13	54	123	191	2,604	2,795
Delaware		10	13	21	44	385	429
District of Columbia	1	12	48	75	136	1,444	1,580
Florida	1	14	37	69	121	1,242	1,363
Georgia		21	99	229	349	3,968	4,317
Hawaii ^a							
Idaho		5	17	36	58	616	674
Illinois	4	35	163	311	513	6,447	6,960
Indiana	1	13	55	125	194	2,817	3,011
Iowa		9	57	126	192	2,267	2,459
Kansas		14	40	76	130	1,274	1,404
Kentucky ^a							
Louisiana		8	24	77	109	1,233	1,342
Maine		11	25	77	113	1,181	1,244
Maryland		12	49	105	166	2,087	2,258
Massachusetts ^a							
Michigan		17	50	120	187	2,868	3,055
Minnesota		22	50	86	158	1,815	1,973
Mississippi	1	28	33	70	132	1,048	1,180
Missouri	1	16	57	133	207	2,813	3,020
Montana ^a							
Nebraska	1	8	24	89	122	1,561	1,703
Nevada		6		6	12	125	137
New Hampshire		11	23	71	105	1,207	1,312
New Jersey	1	39	85	179	304	4,335	4,639
New Mexico		4	19	18	41	324	365
New York	1	61	324	507	893	13,295	14,188
North Carolina	1	47	48	111	207	1,739	1,946
North Dakota		15	18	39	72	729	801
Ohio	2	18	142	294	456	5,821	6,277
Oklahoma		7	14	51	72	864	936
Oregon		15	10	50	75	1,062	1,137
Pennsylvania	4	85	176	436	701	8,842	9,543
Rhode Island	1	20	30	70	121	963	1,084
South Carolina		25	45	200	270	3,613	3,883
South Dakota	1	13	40	81	135	1,164	1,299
Tennessee	2	27	52	98	179	1,884	2,063
Texas	3	47	29	214	293	3,387	3,680
Utah	1	7	7	28	43	403	446
Vermont		1	16	38	55	701	756
Virginia		18	41	114	173	2,083	2,256
Washington		3	14	41	58	882	940
West Virginia	1	15	38	66	120	1,084	1,204
Wisconsin		9	58	118	185	2,559	2,844
Wyoming		7	9	30	46	379	425
Total	38	901	2,346	5,312	8,597	105,351	113,948

^a No return received.

The following table shows the organized strength of the militia of the United States, and the names of the adjutants-general of the several States and Territories, on October 1, 1904:

State or Territory.	Adjutant-general.	Organized strength.	
		Officers.	Enlisted men.
Alabama	William W. Brandon	215	2,299
Alaska ^a			
Arizona	Ben W. Leavell	37	898
Arkansas	Charles Jacobson	145	1,567
California	J. B. Lauck	326	3,082
Colorado	Sherman M. Bell	104	1,774
Connecticut	George M. Cole	195	2,567
Delaware	I. P. Wickersham	58	284
District of Columbia	Lloyd M. Brett	135	1,336
Florida	J. Clifford R. Foster	106	1,118
Georgia	S. W. Harris	340	3,407
Hawaii	John H. Soper	36	437
Idaho	David Vickers	56	607
Illinois	Thomas W. Scott	485	6,072
Indian Territory ^a			
Indiana	John R. Ward	189	2,439
Iowa	Melvin H. Byers	193	2,296
Kansas	S. H. Kelsey	128	1,147
Kentucky	Percy Haly	102	1,204
Louisiana	D. T. Stafford	117	1,014
Maine	Augustus B. Farnham	115	1,117
Maryland	Clinton L. Riggs	176	2,040
Massachusetts	Samuel Dalton	380	5,278
Michigan	George H. Brown	188	2,608
Minnesota	Elias D. Libbey	163	1,879
Mississippi	Arthur Fridge	101	1,080
Missouri	W. T. Dameron	191	2,543
Montana	Shirley C. Ashby	88	539
Nebraska	J. H. Culver	94	1,352
Nevada	Lemuel Allen	18	149
New Hampshire	Augustus D. Ayling	111	1,095
New Jersey	R. Heber Breintnall	316	4,216
New Mexico	William H. Whiteman	22	264
New York	Nelson H. Henry	820	12,883
North Carolina	B. S. Royster	193	1,624
North Dakota	E. S. Miller	67	708
Ohio	Ammon B. Critchfield	396	5,519
Oklahoma	E. P. Burlingame	49	774
Oregon	William E. Finzer	80	999
Porto Rico ^a			
Pennsylvania	Thomas J. Stewart	706	9,022
Rhode Island	Frederic M. Sackett	118	937
South Carolina	John D. Frost	259	3,486
South Dakota	S. J. Conklin	129	1,066
Tennessee	Harvey H. Hannah	186	1,984
Texas	John A. Hulen	223	2,864
Utah	Charles S. Burton	43	301
Vermont	William H. Gilmore	71	683
Virginia	William Nalle	176	2,246
Washington	James A. Drain	64	807
West Virginia	Samuel B. Baker	106	974
Wisconsin	C. R. Boardman	201	2,725
Wyoming	Frank A. Stitzer	38	325
Total		8,805	107,132

^a None.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE MILITIA.

The following apportionment to the States, Territories and the District of Columbia of the \$1,000,000 provided for under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended by acts of February 12, 1887; June 6, 1900, and January 21, 1903, has been made by the Secretary of War for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

State or Territory.	Representa- tion.	Amount.	State or Territory.	Representa- tion.	Amount.
Alabama	11	\$21,942.47	New Jersey	12	\$23,937.24
Arkansas	9	17,952.93	New York	39	77,796.03
California	10	19,947.70	North Carolina	12	23,937.24
Colorado	5	9,973.85	North Dakota	4	7,979.08
Connecticut	7	13,963.39	Ohio	23	45,879.71
Delaware	3	5,984.31	Oregon	4	7,979.08
Florida	5	9,973.85	Pennsylvania	34	67,822.18
Georgia	13	25,932.01	Rhode Island	4	7,979.08
Idaho	3	5,984.31	South Carolina	9	17,952.98
Illinois	27	53,858.79	South Dakota	4	7,979.08
Indiana	15	29,921.55	Tennessee	12	23,937.24
Iowa	13	25,932.01	Texas	18	35,905.86
Kansas	10	19,947.70	Utah	3	5,984.31
Kentucky	13	25,932.01	Vermont	4	7,979.08
Louisiana	9	17,952.93	Virginia	12	23,937.24
Maine	6	11,968.62	Washington	5	9,973.85
Maryland	8	15,958.16	West Virginia	7	13,963.39
Massachusetts	16	31,916.32	Wisconsin	13	25,932.01
Michigan	14	27,926.78	Wyoming	3	5,984.31
Minnesota	11	21,942.47	Arizona		5,767.00
Mississippi	10	19,947.70	District of Columbia		18,884.81
Missouri	18	35,905.86	New Mexico		5,234.54
Montana	3	5,984.31	Oklahoma		13,103.13
Nebraska	8	15,958.16	Hawaii		7,500.00
Nevada	3	5,984.31			
New Hampshire	4	7,979.08	Total	476	1,000,000.00

GRATUITOUS ISSUE OF ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Under the provisions of section 13 of the militia act of January 21, 1903, there has been issued to each of the States and Territories a sufficient number of magazine arms, and equipments pertaining thereto, to fully arm the organized militia of the State or Territory, according to the strength of that militia on the date of the approval of the militia law. The number of arms so issued is shown by the following table:

State or Territory.	Rifles.	Carbines.	State or Territory.	Rifles.	Carbines.
Alabama	2,466	326	Nebraska	1,256	96
Arizona	320	37	Nevada		
Arkansas	1,640	75	New Hampshire	200	10
California	2,598	294	New Jersey	4,860	205
Colorado	1,718	177	New Mexico	843	61
Connecticut	2,715	65	New York	14,147	458
Delaware	520		North Carolina	1,725	
District of Columbia	1,600		North Dakota	609	39
Florida	1,146		Ohio	7,592	102
Georgia	3,696	477	Oklahoma	800	
Hawaii	600		Oregon	1,050	65
Idaho	384		Pennsylvania	9,070	380
Illinois	6,433	456	Rhode Island	878	94
Indiana	2,698		South Carolina	2,748	664
Iowa	2,090		South Dakota	1,646	220
Kansas	1,442		Tennessee	1,690	130
Kentucky	1,149		Texas	2,459	273
Louisiana	1,847	251	Utah	420	109
Maine	1,187		Vermont	735	
Maryland	2,186	30	Virginia	2,043	80
Massachusetts	4,727	234	Washington	900	70
Michigan	2,742		West Virginia	1,148	
Minnesota	2,000		Wisconsin	2,552	67
Mississippi	1,314		Wyoming	324	36
Missouri	2,556	65			
Montana	452		Total	110,921	5,623

There has also been issued, gratuitously, to each of the States and Territories, caliber .30 ammunition in exchange, round for round, for corresponding ammunition suitable to the old arms.

AID TO STATE ENCAMPMENTS.

The great benefit already derived from the application of the provisions of section 14 of the militia law can be understood when it is noted that since September 1, 1903, the following-named States and Territories have drawn upon the Government for funds from the annual appropriation provided by section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the purpose of paying, either in whole or in part, the expenses of pay, subsistence and transportation of such portions of their organized militia as were designated to participate in actual field or camp service for instruction. In several cases the funds so obtained were utilized for the purpose of paying the expenses of State or Territorial rifle teams which participated in matches at Sea Girt, N. J., at Savannah, Ga., and in the national match at Fort Riley, Kans., in August, 1904.

The States and Territories drawing funds for encampment purposes were—

Arizona, 1904; Arkansas, 1903 and 1904; District of Columbia Militia, 1903 and 1904, and for the cruise of the Naval Battalion for 1903; Indiana, 1903 and 1904; Iowa, 1903 and 1904; Kansas, 1904; Kentucky, 1904; Louisiana, 1904; Minnesota, 1904; Mississippi, 1904; Missouri, 1904; Nebraska, 1903 and 1904; New Jersey, 1904; New Mexico, 1904; New York, 1904; North Carolina, 1904; Ohio, 1904; Oklahoma, 1904; Oregon, 1904; Pennsylvania, 1904; Rhode Island, 1904; South Carolina, 1904; Tennessee, 1904; Utah, 1904; Vermont, 1903; Washington, 1903; Wyoming, 1904.

The States drawing funds for expenses of State rifle teams were—

Alabama, 1903 and 1904; Georgia (two), 1903; Maryland, 1903; Michigan, 1903; New Jersey, 1904; Rhode Island, 1903 and 1904.

In many instances much vexatious delay, both to the Department and to the State, has been experienced in placing funds to the credit of disbursing officers nominated by the governors. This delay has been due to many causes, the principal of which is the failure of the disbursing officers to render in due season the accounts required by law. In several cases this neglect has resulted in the disapproval by the officials of the Treasury Department of the requisitions submitted with the requests of the governors, thereby causing delay in placing funds to the credit of the officer designated until long after the termination of the service for the payment of the expenses of which the money was desired. Such derelictions could not have occurred had the delinquent officers carefully read and complied with the instructions contained in the War Department circular of November 23, 1903.

The method of rendition of the accounts of these disbursing officers has not been what might have been expected of bonded officers handling Government funds, but a general improvement is perceptible in the methods of accounting pursued in 1904, as compared with those of 1903.

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

The result of the special inspection made under the direction of division commanders, in accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 71, War Department, series of 1903, while in many cases unsatisfactory to the Department, was not allowed to deprive any State or Territory of its allotment of funds under section 14 of the militia law, the Assistant Secretary of War having decided that where a disposition was shown by the State authorities to supply deficiencies noted by the inspecting officers such deficiencies should be waived for the current year. In consequence of this decision, several States enjoyed a privilege of which they would have been deprived if the law had been strictly applied.

An analysis of the reports of the special inspection shows that in general there has been a great advance in zeal, in efficiency, and in the care of uniforms and equipments; also that the officers and men of the militia have a clearer comprehension of their duty to the State and National Governments. It is also shown by the reports that the militia is gradually being brought to conform to the system of the United States Army with regard to discipline and military instruction. The character of the members of the militia has been found to be uniformly good, and it appears that about 75 per cent of the organized strength of the militia may be depended upon to respond to a call in case of domestic insurrection or rebellion.

It was found that of 1,681 organizations inspected, 958 were completely uniformed for field service at any season of the year, and 723 were not; that 1,229 were sufficiently armed, and 452 were not; that 968 had sufficient equipment, and 713 had not; that in 1,357 the organization conformed to that of the United States Army, and that in 324 the conformity was only partial; that 1,095 were sufficiently armed, uniformed and equipped for active duty in the field, and 586 were not so conditioned. This last condition was due, in a majority of cases, to the fact that, although sufficient arms had been received to fully arm the organizations, issue of the arms had not been completed at the time of inspection. In some cases it was found that uniforms and equipments that were lacking at the time of inspection had either been requisitioned for or had been obtained and were in storage at the State or Territorial capitol awaiting issue. In any event, the conditions were such as to warrant the decision of the Assistant Secretary of War that all the organizations of the militia were sufficiently armed, uniformed and equipped to entitle them to participation in the benefits of section 14 of the militia law.

The following table shows the number of officers and enlisted men present at and absent from the special inspection of 1904, and the percentage of absentees. Comparison with the corresponding percentage for 1903 is made and shows a decrease in the per cent of absentees, though the decrease is not as much as might have been expected.

Number of officers and enlisted men present at and absent from the special inspection of the militia organizations of the several States and Territories, held in compliance with the requirements of General Orders, No. 71, War Department, December 29, 1903.

State or Territory.	Present.		Absent.		General officers and staff officers.	Total.		Percent of absentees in 1904.	Percent of absentees in 1903.
	Offi- cers.	Enlisted men.	Offi- cers.	Enlisted men.		Offi- cers.	Enlisted men.		
Alabama.....	171	1,685	20	614	15	206	2,299	25.31	32.81
Arizona.....	26	257	10	141	1	37	398	34.71	57.59
Arkansas.....	79	1,067	14	490	12	105	1,557	30.32	45.87
California.....	249	2,654	24	428	49	322	3,082	13.28	18.04
Colorado.....	60	975	20	838	5	85	1,813	45.21	34.47
Connecticut.....	177	2,315	8	242	16	201	2,557	9.07	11.00
Delaware.....	31	204	2	80	15	48	284	24.70	35.96
District of Columbia.....	119	1,134	4	202	12	135	1,336	14.00	11.28
Florida.....	68	746	23	372	1	92	1,118	32.64	36.17
Georgia.....	272	2,736	37	671	13	322	3,407	18.99	27.54
Hawaii.....	31	330	5	107	.....	36	437	23.68	31.24
Idaho.....	40	368	11	239	1	52	607	37.94	31.18
Illinois.....	396	4,174	50	1,899	2	448	6,073	29.89	30.41
Indiana.....	168	1,402	7	1,037	61	236	2,439	39.03	35.05
Iowa.....	175	1,829	9	469	2	186	2,298	19.24	21.19
Kansas.....	90	796	21	335	19	130	1,131	28.23	23.79
Kentucky.....	81	697	21	507	11	113	1,204	40.09	34.73
Louisiana.....	54	503	14	511	1	69	1,014	48.48	43.59
Maine.....	96	864	8	253	11	115	1,117	21.19	15.63
Maryland.....	138	1,428	17	599	25	180	2,027	27.91	25.42
Massachusetts.....	364	4,817	16	461	11	391	5,278	8.41	13.28
Michigan.....	152	1,995	13	608	15	180	2,603	22.81	26.36
Minnesota.....	111	1,728	15	112	5	131	1,840	6.44	13.72
Mississippi.....	51	666	21	414	1	73	1,080	37.73	38.51
Missouri.....	140	1,641	34	907	37	211	2,548	34.11	35.64
Montana.....	20	338	2	201	7	29	539	35.74	36.99
Nebraska.....	69	758	15	596	1	85	1,354	42.46	34.63
Nevada.....	5	99	1	50	12	18	149	30.54	40.71
New Hampshire.....	83	969	12	126	1	96	1,095	11.59	15.09
New Jersey.....	256	3,911	13	305	47	316	4,216	7.02	8.49
New Mexico.....	15	173	3	91	1	19	264	33.22	29.38
New York.....	729	12,268	29	632	102	860	12,900	4.80	13.09
North Carolina.....	129	1,480	17	185	21	167	1,665	11.03	11.78
North Dakota.....	51	463	16	219	1	68	682	31.83	32.13
Ohio.....	274	3,624	25	1,602	23	322	5,226	29.33	33.02
Oklahoma.....	36	450	6	324	1	43	774	40.39	57.44
Oregon.....	61	851	4	148	2	67	999	14.26	20.92
Pennsylvania.....	613	7,431	27	1,591	66	706	9,022	16.63	22.66
Rhode Island.....	93	881	4	56	13	110	937	6.73	12.78
South Carolina.....	199	2,454	32	1,032	28	259	3,486	23.41	20.94
South Dakota.....	103	706	12	380	14	129	1,086	32.26	28.76
Tennessee.....	128	1,377	27	607	1	156	1,984	29.63	32.58
Texas.....	172	2,054	14	810	30	216	2,864	26.75	23.64
Utah.....	19	193	3	95	16	38	286	29.63	39.89
Vermont.....	55	526	2	149	14	71	675	20.24	32.24
Virginia.....	145	1,758	13	488	18	176	2,246	20.69	26.99
Washington.....	49	568	3	239	12	64	807	27.78	23.36
West Virginia.....	70	629	15	330	32	117	959	32.06	39.56
Wisconsin.....	176	2,231	5	492	31	212	2,723	16.93	17.43
Wyoming.....	26	182	4	120	1	31	302	37.24	41.39
Total.....	6,915	83,885	728	23,402	836	8,479	106,787	21.02	23.45

The following table shows the designations and stations of the militia organizations of the several States and Territories; their strength at the date of, and percent of absentees from, the special inspection held in compliance with the requirements of General Orders, No. 71, War Department, December 29, 1903. The table also shows, for each organization, the number of practice marches, the number of drills, the number of days in camp of instruction, and the rifle-practice figure of merit. It also shows whether the organizations are armed, uniformed and equipped, and whether they conform in organization to the Regular Army.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

ALABAMA.

State designation: Alabama National Guard.

General headquarters: Montgomery. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William W. Brandon; address, Montgomery.

One brigade. Infantry: 3 regiments of companies each; 1 separate company. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 4 batteries. Total strength, 2,506.

Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Montgomery	15		15						Yes.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Mobile	11	17	28	3.57					Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	45	48	18.75	10	7	43	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	53	56	21.42	9	7	43	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C	Geneva	3	62	65	47.68	11	7	43	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D	Fort Deposit	4	59	63	28.57	8	7	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E	Mobile	3	46	49	22.44	9	7	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Dothan	3	57	60	21.66	7	7	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G	Brewton	3	47	50	22.00	12	7	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Troy	3	54	57	28.07	10	7	38	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K	Evergreen	3	52	55	30.90	9	7	38	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L	Uniontown	2	53	55	29.09	10	7	38	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M	Mobile	3	48	51	11.76	11	7	38	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		44	593	637	25.27						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Eufaula	15	23	38	0.00					Yes.	No.
Company A	Montgomery	3	49	52	11.53	12	7	60	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C	Selma	3	51	54	12.96	8	7		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D	Montgomery	3	51	54	11.11	7	7	60	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E	Wetumpka	3	46	49	30.61	9	7	60	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Tuscaloosa	2	50	52	23.08	10	7	45	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G	Eufaula	4	58	62	33.87	11	7	45	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Opelika	3	47	50	24.00	8	7	45	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Luverne	3	50	53	45.28	7	7	45	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K	Tuskegee	3	63	66	18.18	9	7	45	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L	Gilard	3	61	64	15.63	10	7	45	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M	Demopolis	3	41	44	27.27	12	7	45	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		48	590	638	21.47						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Birmingham	12	3	15	0.00						
Company A	Woodlawn	3	41	44	20.45	7	7	42	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	Florence	3	38	41	4.88	8	7	42	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C	Gadsden	4	59	63	42.86	10	7	42	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E	Decatur	3	42	45	31.11	8	7	42	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Huntsville	3	63	66	37.88	11	7	42	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G	Birmingham	3	48	51	5.88	12	7	44	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Bessemer	4	50	54	29.63	9	7	44	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Oxford	4	64	68	30.88	8	7	44	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K	Birmingham	3	57	60	41.67	7	7	44	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L	Talladega	4	46	50	40.00	11	7	44	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M	Jasper	4	41	45	46.67	7	7	44	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		50	552	602	30.40						
Separate company	Montgomery	5	113	118	23.73				(a)	Yes.	No.

a Not obtainable, as no reports of target firing were submitted by company commanders, and consequently no consolidated report could be prepared. (Statement of adjutant-general of Alabama.)

ALABAMA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Battalion of artillery:											
Headquarters	Montgomery	5	.....	5	0.00	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes	No.
Battery A	Mobile	4	61	65	32.31	.....	7	40	(a)	Yes	No.
Battery B	Montgomery	4	49	53	7.55	.....	7	40	(a)	Yes	No.
Battery C	Selma	4	60	64	28.13	.....	7	40	(a)	Yes	No.
Battery D	Birmingham	5	54	59	40.68	.....	7	40	(a)	Yes	No.
Total		22	224	246	27.24						
Squadron of cavalry:											
Headquarters	Camden	6	3	9	22.22	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes	No.
Troop A	Montgomery	4	42	46	23.91	5	.....	24	(a)	Yes	No.
Troop B	Camden	4	55	59	11.86	5	.....	24	(a)	Yes	No.
Troop C	Selma	4	63	67	17.91	5	.....	24	(a)	Yes	No.
Troop D	Birmingham	4	64	68	38.24	5	.....	24	(a)	Yes	No.
Total		22	227	249	23.29						
Grand total		206	2,299	2,505	25.31						

^aNot obtainable, as no reports of target firing were submitted by company commanders, and consequently no consolidated report could be prepared. (Statement of adjutant-general of Alabama.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

ARIZONA.

Territorial designation: National Guard of Arizona.
 General headquarters: Phoenix. Adjutant-general: Col. Benjamin W. Leavell; address, Phoenix.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 6 companies. Cavalry: 2 troops. Total strength, 435.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General staff officers		1		1							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Phoenix	10		10	60.00					Yes.	
Company A	Thatcher	3	46	49	18.36		12	5	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Phoenix	3	41	44	29.55		11	41	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Tempe	3	50	53	41.51		11	47	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Mesa	3	53	56	58.93		11	7	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Yuma	3	47	50	20.00		12	38	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Flagstaff	2	38	40	45.00			22	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		27	275	302	36.75						
First Cavalry:											
First Troop	Nogales	3	47	50	58.00		11	28	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Second Troop	Morenci	3	40	43	13.95	3		27	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		6	87	93	37.63						
Normal School Cadets	Tempe	3	36	39	12.82					Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		37	398	435	34.71						

^a There was no systematic record of target practice kept in 1903, and it is impossible to make an intelligible report of the same.

^b Carbines just received.

^c No carbines.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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ARKANSAS.

State designation: Arkansas State Guard.
General headquarters: Little Rock. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. Charles Jacobson; address, Little Rock.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 regiment of 4 companies; 5 separate companies. Artillery: 1 battery. Total strength, 1,662.
Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters and general staff officers.		12		12							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Little Rock		26	26	34.62	9	25	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company A	Morrilton	3	46	49	20.41	9	60	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company B	Wynne	3	61	64	28.13	9	52	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company C	Siloam Springs	3	43	46	17.39	9	49	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company D	Eureka Springs	3	58	61	77.07	9	44	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company E	Beebe	3	29	32	6.25	9	39	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company F	Harrison	3	50	53	16.98	9	36	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company G	Newport	3	50	53	62.26	9	38	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company H	Walnut Ridge	2	40	42	30.95	9	45	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company I	Paragould	3	46	49	4.08	9	38	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company K	Jonesboro	3	61	64	57.81	9	31	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company L	Black Rock	3	52	55	47.27	9	37	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company M	Newark	3	38	41	21.95	9	57	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Total		35	600	635	35.13						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Little Rock		28	28	25.00	9	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company A	Booneville	2	41	43	6.98	9	72	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company B	Hot Springs	3	43	46	23.91	9	42	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company C	Little Rock	3	49	52	42.31	9	54	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company D	Ola	3	61	64	62.50	9	64	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company E	Dardanelle	3	51	54	27.78	9	70	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company F	Magazine	3	48	51	25.49	9	68	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company G	Eldorado	3	52	55	21.82	9	81	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company H	De Queen	3	52	55	10.91	9	79	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company L	Cabot	3	34	37	10.81	9	63	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company M	Little Rock	3	48	51	11.76	9	85	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Total		29	507	536	25.93						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Monticello		28	28	21.43			(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company B	Corning	3	37	40	40.00	9	32	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company E	Black Rock	3	44	47	27.66	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company G	Imboden	3	49	52	40.38	9	44	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company K	Piggott	3	42	45	6.67	9	51	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Total		12	200	212	27.83						
Separate company	Mammoth Spring	3	35	38	23.68			(a)	Yes.	No.	
Independent companies:											
Company A	Booneville	3	32	35	57.14			(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company B	Dardanelle	2	41	43	27.91			(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company C	Magazine	3	52	55	25.45			(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company D	Paris	3	40	43	11.63			(a)	Yes.	No.	
Total		11	165	176	28.98						
Light artillery:											
Battery A	Hot Springs	3	50	53	43.40	9	25	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Grand total.		105	1,557	1,662	30.32						

a There was no rifle practice by the organized militia of Arkansas during the year 1903.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

CALIFORNIA.

State designation: National Guard of California.
 General headquarters: Sacramento. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. J. B. Lauck; address, Sacramento.
 One division of 3 brigades. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 3 regiments of 9 companies each; 1 regiment of 8 companies. Cavalry: 4 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 4 batteries. Signal Corps: 3 detachments. Total strength, 3,404.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters and general staff officers.		49		49					(a)	Yes.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Sacramento	16	48	64	15.63				(a)	Yes.	No.
Company A	San Francisco	3	50	53	15.09		8	46	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	50	53	0.00	1	8	44	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	52	55	23.64		8	46	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	48	51	1.96		8	46	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	3	49	52	7.69	1	8	43	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	3	50	53	9.43		8	44	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	3	51	54	5.56		8	52	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	48	51	33.33		8	42	(a)	Yes.	No.
Sanitary Corps	do	3	11	14	35.71		8		(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		43	457	500	13.20						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Sacramento	18	39	57	17.54				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Chico	3	54	57	7.02		14	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Colusa	3	51	54	3.70		14	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Nevada City	3	55	58	15.52		14	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Marsville	3	52	55	29.09		14	43	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Sacramento	3	48	51	7.84		14	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Woodland	3	49	52	13.46		14	37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Sacramento	3	47	50	14.00		14	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Placerville	3	48	51	11.76			33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Grass Valley	3	47	50	24.00	1	14	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Sanitary Corps	Sacramento	3	13	16	18.75		14		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		48	503	551	14.52						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	San Francisco	21	39	60	16.67				(a)	Yes.	No.
Company A	Oakland	3	47	50	10.00		8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	San Jose	3	42	55	14.55	1	8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C	Petaluma	3	52	55	20.00		8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D	San Rafael	3	47	50	6.00		8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E	Santa Rosa	3	50	53	1.89		8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Oakland	3	47	50	36.00		8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G	Alameda	2	51	53	13.21		8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Napa	3	53	56	10.71		8	32	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Livermore	3	53	56	10.71		8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Sanitary Corps	Oakland	3	11	14	14.29		8		(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		50	502	552	13.95						
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Modesto	19	35	54	7.41				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Stockton	3	49	52	25.00		8	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	48	51	43.14		8	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Fresno	3	43	46	23.91		8	43	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Modesto	3	47	50	22.00		8	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Visalia	3	46	49	16.33		8	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.

a No figure of merit for the year 1903 is given, for the reason that the State regulations provide for nothing of the kind. (Statement of adjutant-general.) Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 198.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1901.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Sixth Infantry—Cont'd:											
Company F.....	Fresno.....	3	45	48	2.08	8	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	Bakersfield.....	3	47	50	8.00	8	38	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	Merced.....	3	47	50	12.00	8	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.....	Hadford.....	3	51	54	16.67	2	15	35	(a)	Yes.	
Sanitary Corps.....	Fresno.....	3	15	18	22.22	8	.....	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		49	473	522	17.81						
Seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Los Angeles.....	17	45	62	17.74	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	do.....	2	48	50	38.00	1	10	33	(a)	Yes.	
Company B.....	San Diego.....	3	48	51	17.65	.....	10	46	(a)	Yes.
Company C.....	Los Angeles.....	3	47	50	4.00	.....	10	45	(a)	Yes.
Company D.....	Pomona.....	3	48	51	1.96	.....	10	33	(a)	Yes.
Company E.....	Anaheim.....	3	45	48	12.50	.....	10	33	(a)	Yes.
Company F.....	Los Angeles.....	3	49	52	9.62	.....	10	45	(a)	Yes.
Company G.....	Redlands.....	3	48	51	7.84	.....	10	33	(a)	Yes.
Company H.....	Talbert.....	3	47	50	30.00	.....	10	33	(a)	Yes.
Company I.....	Pasadena.....	3	53	56	26.79	.....	10	46	(a)	Yes.
Company K.....	San Bernardino.....	3	43	46	10.87	.....	10	33	(a)	Yes.
Company L.....	Santa Ana.....	3	47	50	10.00	.....	10	33	(a)	Yes.
Company M.....	Riverside.....	3	52	55	5.45	.....	10	49	(a)	Yes.
Total.....		52	620	672	14.88						
Cavalry:											
Troop A.....	San Francisco.....	3	50	53	5.66	1	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Troop B.....	Sacramento.....	3	48	51	9.80	1	17	47	(a)	Yes.	
Troop C.....	Salinas.....	3	47	50	2.00	.....	10	44	(a)	Yes.
Troop D.....	Los Angeles.....	3	47	50	18.00	1	12	34	(a)	Yes.	
Total.....		12	192	204	8.82						
Artillery:											
First Battalion headquarters.....	San Francisco.....	5	25	30	3.33	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.
Battery A.....	do.....	2	60	62	6.45	.....	8	33	(a)	Yes.
Battery B.....	do.....	3	64	67	8.95	.....	8	33	(a)	Yes.
Battery C.....	do.....	3	57	60	1.67	.....	8	34	(a)	Yes.
Battery D.....	do.....	3	57	60	8.33	.....	8	33	(a)	Yes.
Total.....		16	263	279	6.09						
Signal Corps:											
First Brigade.....	Los Angeles.....	2	36	38	2.63	.....	10	44	(a)	Yes.
Second Brigade.....	San Francisco.....	1	36	37	.....	8	15	33	(a)	Yes.
Third Brigade.....	Sacramento.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.
Total.....		3	72	75	1.33						
Grand total.....		322	3,082	3,404	13.28						

a No figure of merit for the year 1903 is given, for the reason that the State regulations provide for nothing of the kind. (Statement of adjutant-general.) Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 193.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

COLORADO.

State designation: National Guard of Colorado.
 General headquarters: Denver. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Sherman M. Bell; address, Denver.
 One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 9 companies. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops. Artillery: 1 light battery. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Total strength, 1,898.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters and brigade headquarters.		5	2	7							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Denver	6	1	7	1.43	136	15	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	1	50	51	21.57	136	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	1	87	88	57.95	136	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Brighton	1	40	41	41.46	119	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Greeley	1	47	48	33.33	119	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Fort Collins	3	39	42	73.81						
Company F	Denver	3	56	59	13.56	119	3	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Loveland	1	50	51	37.25		30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Boulder	3	83	86	59.30	119	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Fort Morgan	2	57	59	32.20	119	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Denver	2	95	97	64.64	136	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	North Denver	1	78	79	49.37	119	16	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Denver	2	40	42	19.05		4	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		27	723	750	43.20						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Pueblo	6	2	8	25.00			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Band	Florence		25	25	36.00			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	2	71	73	63.01	90	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Pueblo	3	60	63	42.86	100	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Lamar	2	46	48	56.25		4	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Colorado Springs	2	74	76	43.42	126	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Rocky Ford	3	70	73	56.16		3	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Pueblo	3	78	81	44.44	30	2	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Cripple Creek	3	91	94	69.15	126	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Colorado Springs	3	75	78	51.28	136	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Victor	3	87	90	26.67		2	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		30	679	709	49.37						
Cavalry:											
First Squadron headquarters	Denver	2	1	3		100		(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Troop A	Telluride	3	69	72	6.94	119	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Troop B	Denver	3	56	59	40.68	130	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Troop C	do	3	101	104	71.15	119	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Troop D	Meeker	3	88	91	63.74				Yes.	Yes.	
Total		14	315	329	48.93						
Artillery:											
Battery A	Denver	2	52	54		119	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Signal Corps	do	2	9	11	72.73	136	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Hospital Corps:											
Detachment	do	1	8	9							
Detachment	Colorado Springs	3	14	17	70.59	136	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Detachment	Boulder	1	11	12	25.00						
Total		5	33	38	39.47						
Grand total		85	1,813	1,898	45.21						

(a) Little or no target practice for the year ending Dec. 31, 1903.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

97

CONNECTICUT.

State designation: Connecticut National Guard.
General headquarters: Hartford. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. George M. Cole; address, Hartford.
One brigade. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 separate company. Cavalry: 1 troop.
Artillery: 1 light battery, 2 sections; 2 companies of coast artillery; 1 machine-gun battery, 4 sections.
Signal Corps: 4 sections. Total strength, 2,768.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters and brigade headquarters.		16		16							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Hartford	19	34	53	5.66	6		(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	65	68	4.41	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	54	57	15.79	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Rockville	3	50	53	18.87	6	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Bristol	3	59	62	19.35	6	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	New Britain	3	54	57	17.54	6	21	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Hartford	3	59	62	6.45	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	South Manchester	3	59	62	14.52	6	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Hartford	3	56	59	18.64	6	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	New Britain	3	63	66	6.06	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Hartford	3	49	52	3.85	6	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Willimantic	3	46	49	6.12	6	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Winsted	3	60	63	4.76	6	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		55	708	763	10.88						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	New Haven	17	33	50				(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	Waterbury	3	65	68		6	37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	New Haven	2	58	60	13.33	6	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	53	56		6	36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	do	3	65	68	8.82	6	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	do	2	59	61	6.56	6	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	do	3	63	66	1.52	6	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Waterbury	3	65	68		6	37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Middletown	3	57	60	15.00	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Meriden	3	60	63	4.76	6	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Wallingford	3	65	68	4.41	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Meriden	3	65	68			8	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Torrington	3	65	68			4	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		51	773	824	4.13						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Stamford	14	36	50	8.00			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	Norwich	3	61	64	7.81	6	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Bridgeport	3	48	51	27.45	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Norwich	3	54	57	8.77	6	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Norwalk	3	54	57	7.02	6	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Bridgeport	3	51	54	7.41	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Norwalk	3	58	61	13.11	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Danbury	3	60	63	12.70	6	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Stamford	2	52	54	11.11	6	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	New London	3	48	51	9.80	6	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Bridgeport	3	52	55	14.55	6	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Danielson	3	55	58		6	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Greenwich	3	65	68	8.82	6	5	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		49	694	743	10.36						
First Separate Company.	New Haven	3	64	67	8.96	6	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	

a No figure of merit adopted for 1903. Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 193.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Cavalry:											
Troop A	New Haven	3	58	61	13.11	1	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Light artillery:											
Battery A	Branford	1	6	7	14.29				(a)	Yes.	No.
First Platoon	Gulford	2	37	39	20.51		6	30	(a)	Yes.	No.
Second Platoon	Branford	2	37	39	17.95		6	30	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		5	80	85	18.82						
Machine-gun battery:											
Headquarters	New Haven	1		1							
First Section	Hartford	1	9	10		6	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Second Section	New Haven	1	8	9		6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Third Section	New London	1	9	10		6	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Fourth Section	Bridgeport	1	9	10		6	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		5	35	40							
Coast artillery:											
Headquarters		4		4							
First Company	New London	3	63	66	21.21	11	21	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Second Company	do	3	54	57	17.54	11	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		10	117	127	18.90						
Signal Corps:											
Headquarters		1		1							
First Section	Hartford		6	6		6	15	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Second Section	New Haven	1	9	10		6	10	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Third Section	New London	1	6	7		6	19	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Fourth Section	Bridgeport	1	7	8		6	11	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		4	28	32	3.12						
Grand total		201	2,557	2,758	9.07						

a No figure of merit adopted for 1903. Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 193.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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DELAWARE.

State designation: National Guard of Delaware.
 General headquarters: Wilmington. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. I. P. Wickersham; address, Wilmington.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 7 companies. Total strength, 332.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....		15	....	15	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Wilmington.....	14	44	58	22.41	1	7	....	(a)	Yes.	
Company A.....	do.....	2	38	40	15.00	1	7	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Milford.....	3	35	38	28.92	1	7	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Wilmington.....	3	40	43	39.53	1	7	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	do.....	3	28	31	32.26	1	7	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Newark.....	3	34	37	24.32	1	7	20	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Wilmington.....	2	29	31	29.03	1	7	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Newcastle.....	3	36	39	17.87	1	7	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		33	284	317	24.70						
Grand total.....		48	284	332	24.70						

aThe only outdoor practice the regiment had was during the summer encampment at Rehoboth, and consisted of practice at 100 and 200 yards, together with some volley firing with ball cartridges. During the year 12,000 rounds of gallery ammunition were expended in gallery practice at the galleries throughout the State.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

United States designation: National Guard of the District of Columbia.
 General headquarters: Washington. Adjutant-general: Lieut. Col. Lloyd M. Brett (captain, Seventh U. S. Cavalry); address, Washington.
 One brigade. Infantry, 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 9 companies; 1 battalion of 4 companies. Artillery: 1 field battery. Signal Corps. Ambulance Corps. Naval Battalion. Total strength, 1,471.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Brigade headquarters	Washington	12	9	21	9.52	10	2		Yes		
Corps field musicians	do		20	20	0.00	10	20		Yes	Yes	
Brigade band	do		26	26	7.69	10	32		Yes	Yes	
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	do	18	10	28	7.14	10	1	162.5	Yes	Yes	
Company A	do	3	41	44	13.64	10	52	8.7	Yes	Yes	
Company B	do	3	38	41	17.07	10	37	42.9	Yes	Yes	
Company C	do	3	28	31	22.58	10	41	8.1	Yes	Yes	
Company D	do	3	36	39	10.26	10	54	19.7	Yes	Yes	
Company E	do	3	46	49	6.12	10	56	18.1	Yes	Yes	
Company F	do	2	42	44	6.82	10	42	18.2	Yes	Yes	
Company G	do	3	46	49	8.16	10	34	18.8	Yes	Yes	
Company H	do	3	42	45	20.00	10	35	14.3	Yes	Yes	
Company I	do	3	38	41	24.39	10	37	60.1	Yes	Yes	
Total		44	367	411	13.38						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Washington	22	11	33	3.03	10	1	158.3	Yes	Yes	
Company B	do	3	48	51	29.41	10	60	16.0	Yes	Yes	
Company C	do	3	40	43	16.28	10	54	27.9	Yes	Yes	
Company D	do	3	46	49	12.24	10	40	24.7	Yes	Yes	
Company E	do	3	35	38	0.00	10	46	45.8	Yes	Yes	
Company F	do	2	44	46	36.96	10	52	15.7	Yes	Yes	
Company G	do	2	30	32	37.50	10	50	9.9	Yes	Yes	
Company H	do	3	41	44	22.73	10	50	35.6	Yes	Yes	
Company I	do	3	47	50	8.00	10	57	96.3	Yes	Yes	
Company K	do	2	45	47	0.00	10	36	30.0	Yes	Yes	
Company L	do	1	36	37	24.32	10	44	19.2	Yes	Yes	
Company M	do	3	32	35	20.00	10	42	29.5	Yes	Yes	
Total		50	455	505	17.43						
First Separate Battalion:											
Headquarters	Washington	5	4	9	0.00	10	12		Yes	Yes	
Company A	do	3	63	66	6.06	10	46	22.7	Yes	Yes	
Company B	do	3	60	63	11.11	10	40	10.0	Yes	Yes	
Company C	do	3	53	56	7.14	10	64	17.3	Yes	Yes	
Company D	do	3	47	50	12.00	10	51	15.5	Yes	Yes	
Total		17	227	244	8.61						
Signal Corps:											
Headquarters	Washington	1	20	21	23.80		23		Yes	No.	
Ambulance Corps	do	1	25	26	11.54	10	35		Yes	No.	
Field Artillery:											
First Battery	do	1	79	80	23.75	10	6	133.3	Yes	Yes	
Naval Battalion	do	9	108	117	9.40	12	11	21.0	Yes		
Grand total		135	1,336	1,471	14.00						

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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FLORIDA.

State designation: Florida State Troops.
General headquarters: Tallahassee. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster; address, Tallahassee.
One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 11 companies. Artillery: 1 field battery. Total strength, 1,210.
Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....		1		1							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Jacksonville.....	13	16	29	51.72	8	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.....	do.....	3	65	68	50.00	8	59	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Fernandina.....	3	33	36	22.22	8	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Madison.....	3	42	45	33.33	8	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Liveoak.....	2	51	53	28.36	8	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Jacksonville.....	3	59	62	27.42	8	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	do.....	3	50	53	16.98	8	55	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Lake City.....	2	37	39	35.90	8	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Pensacola.....	3	31	34	32.35	9	53	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	do.....	2	38	40	35.00	9	37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Apalachicola.....	3	45	48	35.42	9	70	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Marianna.....	3	32	35	60.00	9	26	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		43	499	542	35.05						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Ocala.....	12	39	51	37.25			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	do.....	2	51	53	30.19	8	59	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Leesburg.....	2	41	43	41.86	8	55	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Orlando.....	3	42	45	44.44	8	54	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Palatka.....	3	45	48	29.17	8	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Starke.....	2	36	38	31.58	8	51	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Tampa.....	3	52	55	30.91	8	56	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Bartow.....	2	59	61	24.59	8	38	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Gainesville.....	3	42	45	17.78	8	65	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Key West.....	2	38	40	15.00	8	64	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Daytona.....	3	46	49	36.73	8	64	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Miami.....	2	53	55	34.55	8	68	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Brooksville.....	3	44	47	19.15	8	26	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		42	588	630	30.32						
Battery Field Artillery:											
First Battery.....	Jacksonville.....	6	31	37	37.84	8	59	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total.....		92	1,118	1,210	32.64						

a No regular course of practice was prescribed for the troops in this State last year. Each company had a certain amount of practice during the annual encampment, and quite a number of companies had special practice. No system of qualifying has been prescribed, however, and there is no record of the practice conducted by companies at their home stations.

GEORGIA.

State designation: Georgia State Troops.

General headquarters: Atlanta. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. S. W. Harris; address, Atlanta.

Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 2 regiments of 11 companies each; 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 battalion of 7 companies. Cavalry: 1 regiment of 9 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 4 heavy batteries; 2 light batteries. Total strength, 3,729.

Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters		13	.....	13	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Atlanta	13	10	23	17.39				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Statesboro	3	43	46	32.62	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Swainsboro	1	40	41	53.66	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Savannah	3	55	58	13.77	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Waynesboro	3	51	54	0.00	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Waycross	1	46	47	59.57	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Brunswick	3	49	52	34.62	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Savannah	3	42	45	13.33	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	35	38	15.79	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	46	49	4.08	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	46	49	8.16	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	3	43	46	41.30	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		42	506	548	24.09						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Macon	17	22	39	10.26				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Jackson	3	40	43	2.33	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Macon	3	53	56	1.79	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	42	45	8.89	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Tennille	3	35	38	26.32	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Hawkinsville	1	40	41	34.15	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Macon	3	50	53	0.00	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Barnesville	3	33	36	13.89	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Thomaston	3	40	43	4.65	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Perry	3	42	45	20.00	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Griffin	3	47	50	0.00	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Eastman	2	35	37	13.51	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		47	479	526	10.46						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Madison	13	6	19	52.63				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Washington	3	43	46	30.43	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Monroe	3	40	43	4.65	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Milledgeville	2	59	61	45.90	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Elberton	2	40	42	11.90	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Conyers	1	35	36	13.89	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Augusta	3	42	45	22.22	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	49	52	7.69	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	41	44	15.91	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Athens	3	38	41	26.83	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Covington	3	42	45	11.11	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		39	435	474	21.31						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Albany	17	38	55	36.36				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Cuthbert	1	41	42	66.67	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Valdosta	3	38	41	7.32	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Columbus	3	51	54	12.96	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Fort Gaines	2	48	50	40.00	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Albany	3	47	50	14.00	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Tifton	3	52	55	25.45	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Columbus	1	45	46	30.43	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Dawson	3	44	47	8.51	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Bainbridge	3	42	45	48.89	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.

No report of target practice received.

GEORGIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instructions (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Fourth Infantry—Con. Company K	Thomasville	1	48	49	46.94	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Americus	3	36	39	35.89	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Fitzgerald	3	52	55	21.82	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		46	582	628	29.94						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Atlanta	12	2	14	21.43	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	2	46	48	29.17	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	35	38	13.16	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	2	36	38	15.79	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	2	38	40	32.50	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Lindale	3	43	46	4.35	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Marietta	3	40	43	9.30	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Newnan	3	33	36	11.11	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Rome	3	46	49	12.25	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Atlanta	3	31	34	8.82	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	43	46	6.52	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	2	47	49	14.28	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		41	440	481	14.55						
Infantry (colored):											
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	Savannah	6	5	11	18.18	.....	3	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	50	53	3.77	.....	3	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Atlanta	3	48	51	11.76	.....	3	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Savannah	2	50	52	7.69	.....	3	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	49	52	11.54	.....	3	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Macon	3	50	53	0.00	.....	3	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Savannah	3	50	53	7.55	.....	3	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Augusta	3	50	53	11.36	.....	3	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		26	352	378	7.94						
Cavalry:											
First Cavalry—											
Headquarters	Savannah	17	4	21	14.29	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop A	do	3	42	45	6.67	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop B	Hinesville	3	33	36	30.56	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop C	Springfield	3	48	51	45.10	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop E	Johnston Station	3	41	44	15.91	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop F	Gainesville	3	38	41	29.27	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop G	Darien	2	36	38	18.42	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop I	Jesup	3	48	51	17.65	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop K	Augusta	3	39	42	14.28	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop L	Atlanta	3	37	40	12.50	.....	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		43	366	409	21.03						
Heavy Artillery:											
First Battery—											
Headquarters	Savannah	7	4	11	45.45	.....			(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Battery A	do	3	41	44	6.82	.....			24	(a)	Yes.
Battery B	do	3	53	56	28.57	.....			24	(a)	Yes.
Battery C	do	3	34	37	16.22	.....			24	(a)	Yes.
Battery D	do	2	45	47	21.28	.....			24	(a)	Yes.
Total		18	177	195	20.51						
Light Artillery:											
Chatham Artillery	Savannah	3	29	32	12.50	3	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Georgia Artillery	do	4	41	45	4.44						
Total		7	70	77	7.79						
Grand total		322	3,407	3,729	18.99						

a No report of target practice received.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

HAWAII.

Territorial designation: National Guard of Hawaii.

General headquarters: Honolulu. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. John H. Soper; address, Honolulu.

Infantry: 1 regiment of 9 companies. Total strength, 473.

Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Honolulu.*	11	41	52	9.62	.....	.....	16	(a)	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	46	49	36.73	.....	5	16	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	43	46	21.74	.....	5	16	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	44	47	51.06	.....	5	3	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	42	45	26.67	.....	6	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	40	43	13.96	.....	5	18	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	2	59	61	1.64	2	5	60	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	42	45	17.78	.....	5	8	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	36	39	33.33	.....	5	14	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	2	44	46	32.61	.....	.....	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		36	437	473	23.68						

* There was no target practice in 1903, except by Company D, at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, during the months of January, February and March, 1903. Range, 200 yards.

IDAHO.

State designation: National Guard of Idaho.
 General headquarters: Boise. Adjutant-general: Col. David Vickers; address, Boise.
 One regiment of 12 companies. Total strength, 659.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.									
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters.....	Boise.....	1	....	1	.....					
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Nampa.....	15	10	25	20.00	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.		
Company A.....	do.....	3	41	44	38.64	.....	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Pocatello.....	3	44	47	34.04	.....	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Sandpoint.....	3	57	60	13.33	.....	2	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	St. Anthony.....	3	28	31	35.71	.....	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Rathdrum.....	3	49	52	32.69	.....	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Blackfoot.....	3	53	56	32.14	.....	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Albion.....	3	49	52	34.62	.....	8	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Warder.....	3	44	47	59.57	.....	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Payette.....	3	59	62	51.61	.....	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Idaho Springs.....	3	63	66	39.39	.....	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Weiser.....	3	49	52	23.08	.....	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Rigby.....	3	61	64	64.06	.....	27	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		51	607	658	37.99						
Grand total.....		52	607	659	37.94						

a No target practice held during the year 1903, excepting by a few companies, which engaged in the same at their own expense.

ILLINOIS.

State designation: Illinois National Guard.
 General headquarters: Chicago. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Scott; address, Chicago.
 Four brigades. Infantry: 8 regiments of 12 companies each. Cavalry: 1 regiment of 8 troops.
 Artillery: 2 light batteries. Engineers: 1 company. Signal Corps: 2 detachments. Total strength, 6,521.

Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....		2	1	3	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Springfield.....	17	24	41	21.95				112.63	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	Chicago.....	3	39	42	7.14	8	41	235.76	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	do.....	2	42	44	13.64	8	42	187.19	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	do.....	3	51	54	5.56	8	41	80.77	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	do.....	3	41	44	9.09	8	39	126.70	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.....	do.....	3	48	51	7.84	8	42	125.70	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	do.....	3	44	47	12.77	8	39	61.13	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	do.....	3	45	48	22.92	8	39	84.47	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	do.....	2	50	52	34.62	8	42	52.65	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.....	do.....	3	43	46	0.00	8	40	260.04	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.....	do.....	3	71	74	10.81	8	41	87.44	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L.....	do.....	3	48	51	19.61	8	41	59.00	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M.....	do.....	3	45	48	8.33	8	39	84.63	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		51	591	642	13.40						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Chicago.....	17	63	80	1.25	3			112.63	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	do.....	3	51	54	16.67	3	8	48	201.47	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	do.....	3	53	56	16.07	3	8	37	70.87	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	do.....	2	47	49	16.34	3	8	52	101.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	do.....	1	58	59	35.59	3	8	46	70.53	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	do.....	3	46	49	0.00	3	8	34	55.64	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	do.....	3	58	61	19.67	3	8	44	28.02	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	do.....	3	44	47	12.77	3	8	31	79.35	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	do.....	3	44	47	29.79	3	8	32	37.01	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	do.....	2	47	49	22.45	3	8	30	69.04	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	do.....	3	46	49	14.29	3	8	43	71.95	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	do.....	3	40	43	9.30	3	8	41	86.41	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	do.....	3	53	56	32.14	3	8	42	79.94	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		49	650	699	17.17						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Rockford.....	16	50	66	0.00				84.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	DeKalb.....	2	52	54	38.89	8	44	41.98	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	Belvidere.....	3	53	56	35.71	8	51	29.54	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	Ottawa.....	3	50	53	26.42	1	8	39	50.22	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Aurora.....	3	40	43	32.56	8	47	33.11	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.....	Elgin.....	3	54	57	22.81	8	46	41.00	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	Pontiac.....	3	45	48	47.92	8	45	44.41	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	Woodstock.....	3	60	63	55.56	8	28	24.60	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	Rockford.....	2	44	46	32.61	8	41	36.25	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.....	Aurora.....	3	47	50	28.00	8	47	37.43	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.....	Rockford.....	3	68	71	56.34	8	42	9.66	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L.....	Kankakee.....	2	56	58	31.03	2	8	40	48.51	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Oregon.....	3	55	58	32.76	4	8	42	33.82	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		49	674	723	34.02						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Springfield.....	17	57	74	0.00				54.90	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	Arcoia.....	2	56	58	58.62	12	8	75	19.80	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Newton.....	3	59	62	38.71	1	8	12	41.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Carbondale.....	2	75	77	74.03	8	50	31.67	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	Robinson.....	3	58	61	42.86	8	17	30.40	Yes.	Yes.	

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Fourth Infantry—Con.											
Company E.....	Mattoon.....	3	48	51	64.71	.....	8	26	29.95	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Mount Vernon.....	3	64	67	29.85	.....	8	48	17.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Effingham.....	3	46	49	16.33	3	8	25	39.68	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Shelbyville.....	3	64	67	34.33	.....	8	18	31.53	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Vandalia.....	3	63	66	54.55	.....	8	52	48.45	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Mound City.....	3	60	63	28.57	4	8	23	23.56	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Olney.....	3	73	76	50.00	.....	8	25	40.05	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Champaign.....	3	50	53	30.19	.....	8	29	65.27	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		51	768	819	40.42						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Decatur.....	17	48	65	0.00	.....	.....	.....	18.51	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	Pittsfield.....	3	52	55	41.82	.....	8	48	15.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Taylorville.....	3	43	46	63.04	1	8	15	56.68	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Springfield.....	2	33	35	42.86	.....	8	20	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Bloomington.....	3	71	74	45.95	.....	8	11	21.92	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Hillsboro.....	3	51	54	46.30	1	8	40	28.55	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Quincy.....	3	65	68	5.88	.....	8	12	71.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Peoria.....	3	55	58	41.38	.....	8	48	55.20	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Decatur.....	2	64	66	39.39	.....	8	52	57.40	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Jacksonville.....	2	55	57	38.60	.....	8	.....	47.51	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Delavan.....	2	57	59	52.54	.....	8	12	60.05	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Peoria.....	3	32	35	48.57	.....	8	16	33.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Canton.....	1	48	49	53.06	.....	8	35	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		47	674	721	38.28						
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Moline.....	18	37	55	0.00	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	Rock Island.....	3	42	45	46.67	.....	8	51	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Geneseo.....	3	37	40	77.50	.....	8	20	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Galesburg.....	3	55	58	51.72	4	8	47	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Abington.....	3	55	58	74.14	1	8	6	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Sterling.....	3	51	54	38.89	.....	8	13	72.98	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Moline.....	3	49	52	40.38	.....	8	48	10.76	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Dixon.....	3	44	47	29.79	.....	8	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Monmouth.....	3	45	48	29.16	.....	8	31	7.01	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Morrison.....	3	51	54	38.89	.....	8	36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Lamaille.....	3	59	62	43.55	.....	8	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Freeport.....	3	45	48	22.92	1	8	52	12.51	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Galena.....	2	48	50	26.00	.....	8	50	71.92	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		53	618	671	39.79						
Seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Chicago.....	14	63	77	1.30	.....	.....	.....	13.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	do.....	1	60	61	19.67	.....	6	42	19.74	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	do.....	2	60	62	53.23	.....	6	35	9.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	do.....	3	50	53	18.87	.....	8	38	4.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	do.....	2	49	51	27.45	.....	8	37	5.27	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	do.....	2	50	52	32.69	.....	8	44	6.78	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	do.....	2	46	48	47.92	.....	8	38	5.05	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	do.....	3	45	48	8.33	.....	8	42	5.62	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	do.....	2	65	67	47.76	.....	1	35	1.05	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	do.....	3	52	55	12.73	.....	1	40	18.52	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	do.....	2	51	53	18.67	.....	8	39	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	do.....	3	57	60	28.33	.....	8	39	7.03	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	do.....	2	49	51	19.61	.....	8	43	.81	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		41	697	738	25.75						

a No practice for 1906.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Chicago	17	55	72	33.33				12.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	2	60	62	11.29	4	8	40	9.69	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	75	78	33.33	5	8	40	14.93	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	67	70	34.29	4	8	40	15.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	67	70	28.57	4	8	41	14.94	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	62	65	40.00	4	8	40	20.42	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	57	60	21.67	5	8	40	14.93	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Bloomington	3	59	62	48.38	15	8	35	16.01	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Springfield	3	56	59	25.42	26	8	50	22.20	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Quincy	3	65	68	25.00	16	8	48	12.78	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Danville	3	61	64	29.69	12	8	75	17.42	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Jacksonville	3	69	72	50.00	5	8	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Metropolis	3	60	63	19.05	10	8	50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		52	813	865	31.10						
First Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Chicago	16	21	37	27.03	4	8	40	12.43	Yes.	Yes.
Troop A	do	3	38	41	7.32	4	8	40	9.69	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B	Bloomington	3	40	43	34.88	5	8	40	11.93	Yes.	Yes.
Troop C	Chicago	3	37	40	10.00	4	8	40	15.25	Yes.	Yes.
Troop D	Springfield	3	37	40	57.50	4	8	41	14.94	Yes.	Yes.
Troop E	Chicago	3	42	45	13.33	4	8	40	20.42	Yes.	Yes.
Troop F	do	3	36	39	5.13	5	8	40	14.93	Yes.	Yes.
Troop G	Peoria	2	46	48	20.83		8	17	48.38	Yes.	Yes.
Troop H	Macomb	3	43	46	50.00		8	44	71.36	Yes.	Yes.
Total		39	340	379	22.96						
Artillery:											
Headquarters	Danville								17.67	Yes.	
Battery A	do	2	55	57	43.86		8	45	3.21	Yes.	Yes.
Battery B	Galesburg	4	69	73	27.40	1	8	47	10.57	Yes.	Yes.
Total		6	124	130	34.62						
Engineer Company	Springfield	4	48	52	32.69		8			Yes.	No.
Signal Corps:											
First Detachment	Chicago	3	50	53	28.30		8	40		Yes.	Yes.
Second Detachment	Springfield	1	25	26	0.00						
Total		4	75	79	18.99						
Grand total		448	6,073	6,521	29.89						

a No practice for 1903.

INDIANA.

State designation: Indiana National Guard.
 General headquarters: Indianapolis. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. John R. Ward; address, Indianapolis.
 Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies. Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 light batteries. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 2,675.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters and general staff officers.		61		61							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Vincennes.	18	12	30	0.00				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	49	52	42.31	9	48		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Terre Haute	3	53	56	35.71	9	46		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	New Albany	2	49	51	70.59	9	48		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Spencer	3	95	98	63.27	9	40		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Evansville	3	64	67	40.30	9	48		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Madison	3	60	63	36.51	9	48		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Goshen	3	63	66	42.42	9	38		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Bloomington	3	47	50	12.00	9	46		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Salem	3	64	67	70.15	9	30		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Martinsville	3	45	48	56.25	9	48		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Connorsville.	3	54	57	49.12	9			(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		50	655	705	46.24						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Indianapolis	18	12	30	0.00				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	74	77	59.74	9	46		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Crawfordsville	2	59	61	44.26	9	44		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Indianapolis	2	46	48	31.25	9	44		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	53	56	30.36	9	44		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Franklin	3	43	46	39.13	9	48		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Winchester	2	48	50	42.00	9	50		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Bluffton	3	80	83	39.76	8	50		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Indianapolis	3	49	52	44.23	9	46		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Union City	3	50	53	50.94	9	46		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Logansport	3	82	85	31.76	9	48		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Lebanon	3	59	62	38.71	9	48		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Greenfield	3	51	54	40.74	9	48		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		51	706	757	39.63						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	South Bend.	18	12	30	0.00				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Marion	3	61	64	35.94	9	50		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Angola	3	54	57	26.31	8	46		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Lagrange	3	55	58	39.66	9	46		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Fort Wayne	3	59	62	37.10	8	44		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Elkhart	3	55	58	46.55	9	46		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	South Bend.	3	77	80	48.75	8	46		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Columbia City	3	52	55	43.64	9	46		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Warsaw	3	72	75	36.00	9	48		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Plymouth	3	44	47	29.79	9	46		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Auburn	3	57	60	26.67	8	48		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Delphi	3	68	71	36.62	9	48		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Rensselaer	3	68	71	46.48	9	46		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		54	734	788	36.80						

^a Has had no target practice during year 1903, and none at the last two encampments.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

INDIANA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Light Artillery:											
Headquarters	Rockville	5	6	11	0.00				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Battery A	Indianapolis	4	65	69	37.68	.....	9 48		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Battery B	Fort Wayne	4	60	64	37.50	.....	9 44		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Battery C	Lafayette	4	86	90	46.67	.....	9 46		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		17	217	234	39.32						
Hospital Corps	Indianapolis	1	36	37	51.35	.....	9		(a)	Yes.	
Signal Corps	do	1	48	49	34.69	.....	9		(a)	Yes.	
Do	Warsaw	1	43	44	0.00						
Total		2	91	93	18.27						
Grand total		236	2,439	2,675	39.03						

^a Has had no target practice during year 1903, and none at the last two encampments.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

111

IOWA.

State designation: Iowa National Guard.
General headquarters: Des Moines. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. M. H. Byers; address, Des Moines.
Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies. Signal Corps: 1 company.
Total strength, 2,484.
Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters and staff officers.		2		2							
Fifty-third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Cedar Rapids	16	40	56	0.00					Yes.	No.
Company A	Dubuque	3	51	54	16.67		51	40.5		Yes.	No.
Company B	Waterloo	3	35	38	15.79		47	39.8		Yes.	No.
Company C	Cedar Rapids	1	43	44	9.09		50	25.0		Yes.	No.
Company D	Charles City	3	49	52	15.38			(a)		Yes.	No.
Company E	Cresco	3	47	50	40.00		48	5.3		Yes.	No.
Company F	Tipton	3	43	46	13.04		42	23.9		Yes.	No.
Company G	Vinton	2	42	44	15.91		44	34.1		Yes.	No.
Company H	New Hampton	3	47	50	44.00			32	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Waukon	2	42	44	13.64		49	47.7		Yes.	No.
Company K	Toledo	3	46	49	24.49		51	44.1		Yes.	No.
Company L	Independence	3	38	41	19.51		53	20.4		Yes.	No.
Company M	Maquoketa	2	47	49	10.20		47	45.2		Yes.	No.
Total		47	570	617	18.31						
Fifty-fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Ottumwa	15	47	62	0.00					Yes.	No.
Company A	Albia	1	43	44	22.73					Yes.	No.
Company B	Davenport	3	42	45	8.89		52	38.3		Yes.	No.
Company C	Muscatine	3	53	56	28.57		50	36.0		Yes.	No.
Company D	Washington	2	46	48	16.67		48	6.1		Yes.	No.
Company E	Centerville	3	43	46	13.04		48	38.6		Yes.	No.
Company F	Oskaloosa	3	47	50	16.00		51	39.6		Yes.	No.
Company G	Ottumwa	3	52	55	12.73		51	26.4		Yes.	No.
Company H	Burlington	3	43	46	4.35		52	39.0		Yes.	No.
Company I	Iowa City	3	45	48	10.42		50	106.8		Yes.	No.
Company K	Grinnell	1	42	43	4.65		51	17.3		Yes.	No.
Company L	Newton	2	40	42	2.38		50			Yes.	No.
Company M	Fairfield	2	43	45	24.44		51	94.6		Yes.	No.
Total		44	586	630	12.70						
Fifty-fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Ames	17	46	63	0.00					Yes.	No.
Company A	Des Moines	3	44	47	27.66		50	14.5		Yes.	No.
Company B	Villisca	3	44	47	46.81		50	45.3		Yes.	No.
Company D	Knoxville	2	50	52	44.23			12.6		Yes.	No.
Company E	Shenandoah	3	42	45	24.44		50	(c)		Yes.	No.
Company F	Des Moines	2	43	45	24.44		46	6.6		Yes.	No.
Company G	Winterset	3	37	40	40.00		50	36.3		Yes.	No.
Company H	Chariton	3	43	46	28.26		50	26.2		Yes.	No.
Company I	Osceola	1	40	41	19.51		24	6.3		Yes.	No.
Company K	Corning	3	36	39	28.21		50	37.5		Yes.	No.
Company L	Council Bluffs	3	36	39	30.77		50	(c)		Yes.	No.
Company M	Redoak	3	45	48	22.92		50	46.2		Yes.	No.
Total		46	506	552	27.36						

a No report.

b No firing; organized May 14, 1903.

c No firing.

IOWA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Fifty-sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Sioux City.....	15	43	58	0.00					Yes	No.
Company A.....	Mason City.....	3	43	46	17.39		59	40.2		Yes	No.
Company B.....	Idagrove.....	1	50	51	25.49		17			Yes	No.
Company C.....	Webster City.....	2	50	52	26.92		44	35.7		Yes	No.
Company D.....	Hampton.....	3	38	41	21.95		41	33.7		Yes	No.
Company E.....	Sheldon.....	2	44	46	39.13		52	28.9		Yes	No.
Company F.....	Algona.....	2	44	46	23.91		51	40.0		Yes	No.
Company G.....	Fort Dodge.....	3	60	63	31.75		51	31.0		Yes	No.
Company H.....	Sioux City.....	3	43	46	17.39		43	21.6		Yes	No.
Company I.....	Boone.....	3	42	45	28.89		48	28.7		Yes	No.
Company K.....	Emmetsburg.....	3	48	51	23.53		56	51.7		Yes	No.
Company L.....	Sioux City.....	3	40	43	2.33		39	11.4		Yes	No.
Company M.....	Sac City.....	3	50	53	30.19		44	55.5		Yes	No.
Total.....		46	595	641	19.50						
Signal Corps:											
First Company.....	Des Moines.....	1	41	42	21.43		51	13.1		Yes	
Grand total.....		186	2,298	2,484	19.24						

KANSAS.

State designation: Kansas National Guard.
 General headquarters: Topeka. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. S. H. Kelsey; address, Topeka.
 One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 regiment of 12 companies. Artillery: 1 bat-
 talion of two batteries. Total strength, 1,261.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War
 Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit ^a	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters		11		11							
Brigade staff		8		8							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Lawrence	18	44	62	46.77	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Topeka	3	52	55	41.82	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Burlingame	3	51	54	29.63	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	46	49	16.33	(b)	(b)	(b)	77.11	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Hiawatha	3	45	48	25.00	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Sabetha	3	38	41	39.02	(b)	(b)	(b)	17.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Lawrence	3	38	41	17.07	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Manhattan	3	46	49	35.73	(b)	(b)	(b)	15.01	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Atchison	3	37	40	32.50	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Yates Center	3	44	47	29.79	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Fredonia	3	47	50	36.00	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Total		48	488	536	32.46						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Newton	18	46	64	28.13	(b)	(b)	(b)	46.45	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Wichita	3	46	49	22.45	(b)	(b)	(b)	28.04	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Wellington	3	45	48	29.17	(b)	(b)	(b)	29.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Sterling	3	38	41	34.15	(b)	(b)	(b)	38.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Newton	3	44	47	23.40	(b)	(b)	(b)	63.96	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Hutchinson	3	41	44	18.18	(b)	(b)	(b)	158.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Larned	3	41	44	4.55	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Osborne	3	49	52	34.61	(b)	(b)	(b)	25.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Ellsworth	3	45	48	18.75	(b)	(b)	(b)	6.24	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Emporia	3	39	42	30.95	(b)	(b)	(b)	20.86	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Lindsborg	2	44	46	36.96	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Clyde	3	41	44	25.00	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Salina	3	44	47	12.77	(b)	(b)	(b)	41.05	Yes.	Yes.
Total		53	563	616	24.68						
Artillery Battalion:											
Headquarters	Wichita	4	4	8	25.00	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery A	do	3	38	41	34.15	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery B	Topeka	3	38	41	34.15	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Total		10	80	90	33.33						
Grand total		130	1,131	1,261	28.23						

^aThe figure of merit is sometimes called the average score. Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 193.)

^bNo report.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

KENTUCKY.

State designation: Kentucky State Guard.
 General headquarters: Frankfort. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Percy Haly; address, Frankfort.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 7 companies; 1 regiment of 9 companies. Artillery: 3 batteries. Cavalry: 1 troop. Total strength, 1,317.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.		11	.....	11	.....					
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Lexington	18	8	26	26.92	(a)	.....	(b)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company A	Shelbyville	3	49	52	51.92	(a)	10	60	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company B	Barbourville	3	82	85	65.88	(a)	10	45	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company C	Lexington	3	66	69	40.58	(a)	10	60	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company D	Maysville	3	60	63	39.68	(a)	10	60	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company E	Frankfort	3	57	60	15.00	(a)	10	30	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company F	Cynthiana	3	50	53	20.75	(a)	10	45	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company G	Danville	3	61	64	39.06	(a)	10	60	(b)	Yes	Yes
Total		39	433	472	39.83						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Bowling Green	18	9	27	48.15	.....	.....	(b)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company A	do	3	55	58	31.03	2	10	75	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company B	Morganfield	3	45	48	45.83	3	10	41	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company C	Owensboro	3	57	60	40.00	3	10	61	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company D	Hopkinsville	3	55	58	46.55	2	10	72	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company E	Madisonville	3	59	62	38.71	4	10	72	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company F	Greenville	3	47	50	50.00	2	10	37	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company G	Franklin	2	45	47	72.34	2	10	47	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company H	Russelville	3	59	62	33.87	2	10	38	(b)	Yes	Yes
Company I	Paducah	3	48	51	37.25	3	10	85	(b)	Yes	Yes
Total		44	479	523	43.40						
First Artillery:											
Headquarters	Louisville	6	7	13	0.00	.....	.....	(b)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Battery A	do	3	81	84	41.67	3	10	52	(b)	Yes	Yes
Battery B	do	3	90	93	46.24	3	10	52	(b)	Yes	Yes
Battery C	do	4	69	73	31.51	3	10	52	(b)	Yes	Yes
Total		16	247	263	38.40						
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Pineville	3	45	48	25.00	3	10	12	(b)	Yes	Yes
Grand total		113	1,204	1,317	40.09						

^aAll companies participated in practice marches during West Point maneuvers, October, 1903.
^bNo record upon which a report could be based.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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LOUISIANA.

State designation: Louisiana State National Guard.
General headquarters: Baton Rouge. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. D. T. Stafford; address, Baton Rouge.

Infantry: 1 battalion of 7 companies; 1 separate company. Cavalry: 3 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 4 batteries; 1 battalion of 5 batteries. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,083.

Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches. Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.				
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters		1		1							
First Battalion:											
Headquarters	Monroe	12	14	26	53.85			(a)	Yes.		
Company A	St. Francisville	2	46	48	45.83		30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Opelousas	1	37	38	60.53		50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Mansfield	3	46	49	53.06		40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Monroe	1	34	35	40.00		52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	New Orleans	4	52	56	46.43						
Company F	Crowley	3	39	42	45.24		34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Alexandria	3	39	42	26.19	12	60	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		29	307	336	46.13						
Second Separate Com- pany.	Gretna	3	59	62	38.71		10 36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Cavalry:											
First Troop	New Orleans	3	65	68	20.59	8 2 93		(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Second Troop	Mansfield	3	61	64	62.50		48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Third Troop	Lake Charles	3	61	64	46.87		48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		9	187	196	42.86						
Washington Artillery:											
Headquarters	New Orleans							(a)	Yes.		
Battery A	do	1	45	46	76.08		52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Battery B	do	3	45	48	62.50		52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Battery C	do	3	55	58	51.72		52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Battery D	do	4	46	50	78.00		52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		11	191	202	66.34						
Louisiana Field Artillery:											
Headquarters	New Orleans							(a)	Yes.		
Battery A	do	2	46	48	45.83			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Battery B	do	1	37	38	60.53		16	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Battery C	do	3	46	49	53.06		48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Battery D	do	1	34	35	40.00		48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Battery E	do	4	52	56	46.43		48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		11	215	226	49.12						
Signal Corps	New Orleans	5	55	60	28.33			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Grand total		69	1,014	1,083	48.48						

a The only State range for rifle practice is in New Orleans, and, owing to great repairs required to make it safe, it was not used except for a few months in 1903.

MAINE.

State designation: National Guard of the State of Maine.

General headquarters: Augusta. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. Augustus B. Farham; address, Augusta.

Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each. Signal Corps: 1 company. Ambulance Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 1,232.

Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....		11		11							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Biddeford	16	35	51	13.73	(a)		(b)	Yes.		
Company A.....	Portland	3	42	45	28.89	2	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company B.....	do	3	39	42	42.86		(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company C.....	Auburn	3	44	47	14.89	1	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company D.....	Norway	3	42	45	20.00		(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company E.....	Portland	3	46	49	8.16		(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company F.....	Sanford	3	44	47	12.77	1	(a)	13	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company G.....	Biddeford	3	37	40	12.50	1	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company H.....	Rockland	3	40	43	44.19		(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company I.....	Lewiston	3	46	49	34.69		(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company K.....	Brunswick	3	45	48	35.42		(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company L.....	Portland	3	40	43	9.30	1	(a)	36	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company M.....	Westbrook	3	45	48	8.33		(a)	36	(b)	Yes.	No.
Total.....		52	545	597	21.78						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Eastport	15	32	47	21.28	(a)		(b)	Yes.		
Company A.....	Gardiner	2	39	41	39.02	1	(a)	31	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company B.....	Lewiston	3	46	49	18.37		(a)	35	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company C.....	Bath	3	44	47	40.43	2	(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company D.....	Lewiston	3	34	37	8.11		(a)	36	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company E.....	Skowhegan	3	41	44	34.09		(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company F.....	Dover	3	40	43	27.91		(a)	23	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company G.....	Bangor	3	42	45	17.78		(a)	20	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company H.....	Waterville	3	43	46	21.74	1	(a)	19	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company I.....	Eastport	3	42	45	40.00	2	(a)	46	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company K.....	Farmington	3	46	49	0.00		(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company L.....	Houlton	3	45	48	10.42		(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company M.....	Augusta	3	48	51	7.84	1	(a)	26	(b)	Yes.	No.
Total.....		50	542	592	21.79						
Signal Corps.....	Portland	1	15	16	6.25	5	(a)	49	(b)	Yes.	No.
Ambulance Corps.....	Lewiston	1	15	16	6.25		(a)	24	(b)	Yes.	
Grand total.....		115	1,117	1,232	21.19						

^a Army and Navy maneuvers, Artillery District of Portland, Aug. 21 to 29, 1903.

^b Fired under State regulations; no figure of merit. (See p. 193.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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MARYLAND.

State designation: Maryland National Guard.
General headquarters: Annapolis. Adjutant-General: Maj. Gen. Clinton L. Riggs; address, Annapolis.

One brigade. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 separate company. Cavalry: 1 troop. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 2,207.

Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters		16	11	27							
Brigade headquarters		9	7	16							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Cumberland	18	40	58	58.62	10	38	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company A	do	3	50	53	41.50	10	16	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company B	Hagerstown	3	50	53	28.30	10	38	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company C	Cambridge	3	51	54	18.51	10	38	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company D	Belair	3	52	55	12.72	10	24	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company E	Elkton	3	45	48	20.83	10	30	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company F	Easton	3	48	51	29.41	10	24	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company G	Annapolis	3	46	49	16.32	10	28	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company H	Frizzellburg	2	47	49	8.16	10	24	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company I	Salisbury	3	58	61	42.62	10	34	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company K	Rockville	3	51	54	25.92	10	26	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company L	Centerville	3	49	52	36.54	10	24	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company M	Annapolis	3	54	57	8.77	10	38	(b)	Yes.		No.
Total		53	641	694	27.23						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Baltimore	16	85	101	27.72	11	28	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company A	do	3	43	46	30.43	11	28	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company B	do	2	55	57	49.12	11	28	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company C	do	2	46	48	41.66	11	28	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company D	do	3	45	48	35.41	11	28	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company E	do	3	46	49	46.93	11	28	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company F	do	2	53	55	50.90	11	26	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company G	do	3	50	53	37.73	11	28	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company H	do	3	44	47	36.17	11	26	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company I	do	1	43	44	50.00	11	28	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company K	do	3	38	41	24.39	11	28	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company L	do	3	43	46	34.78	11	28	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company M	do	3	45	48	27.08	11	28	(b)	Yes.		No.
Total		47	636	683	37.48						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Baltimore	16	89	105	9.52	11	28	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company A	do	3	50	53	39.62	11	28	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company B	do	3	32	35	20.00	11	24	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company C	do	3	49	52	17.30	11	26	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company D	do	2	43	45	22.22	11	28	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company E	do	3	46	49	22.44	11	27	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company F	do	3	40	43	16.27	11	28	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company G	do	2	49	51	37.25	11	26	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company H	do	2	48	50	26.00	11	28	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company I	do	3	42	45	22.22	11	27	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company K	do	3	41	44	22.72	11	27	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company L	do	3	44	47	10.63	11	27	(b)	Yes.		No.
Company M	do	3	52	55	9.09	11	27	(b)	Yes.		No.
Total		49	625	674	20.33						
First Separate Company.	Baltimore	3	58	61	16.39	12	28	(b)	Yes.		No.
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Pikesville	3	49	52	38.46	11	26	(b)	Yes.		No.
Signal Corps ^a											
Hospital Corps ^a											
Grand total		180	2,027	2,207	27.91						

^a Included in regimental headquarters.

^b No organized rifle practice during the past year.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State designation: Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

General headquarters: Boston. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Samuel Dalton; address, Boston.

Infantry: 4 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies. Cadet Corps: 2 corps of 4 companies each. Cavalry: 3 troops. Heavy artillery: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Light artillery: 3 batteries. Signal Corps: 2 detachments. Ambulance Corps. Total strength, 5,669.

Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters		11	.....	11	.....					
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Springfield	15	28	43	18.60	(a)	(a)				
Company A	Worcester	3	57	60	1.67	(a)	8	46	85.4	Yes	Yes
Company B	Springfield	3	60	63	6.35	(a)	8	50	68.6	Yes	Yes
Company C	Worcester	3	60	63	3.17	(a)	8	51	134.3	Yes	Yes
Company D	Holyoke	3	54	57	5.26	(a)	8	48	80.3	Yes	Yes
Company E	Orange	3	54	57	7.02	1	8	54	83.2	Yes	Yes
Company F	Pittsfield	3	60	63	7.94	(a)	7	44	70.2	Yes	Yes
Company G	Springfield	3	60	63	12.70	(a)	8	46	70.2	Yes	Yes
Company H	Worcester	3	60	63	3.17	(a)	8	51	76.8	Yes	Yes
Company I	Northampton	3	58	61	11.45	(a)	8	51	73.3	Yes	Yes
Company K	Springfield	3	51	54	5.56	(a)	8	45	90.3	Yes	Yes
Company L	Greenfield	3	58	61	19.67	(a)	8	51	67.9	Yes	Yes
Company M	Adams	3	54	57	8.77	(a)	8	46	65.1	Yes	Yes
Total		51	714	765	8.37						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Boston	17	29	46	8.70	(a)	.....	.....		Yes	Yes
Company A	do	3	60	63	0.00	(a)	7	49	53.3	Yes	Yes
Company B	Cambridge	3	60	63	6.35	(a)	7	49	71.6	Yes	Yes
Company C	Newton	3	60	63	17.46	(a)	7	50	52.5	Yes	Yes
Company D	Plymouth	3	60	63	12.70	1	7	.....	52.6	Yes	Yes
Company E	Medford	3	60	63	1.59	2	7	50	61.4	Yes	Yes
Company F	Waltham	3	60	63	7.94	(a)	7	2	78.4	Yes	Yes
Company G	Woburn	3	59	62	14.58	(a)	7	47	86.7	Yes	Yes
Company H	Charlestown	3	60	63	4.76	(a)	7	37	47.0	Yes	Yes
Company I	Attleboro	3	52	55	12.73	(a)	7	49	49.1	Yes	Yes
Company K	Hingham	3	60	63	4.76	(a)	7	39	50.5	Yes	Yes
Company L	Malden	3	59	62	3.23	(a)	7	62	74.3	Yes	Yes
Company M	Hudson	3	58	61	13.11	(a)	7	1	59.4	Yes	Yes
Total		53	737	790	8.23						
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Boston	17	29	46	6.52	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....	Yes	Yes
Company A	Wakefield	3	57	60	8.33	(a)	(a)	(a)	93.0	Yes	Yes
Company B	Fitchburg	3	60	63	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	80.3	Yes	Yes
Company C	Lowell	3	60	63	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	81.7	Yes	Yes
Company D	Fitchburg	3	60	63	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	67.9	Yes	Yes
Company E	South Framing- ham	3	56	59	1.69	(a)	(a)	(a)	81.9	Yes	Yes
Company F	Marlboro	3	53	56	8.93	(a)	8	41	83.3	Yes	Yes
Company G	Lowell	3	60	63	4.76	(a)	(a)	(a)	69.3	Yes	Yes
Company H	Stoneham	3	56	59	11.86	(a)	(a)	(a)	69.1	Yes	Yes
Company I	Concord	3	49	52	7.69	(a)	(a)	(a)	63.5	Yes	Yes
Company K	Southbridge	3	56	59	25.42	.....	8	52	59.6	Yes	Yes
Company L	Boston	3	57	60	10.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	66.0	Yes	Yes
Company M	Milford	3	57	60	1.67	8	46	62.7	Yes	Yes
Total		53	710	763	6.55						

a No report.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Salem	15	35	50	12.00	(a)	(a)				
Company A	Charlestown	3	60	63	4.76	(a)	(a)	(a)	39.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Everett	3	60	63	9.52	(a)	7	46	77.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Cambridge	3	60	63	0.00	1	7	44	80.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Lynn	3	51	54	24.08	(a)	(a)	(a)	79.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Beverly	3	54	57	5.26	(a)	(a)	(a)	55.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Haverhill	3	49	52	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	60.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Gloucester	3	55	58	3.45	1	7	24	69.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Salem	3	54	57	14.04	(a)	7	...	48.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Lynn	3	57	60	5.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	104.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	West Somerville	3	54	57	8.77	2	7	2	54.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Somerville	3	53	56	26.79	(a)	(a)	(a)	44.2	Yes.	Yes.
Total		48	642	690	9.42						
Ninth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Boston	15	28	43	13.95	(a)	(a)	(a)	74.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	58	61	9.84	(a)	(a)	(a)	41.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	60	62	9.68	(a)	(a)	(a)	44.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	51	54	11.11	(a)	(a)	(a)	64.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	59	62	6.45	(a)	(a)	(a)	42.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	59	62	12.90	(a)	(a)	(a)	65.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Lawrence	2	57	59	16.95	(a)	(a)	(a)	74.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Worcester	3	60	63	1.59	(a)	(a)	(a)	44.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Boston	3	57	60	23.33	(a)	(a)	(a)	59.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	58	61	6.56	(a)	(a)	(a)	56.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Clinton	3	59	62	27.42	(a)	(a)	(a)	71.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Natick	2	58	60	18.33	(a)	(a)	(a)	75.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Lowell	3	52	55	7.27	(a)	(a)	(a)			
Total		48	716	764	12.60						
First Corps of Cadets:											
Headquarters	Boston	8	10	18	5.56	2	8	24	80.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	71	74	13.51	2	8	24	77.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	59	62	8.06	2	8	24	84.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	75	78	8.97	2	8	24	86.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	72	75	9.33	2	8	24			
Total		20	287	307	9.77						
Second Corps of Cadets:											
Headquarters	Salem	8	4	12	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	19.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	36	39	7.69	(a)	(a)	(a)	35.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	38	41	4.88	(a)	(a)	(a)	54.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	2	44	46	21.74	(a)	(a)	(a)	39.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	47	50	8.00	(a)	(a)	(a)			
Total		19	169	188	10.11						
First Squadron Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Boston	7	6	13	15.38						
Troop A	do	3	78	81	13.58	2	8	2	71.8	Yes.	Yes.
Troop D	do	3	64	67	13.45	2	6	48	77.3	Yes.	Yes.
Total		13	148	161	13.67						
Cavalry:											
Troop F	Chelmsford	4	78	82	9.76	2	8	35	68.0	Yes.	Yes.

a No report.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Heavy Artillery:											
Headquarters	Boston	18	27	45	6.67						
Company A	do	3	58	61	4.92	(a)	(a)	(a)	70.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Cambridge	3	60	63	4.76	(a)	(a)	(a)	100.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Boston	3	59	62	9.68	(a)	(a)	(a)	51.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	58	61	9.84	(a)	(a)	(a)	53.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	New Bedford	3	59	62	1.61	(a)	(a)	(a)	76.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Taunton	3	57	60	3.33	(a)	(a)	(a)	66.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Boston	3	60	63	4.76	(a)	(a)	(a)	59.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Chelsea	3	60	63	3.17	(a)	(a)	(a)	62.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Brockton	3	59	62	3.23	(a)	(a)	(a)	68.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Boston	3	56	59	8.47	(a)	(a)	(a)	69.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	55	58	1.72	(a)	(a)	(a)	56.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Fall River	3	60	63	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	77.1	Yes.	Yes.
Total		54	728	782	4.73						
First Battalion Light Artillery:											
Headquarters	Boston										
Battery B	Worcester	3	81	84	11.90	2	6	48		Yes.	Yes.
Battery C	Lawrence	4	81	85	0.00	1	8	50		Yes.	Yes.
Total		7	162	169	5.92						
Light Artillery:											
Battery A	Boston	5	85	90	5.56	2	8	2		Yes.	Yes.
Signal Corps:											
First Brigade	do	1	26	27	3.70	3	8	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Second Brigade	do	1	26	27	0.00					Yes.	Yes.
Total		2	52	54	1.85						
Ambulance Corps	Boston	3	50	53	7.55					Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		391	5,278	5,669	8.41						

a No report.

The figure of merit of target practice was computed on the basis established for the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, as lack of range facilities prevented compliance with the provisions of "Special Course C," Small-Arms Firing Regulations (War Department memorandum, February 12, 1904).

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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MICHIGAN.

State designation: Michigan National Guard.
 General headquarters: Lansing. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. George H. Brown; address, Lansing.
 One brigade. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 separate battalion of 4 companies.
 Total strength, 2,783.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit. <i>a</i>	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters and brigade headquarters.		15		15						Yes	
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Detroit	15	38	53	15.09				0.0	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	57	60	23.33	12	50		.6	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	62	65	33.85	12	46		.1	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	64	67	23.88	12	48		.8	Yes.	No.
Company D	Monroe	2	68	70	31.43	12	47		7.0	Yes.	No.
Company E	Detroit	3	57	60	18.33	12	47		.1	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	3	53	56	30.36	12	44		1.2	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	2	62	64	48.44	12	55		1.3	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	64	67	23.88	12	43		1.4	Yes.	No.
Company I	Ann Arbor	3	51	54	37.04	12	57		5.0	Yes.	No.
Company K	Detroit	3	50	53	35.84	12	46		1.1	Yes.	No.
Company L	Ypsilanti	3	58	61	14.75	12	52		.6	Yes.	No.
Company M	Port Huron	3	63	66	33.33	12	48		.1	Yes.	No.
Total		49	747	796	28.52						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Kalamazoo	15	32	47	6.38					Yes.	
Company A	Coldwater	3	66	69	17.39	12	50		2.3	Yes.	No.
Company B	Grand Rapids	3	65	68	16.18	12	49		.7	Yes.	No.
Company C	Kalamazoo	3	66	69	11.59	12	40		1.7	Yes.	No.
Company D	Big Rapids	3	61	64	10.94	12	53		1.4	Yes.	No.
Company E	Lansing	3	55	58	18.97	12	50		1.4	Yes.	No.
Company F	Manistee	3	61	64	39.06	12	41		1.4	Yes.	No.
Company G	Grand Haven	3	62	65	18.46	12	48		1.5	Yes.	No.
Company H	Grand Rapids	3	65	68	4.41	12	45		.1	Yes.	No.
Company I	Muskegon	3	58	61	19.67	12	50		.9	Yes.	No.
Company K	Grand Rapids	3	65	68	14.71	12	44		7.9	Yes.	No.
Company L	Battle Creek	3	69	72	23.61	12	55		.1	Yes.	No.
Company M	Grand Rapids	2	65	67	17.91	12	49		1.4	Yes.	No.
Total		50	790	840	17.02						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Sault Ste. Marie	15	40	55	18.18					Yes.	
Company A	Flint	3	63	66	22.73	12	66		.9	Yes.	No.
Company B	Bay City	3	76	79	8.86	12	61		2.2	Yes.	No.
Company C	Saginaw, E. S.	2	50	52	46.15	12	54			Yes.	No.
Company D	Alpens	2	65	67	32.84	12	50		.6	Yes.	No.
Company E	Calumet	3	74	77	6.49	12	48		0.0	Yes.	No.
Company F	Saginaw, W. S.	3	53	56	50.00	12	50		.7	Yes.	No.
Company G	Houghton	3	64	67	11.94	12	51		.5	Yes.	No.
Company H	Owosso	3	72	75	18.67	12	47		.1	Yes.	No.
Company I	Ironwood	3	66	69	28.99	12	45		1.1	Yes.	No.
Company K	Cheboygan	3	58	61	16.39	12	54		0.0	Yes.	No.
Company L	Menominee	3	68	71	5.63				0.0	Yes.	No.
Company M	Sault Ste. Marie	3	63	66	16.67	12	50		.6	Yes.	No.
Total		49	812	861	20.67						
First Separate Battalion:											
Headquarters	Jackson	5	3	8	12.50					Yes.	
Company A	Adrian	3	64	67	31.34	12	52		1.0	Yes.	No.
Company B	Mason	3	63	66	34.85	12	50		1.0	Yes.	No.
Company C	Jackson	3	63	66	27.27	12	51		0.0	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	61	64	15.63	12	46		.9	Yes.	No.
Total		17	254	271	26.94						
Grand total		180	2,603	2,783	22.31						

^a Many of the companies had gallery practice; no field practice. The men who have been classified obtained their rifle practice at the State competition at Island Lake, Mich., and at the national competition at Sea Girt, N. J.

MINNESOTA.

State designation: Minnesota National Guard.
 General headquarters: St. Paul. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Elias D. Libbey; address, St. Paul.
 One brigade. Infantry: 3 regiments of 9 companies each. Artillery: 2 batteries. Engineers: 1 company. Total strength, 1,971.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters		5		5						Yes	
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Minneapolis	10	25	35	5.71	8		51.7	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company A	do	3	60	63	1.59	8	46	41.4	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company B	do	3	73	76	0.00	8	43	66.7	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company C	St. Paul	3	54	57	0.00	8	43	45.5	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company D	do	3	65	68	2.94	8	41	35.7	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company E	do	3	58	61	3.28	8	43	47.4	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company F	Minneapolis	3	69	72	2.78	8	40	38.5	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company G	Red Wing	3	70	73	0.00	8	44	24.1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company I	Minneapolis	3	65	68	2.94	8	48	47.8	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company K	Stillwater	3	73	76	1.32	8	48	44.8	Yes	Yes	Yes
Total		37	612	649	1.54						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Austin	10	27	37	89.19	8		32.1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company A	New Ulm	3	72	75	8.00	8	40	32.3	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company B	Faribault	3	49	52	0.00	8	42	48.9	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company C	Winona	3	44	47	4.26	8	51	61.6	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company D	Northfield	3	43	46	2.17	8	43	42.1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company E	Pipestone	3	61	64	1.56	8	32	59.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company F	Rochester	3	47	50	4.00	8	41	47.7	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company G	Austin	3	52	55	3.64	8	68	31.3	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company H	Mankato	2	55	57	5.26	8	54	35.2	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company I	Owatonna	3	47	50	2.00	8	58	48.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Total		36	497	533	9.57						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	St. Paul	10	25	35	0.00	8		32.6	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company A	Duluth	3	56	59	5.08	8	44	43.6	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company B	Anoka	3	58	61	4.92	8	35	55.4	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company C	Duluth	3	50	53	0.00	8	45	64	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company D	Zumbrota	3	51	54	0.00	8	53	49.4	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company E	St. Paul	3	58	61	0.00	8	43	22.4	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company F	Brainerd	3	45	48	8.33	8	44	47.2	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company G	Princeton	3	64	67	5.97	8	50	47	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company H	Olivia	3	47	50	20.00	8	40	52.8	Yes	Yes	Yes
Company I	Crookston	3	60	63	11.11	8	48	29.4	Yes	Yes	Yes
Total		37	511	551	5.63						
First Artillery:											
Headquarters	St. Paul	5	5	10	0.00	8			Yes	Yes	Yes
Battery A	do	4	70	74	9.46	8	40		Yes	Yes	Yes
Battery B	Minneapolis	4	72	76	3.95	8	48		Yes	Yes	Yes
Total		13	147	160	6.25						
Engineer Company	St. Paul	3	70	73	9.59	8	49		Yes	Yes	Yes
Grand total		131	1,840	1,971	6.44						

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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MISSISSIPPI.

State designation: Mississippi National Guard.
 General headquarters: Jackson. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Arthur Fridge; address, Jackson.
 One division. Infantry: 1 regiment of 10 companies; 2 regiments of 8 companies each. Artillery:
 2 batteries. Total strength, 1,153.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by
 War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters		1		1							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	West Point									Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Greenville	2	45	47	40.43		34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Aberdeen	3	39	42	52.88		40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Columbus	3	52	55	30.91		32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	West Point	3	40	43	48.84		30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Amory	3	35	38	65.79		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Greenwood	2	41	43	39.53		36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Ittabena						34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Starkville	3	45	48	56.25			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Lexington	3	42	45	53.33		29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Vardaman Guards	Okalona	3	45	48	0.00			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		25	384	409	42.05						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Laurel							(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Meridian	3	42	45	28.89		40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Ellisville	2	46	48	16.67		50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Hattiesburg	3	41	44	13.64		28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Meridian	3	61	64	32.81		40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Laurel	3	42	45	22.22		26	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Columbia	3	35	38	10.53		26	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Gulfport						33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Newton	3	37	40	75.00		46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		20	304	324	28.40						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Vicksburg							(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	40	43	60.47		35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Natchez	3	36	39	10.26		52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Yazoo City	3	41	44	34.09		43	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Port Gibson	3	60	63	61.90		50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Jackson						40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Wesson	3	40	43	32.56		37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Brookhaven	3	45	48	35.42		40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Magnolia	3	46	49	16.33			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		21	308	329	37.39						
Artillery:											
Battery E	Vicksburg	3	39	42	76.19		34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Battery I	Meridian	3	45	48	33.33			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		6	84	90	53.33						
Grand total		73	1,080	1,153	37.73						

a No rifle practice for 1903.

MISSOURI.

State designation: National Guard of Missouri.

General headquarters: Jefferson City. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. W. T. Dameron; address, Jefferson City.

One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies; 2 regiments of 10 companies; 1 regiment of 9 companies; 1 battalion of 4 companies. Artillery: 1 light battery. Total strength, 2,750.

Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters, and brigade, field and staff.		37	5	42							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	St. Louis	7	43	50	30.00				(a)	Yes	No.
Company A	do	3	41	47	31.91	8	27		(a)	Yes	No.
Company B	do	2	41	43	60.47	8	25		(a)	Yes	No.
Company C	do	1	48	49	32.65	8	25		(a)	Yes	No.
Company D	do	2	44	46	19.57	8	26		(a)	Yes	No.
Company E	do	3	53	56	61.29	8	28		(a)	Yes	No.
Company F	do	2	51	53	15.09	8	26		(a)	Yes	No.
Company G	do	1	43	44	52.27	8	27		(a)	Yes	No.
Company H	do		55	55	81.82	8	27		(a)	Yes	No.
Company I	do	1	44	45	60.00	8	25		(a)	Yes	No.
Company K	do	3	41	44	54.55	8	13		(a)	Yes	No.
Company L	do	3	60	63	39.67	8	28		(a)	Yes	No.
Total		28	567	595	45.21						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Nevada	15	38	53	33.96				(a)	Yes	No.
Company A	Carthage	3	52	55	21.82	8	33		(a)	Yes	No.
Company B	Butler	2	46	48	22.97	8	25		(a)	Yes	No.
Company C	Lamar	1	63	64	40.63	8	25		(a)	Yes	No.
Company D	Sedalia	3	60	63	46.03	8	31		(a)	Yes	No.
Company E	Pierce City	3	54	57	31.58	8	29		(a)	Yes	No.
Company F	Clinton	2	53	55	18.18	8	28		(a)	Yes	No.
Company H	Nevada	2	53	55	27.27	8	24		(a)	Yes	No.
Company I	Greenfield	3	58	61	42.62	8	29		(a)	Yes	No.
Company K	West Plains	3	59	62	6.45	8	28		(a)	Yes	No.
Company M	Springfield	3	53	56	53.57	8	24		(a)	Yes	No.
Total		40	589	629	31.64						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Kansas City	16	75	91	26.37				(a)	Yes	No.
Company B	do	2	50	52	25.92	8	40		(a)	Yes	No.
Company C	do	3	42	45	37.78	8	40		(a)	Yes	No.
Company D	do	3	75	78	17.95	8	40		(a)	Yes	No.
Company E	Warrensburg	3	54	57	35.09	8	40		(a)	Yes	No.
Company F	Independence	3	59	62	32.26	8	40		(a)	Yes	No.
Company G	Kansas City	3	39	42	30.95	8	40		(a)	Yes	No.
Company H	do	3	45	48	20.83	8	40		(a)	Yes	No.
Company I	do	2	55	57	47.37	8	40		(a)	Yes	No.
Company K	do	3	67	70	40.00	8	40		(a)	Yes	No.
Company L	do	3	40	43	23.26	8	40		(a)	Yes	No.
Total		44	601	645	30.54						

^a The troops of this State followed no regular course of instruction in rifle practice during 1903, and hence it is impossible to make a satisfactory report. (Remark by adjutant-general of Missouri.)

MISSOURI—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	St. Joseph	15	42	57	40.35	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes	No.
Company A	Tarkio	2	69	71	28.17	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes	No.
Company B	Unionville	3	49	52	0.00	.....	8	24	(a)	Yes	No.
Company C	Kirksville	3	47	50	10.00	.....	8	24	(a)	Yes	No.
Company D	Trenton	3	58	61	26.23	.....	8	24	(a)	Yes	No.
Company E	Milan	3	42	45	22.22	.....	8	24	(a)	Yes	No.
Company F	Mexico	3	56	59	25.42	.....	8	24	(a)	Yes	No.
Company G	Mound City	3	58	61	18.03	.....	8	24	(a)	Yes	No.
Company H	Jefferson City	3	51	54	50.00	.....	8	24	(a)	Yes	No.
Company K	St. Joseph	2	44	46	43.48	.....	8	24	(a)	Yes	No.
Total .....	.....	40	516	556	26.44						
Sixth Battalion:											
Headquarters	Cape Girardeau ..	5	2	7	71.43	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes	No.
Company F	Jackson	3	48	51	25.49	.....	8	24	(a)	Yes	No.
Company I	Caruthersville ..	3	51	54	64.81	.....	8	26	(a)	Yes	No.
Company K	Cape Girardeau ..	3	47	50	28.00	.....	8	24	(a)	Yes	No.
Company M	Dexter	3	50	53	81.13	.....	8	25	(a)	Yes	No.
Total .....	.....	17	198	215	51.16						
Light Artillery:											
Headquarters	St. Louis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)		
Battery A	do	5	72	77	24.68	.....	8	27	(a)	Yes	No.
Grand total .....	.....	211	2,548	2,759	34.11						

^a The troops of this State followed no regular course of instruction in rifle practice during 1903, and hence it is impossible to make a satisfactory report. (Remark by adjutant-general of Missouri.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

MONTANA.

State designation: National Guard of Montana.
 General headquarters: Helena. Adjutant-general: Col. Shirley C. Ashby; address, Helena.
 Infantry: 7 companies. Artillery: 1 light battery. Total strength, 568.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters		7	4	11							
Infantry:											
Headquarters											
Company A	Bozeman	3	86	89	39.32	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Butte	3	58	61	40.98	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Big Timber	3	70	73	36.98	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Red Lodge	2	80	82	26.82	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Livingston	3	72	75	32.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Dillon	3	61	64	29.68	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Kalispell	3	58	61	36.06	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		20	485	505	34.46						
Artillery:											
Battery A	Helena	2	50	52	55.76					Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		29	539	568	35.74						

a No report.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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NEBRASKA.

State designation: Nebraska National Guard.
General headquarters: Lincoln. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. J. H. Culver; address, Lincoln.
Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 separate company. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 battery. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 1,439.
Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches. Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.				
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Lincoln	1	2	3		13					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Broken Bow					6		(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	York	3	41	44	45.45	8	39	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Stanton	3	61	64	37.50	6	67	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Beatrice	3	50	53	37.74	7	58	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Weeping Water	3	39	42	35.71	6	62	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Wilber	3	52	55	60.00	1	6	38	(b)	Yes.	
Company F	Madison	3	42	45	53.33	7	53	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Geneva	3	44	47	25.53	6	46	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Nelson	3	40	43	55.81	6	44	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Wahoo	2	38	40	62.50	6	42	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Columbus	3	38	41	48.78	6	70	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Omaha	3	43	46	32.61	2	6	70	(b)	Yes.	
Company M	Broken Bow	3	46	49	48.98	6	37	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Band	Wisner		29	29	41.38			(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		35	563	598	44.82						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Fairbury					12		(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	Kearney	3	41	44	47.73	12	79	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	St. Paul	3	62	65	30.77	12	74	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Nebraska City	3	61	64	54.69	1	12	52	(b)	Yes.	
Company D	Fairbury	2	42	44	52.27	12	61	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Tekamah	3	42	45	28.89	12	30	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Lincoln	3	39	42	45.24	2	12	57	(b)	Yes.	
Company G	Omaha	3	52	55	9.09	12	52	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Aurora	3	54	57	42.11	12	50	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Omaha	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	12	49				
Company K	Schuyler	3	51	54	77.78	12	50	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Norfolk	3	46	49	53.06	12	52	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Albion	3	60	63	15.87	1	12	46	(b)	Yes.	
Band	Osceola	3	25	28	10.71	12		(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		35	575	610	39.51						
Independent company of infantry.	West Point	3	25	28	53.57		24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Seward	2	44	46	54.35		24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Artillery:											
Battery A	Wymore	3	46	49	40.82	7	47	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Signal Corps	Fremont	3	46	49	22.44	1	12	72	(b)	Yes.	
Hospital Corps	Lincoln	3	53	56	55.36	7	38	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Grand total		85	1,354	1,439	42.46						

a Not inspected.

b Incomplete reports received. (See p. 193.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

NEVADA.

State designation: Nevada National Guard.
General headquarters: Carson City. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Lemuel Allen.
Infantry: 2 companies. Total strength, 167.
Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....	Carson City.....	12	....	12	.....				(b)		
Infantry:											
Company A.....	Virginia City.....	3	84	87	37.93	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company B.....	do.....	3	65	68	26.47	(a)	(a)	6	(b)	Yes.	No.
Total		6	149	155	32.90	.....		6			
Grand total.....		18	149	167	30.54						

^a No report.

^b No target practice for 1903.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State designation: New Hampshire National Guard.
 General headquarters: Concord. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. Augustus D. Ayling; address, Concord.
 Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 battery. Total strength, 1,191.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Concord	1	10	11	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Manchester	13	26	39	20.51				(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company A	do	3	46	49	4.08	5	31	15.9	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	39	42	0.00	5	33	9.3	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	41	44	4.55	5	33	23.5	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Milford	3	33	36	19.44	5	31	12.2	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Nashua	3	37	40	2.50	5	24	4.3	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Manchester	3	46	49	4.08	5	38	16.9	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Keene	2	36	38	5.26	5	24	9.7	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	2	45	47	0.00	5	24	41.0	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Nashua	3	38	41	2.44	5	27	2.6	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Manchester	1	40	41	0.00	5	24	7.7	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	39	42	4.76	5	30	14.8	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Nashua	3	31	34	5.88	5	24	8.2	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Total		45	497	542	5.35						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Concord	12	29	41	21.95					Yes	Yes.
Company A	Dover	3	31	34	2.94	5	38	26.2	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Portsmouth	3	35	38	34.22	5	32	1.7	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Concord	2	54	56	16.07	5	60	.2	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Claremont	1	35	36	47.22	5	32	28.3	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Concord	2	32	34	11.76	5	30	16.8	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Littleton	3	37	40	7.50	5	30	77.5	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Lebanon	3	30	33	12.12	5	28	16.3	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Franklin Falls	3	32	35	5.71	5	44	39.7	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Rochester	3	37	40	30.00	5	27	3.1	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Laconia	3	36	39	12.82	5	40	45.5	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Dover	3	29	32	18.75	5	29	21.7	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Newport	2	43	45	22.22	5	35	5.2	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Total		43	460	503	18.88						
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Peterboro	3	57	60	5.00	2	5	27	35.9	Yes	Yes.
Artillery:											
First Battery	Manchester	4	71	75	14.67	2	5	37	.....	Yes	Yes.
Grand total		96	1,095	1,191	11.59						

a Men go to the ranges for target practice in squads in charge of officers, as it is not always practicable for two-thirds of a company to parade at one time; practically all the men have had range practice, 78.66 per cent having qualified during season of 1903.

NEW MEXICO.

Territorial designation: National Guard of New Mexico.
 General headquarters: Santa Fe. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. W. H. Whiteman; address, Santa Fe.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 4 companies. Cavalry: 1 squadron. Total strength, 283.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Santa Fe	1		1							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Albuquerque	3	21	24	8.33						
Company A	Las Cruces	3	42	45	31.11	2	2	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Silver City	3	51	54	31.48			52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Santa Fe	3	39	42	33.33			12	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Albuquerque	3	53	56	53.57			26	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		15	206	221	34.84						
Cavalry:											
Band	Santa Fe	3	21	24	4.76				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop A	East Las Vegas	3	37	40	40.00	1	7	66	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		3	58	61	27.87						
Grand total		19	264	283	33.22						

a No report of target practice.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

133

NEW YORK.

State designation: National Guard of New York.
 General headquarters: Albany. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry; address, Albany, or 280 Broadway, New York City.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 7 regiments of 10 companies each; 2 regiments of 9 companies each; 2 regiments of 8 companies each; 1 battalion of 4 companies; 44 separate companies. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 3 troops; 2 separate troops. Heavy artillery: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Light artillery: 4 batteries. Signal Corps: 2 detachments. Total strength, 13,760.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters		102	67	169	.....					
Seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters	New York	17	14	31	3.23				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	69	72	1.39	8	32		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	91	93	0.00	8	31		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	100	103	0.00	8	33		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	90	93	2.15	8	32		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	87	90	0.00	8	32		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	83	86	0.00	8	33		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	100	103	0.00	8	32		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	98	101	4.95	8	31		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	100	103	0.97	8	30		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	100	103	0.97	8	33		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		46	932	978	1.12						
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters	New York	16	70	86	5.81		33		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	52	55	7.27		32		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	47	50	8.00		33		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	62	65	23.08		32		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	65	68	4.41		33		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	2	45	47	8.51		31		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	46	49	8.16		32		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	2	49	51	15.69		33		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	2	49	51	0.00		32		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	59	62	27.42		32		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	2	48	50	4.00		33		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		42	592	634	10.41						
Ninth Infantry:											
Headquarters	New York	17	59	76	1.32		31		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	50	53	0.00		30		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	44	47	4.26		30		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	47	50	4.00		30		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	58	61	0.00		30		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	2	50	52	19.23		31		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	2	58	60	21.67		30		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	70	73	4.11		30		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	43	46	23.91		31		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	2	52	54	12.96		31		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	2	45	47	63.83		31		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		43	576	619	8.40						
Twelfth Infantry:											
Headquarters	New York	16	64	80	3.75		31		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	2	71	73	13.70		30		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	81	83	1.20		31		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	2	64	66	4.55		31		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	63	66	3.03		31		(a)	Yes.	Yes.

a Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 193.)

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches. Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.				
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Twelfth Infantry—Con.											
Company E.	New York	1	85	86	2.33		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.	do	2	58	60	8.33		30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.	do	2	76	78	6.41		30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.	do	2	70	72	12.50		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.	do	3	49	52	3.85		30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.	do	3	55	58	17.24		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		38	736	774	6.72						
Fourteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Brooklyn	17	59	76	9.21		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.	do	2	49	51	0.00		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.	do	3	47	50	2.00		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.	do	3	51	54	5.56		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.	do	3	56	59	0.00		32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.	do	3	47	50	0.00		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.	do	2	70	72	2.78		32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.	do	2	54	56	10.71		32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.	do	2	47	49	10.20		32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.	do	3	49	52	13.46		32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.	do	3	59	62	8.06		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L.	do	2	55	57	3.51		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M.	do	3	51	54	9.26		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		48	694	742	5.80						
Twenty-second Engineers:											
Headquarters	New York	16	46	62	6.45		29	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company A.	do	3	97	100	1.00		29	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company B.	do	3	48	51	5.88		29	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company C.	do	2	60	62	8.06		28	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company D.	do	1	46	47	10.64		28	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company E.	do	2	64	66	7.58		28	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company F.	do	3	60	63	1.59		29	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company G.	do	3	47	50	0.00		29	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company H.	do	2	54	56	3.57		29	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company I.	do	2	53	55	0.00		28	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company K.	do	3	61	64	0.00		28	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Total		40	636	676	3.85						
Twenty-third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Brooklyn	16	55	71	0.00		23	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.	do	3	88	91	0.00		30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.	do	2	67	69	0.00		28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.	do	3	56	59	0.00		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.	do	3	54	57	0.00		30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.	do	2	47	49	0.00		29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.	do	3	59	62	0.00		28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.	do	3	84	87	0.00		29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.	do	3	50	53	0.00		32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.	do	3	59	62	1.61		28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.	do	3	79	82	0.00		29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		44	698	742	0.13						
Forty-seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters	Brooklyn	14	55	69	1.45		28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.	do	2	48	50	2.00		27	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.	do	2	55	57	1.75		28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.	do							(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.	do	2	46	48	8.33		28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.	do	1	69	70	1.43		28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	

^aTarget practice under State regulations. (See p. 193.)

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (see. 18).	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.							
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.				
Forty-seventh Infantry—Continued.									
Company F.....	Brooklyn.....	2	92	94	2.13	.....	28	(a)	Yes.
Company G.....	do.....	2	47	49	4.08	.....	28	(a)	Yes.
Company I.....	do.....	2	51	53	0.00	.....	28	(a)	Yes.
Company K.....	do.....	3	58	61	4.92	.....	28	(a)	Yes.
Total.....		30	521	551	2.72				
Sixty-fifth Infantry:									
Headquarters.....	Buffalo.....	14	69	83	2.41	.....	39	(a)	Yes.
Company A.....	do.....	3	58	61	8.20	.....	39	(a)	Yes.
Company B.....	do.....	3	51	54	1.85	.....	39	(a)	Yes.
Company C.....	do.....	3	45	48	2.08	.....	39	(a)	Yes.
Company D.....	do.....	3	62	65	12.31	.....	39	(a)	Yes.
Company F.....	do.....	3	52	55	7.27	.....	39	(a)	Yes.
Company G.....	do.....	2	52	54	1.85	.....	39	(a)	Yes.
Company H.....	do.....	3	63	56	7.14	.....	39	(a)	Yes.
Company I.....	do.....	2	58	60	5.00	.....	39	(a)	Yes.
Total.....		36	500	536	5.41				
Sixty-ninth Infantry:									
Headquarters.....	New York.....	16	47	63	14.29	.....	29	(a)	Yes.
Company A.....	do.....	2	54	56	1.79	.....	29	(a)	Yes.
Company C.....	do.....	2	53	55	0.00	.....	29	(a)	Yes.
Company D.....	do.....	1	57	58	3.45	.....	29	(a)	Yes.
Company E.....	do.....	3	71	74	6.76	.....	29	(a)	Yes.
Company F.....	do.....	2	59	61	8.20	.....	29	(a)	Yes.
Company G.....	do.....	3	47	50	2.00	.....	29	(a)	Yes.
Company H.....	do.....	2	49	51	5.88	.....	29	(a)	Yes.
Company I.....	do.....	1	50	51	13.73	.....	29	(a)	Yes.
Company K.....	do.....	1	69	70	18.57	.....	29	(a)	Yes.
Total.....		33	556	589	7.81				
Seventy-first Infantry:									
Headquarters.....	New York.....	16	49	65	3.08	.....	31	(a)	Yes.
Company A.....	do.....	3	41	44	0.00	.....	31	(a)	Yes.
Company B.....	do.....	3	93	96	1.04	.....	30	(a)	Yes.
Company C.....	do.....	3	60	63	4.76	.....	31	(a)	Yes.
Company D.....	do.....	2	67	69	0.00	.....	30	(a)	Yes.
Company E.....	do.....	2	54	56	0.00	.....	30	(a)	Yes.
Company F.....	do.....	3	44	47	10.64	.....	31	(a)	Yes.
Company G.....	do.....	3	40	43	6.98	.....	31	(a)	Yes.
Company H.....	do.....	3	36	39	5.13	.....	30	(a)	Yes.
Company I.....	do.....	3	44	47	10.64	.....	31	(a)	Yes.
Company K.....	do.....	3	48	51	1.96	.....	31	(a)	Yes.
Total.....		44	576	620	3.55				
Seventy-fourth Infantry:									
Headquarters.....	Buffalo.....	15	62	77	2.60	.....	28	(a)	Yes.
Company A.....	do.....	2	52	54	1.85	.....	28	(a)	Yes.
Company B.....	do.....	2	62	64	7.81	.....	28	(a)	Yes.
Company C.....	do.....	3	56	59	6.78	.....	28	(a)	Yes.
Company D.....	do.....	3	62	65	7.69	.....	28	(a)	Yes.
Company E.....	do.....	2	50	52	9.62	.....	28	(a)	Yes.
Company F.....	do.....	3	52	55	1.82	.....	28	(a)	Yes.
Company G.....	do.....	3	55	58	8.62	.....	28	(a)	Yes.
Company H.....	do.....	2	97	99	2.02	.....	28	(a)	Yes.
Total.....		35	548	583	5.15				

*Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 123.)

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Tenth Battalion Infantry:											
Headquarters	Albany	6	29	35	2.86	8	36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	62	65	7.69	8	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	2	74	76	11.84	8	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	60	63	7.94	8	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	do	3	60	63	20.63	8	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		17	285	302	10.98						
Separate infantry companies:											
First	Rochester	4	75	79	0.00	8	43	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Second	Auburn	3	77	80	2.50	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Third	Oneonta	4	62	66	13.64	8	39	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Fourth	Yonkers	4	84	88	6.82	8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Fifth	Newburgh	3	69	72	12.50	8	30	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Sixth	Troy	3	88	91	3.30	8	32	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Seventh	Cohoes	2	79	81	2.47	8	36	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Eighth	Rochester	4	80	84	0.00	8	47	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Ninth	Whitehall	4	62	66	4.55	8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Tenth	Newburgh	3	59	62	3.23	8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Eleventh	Mount Vernon	4	69	73	16.44	8	31	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twelfth	Troy	4	63	67	5.97	8	30	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirteenth	Jamesstown	3	86	89	0.00	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Fourteenth	Kingston	3	60	63	23.81	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Fifteenth	Poughkeepsie	2	73	75	8.00	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Sixteenth	Catskill	3	54	57	12.28	8	36	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Seventeenth	Flushing	5	92	97	8.25	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Eighteenth	Glens Falls	4	68	72	5.56	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Nineteenth	Gloversville	4	59	63	3.17	8	35	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twentieth	Binghamton	4	66	70	12.86	8	32	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-first	Troy	3	77	80	0.00	8	32	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-second	Saratoga Springs	3	69	72	1.39	8	36	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-third	Hudson	3	72	75	10.67	8	37	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-fourth	Middletown	4	75	79	5.06	8	30	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-fifth	Tonawanda	2	61	63	6.35	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-sixth	Malone	4	55	59	10.17	8	39	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-seventh	Utica	4	72	76	2.63	8	37	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-eighth	Medina	4	58	62	11.29	8	39	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirtieth	Elmira	4	60	64	3.13	8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-first	Mohawk	3	64	67	1.49	8	29	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-second	Hoosick Falls	2	61	63	1.59	8	37	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-third	Walton	3	58	61	4.92	8	38	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-fourth	Geneva	5	64	69	1.45	8	39	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-fifth	Schenectady	3	60	63	7.94	8	35	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-sixth	do	3	87	90	1.11	8	39	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-seventh	Watertown	4	70	74	5.41	8	37	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Fortieth	Ogdensburg	3	79	82	10.98	8	41	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-first	Syracuse	4	86	90	0.00	8	37	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-second	Niagara Falls	5	98	103	2.91	8	35	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-third	Olean	4	60	64	3.13	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-fourth	Utica	3	68	71	0.00	8	31	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-fifth	Amsterdam	4	71	75	1.33	8	29	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-sixth	Hornellsville	4	53	57	3.51	8	36	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-seventh	Oswego	4	89	93	3.23	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Total		155	3,092	3,247	5.33						

^aTarget practice under State regulations. (See p. 193.)

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Squadron A, cavalry:											
Headquarters	New York	9	17	26	11.54	.....	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop 1	do	3	72	75	8.00	.....	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop 2	do	2	73	75	4.00	.....	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop 3	do	3	70	73	8.22	.....	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		17	232	249	7.23						
Cavalry:											
Troop B	Albany	4	57	61	3.28	.....	8	45	(a)	Yes.
Troop C	Brooklyn	6	107	113	0.00	.....	30	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		10	164	174	1.15						
Heavy Artillery, Thirteenth:											
Headquarters	Brooklyn	21	78	99	0.00						
Company A	do	2	74	76	1.32	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.
Company B	do	2	69	71	1.40	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.
Company C	do	2	73	75	0.00	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.
Company D	do	3	98	101	1.98	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.
Company E	do	2	85	87	1.15	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.
Company F	do	2	77	79	2.53	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.
Company G	do	3	83	86	0.00	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.
Company H	do	3	85	88	0.00	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.
Company I	do	2	70	72	0.00	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.
Company K	do	3	78	81	0.00	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.
Company L	do	3	76	79	0.00	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.
Company M	do	3	59	62	0.00	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.
Total		51	1,005	1,056	0.66						
Light artillery:											
First Battery	New York	6	93	99	2.02	.....	32	(a)	Yes.	No.
Second Battery	do	4	81	85	7.06	.....	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Third Battery	Brooklyn	6	111	117	2.56	.....	30	(a)	Yes.	No.
Sixth Battery	Binghamton	5	86	91	13.19	.....	35	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		21	371	392	5.87						
Signal Corps:											
First Signal Corps	New York	4	65	69	1.45	.....	8	36	(a)	Yes.
Second Signal Corps	Brooklyn	4	54	58	1.72	.....	9	40	(a)	Yes.
Total		8	119	127	1.57						
Grand total		860	12,900	13,760	4.80						

*Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 198).

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Tenth Battalion Infantry:											
Headquarters	Albany	6	29	35	2.86	8	36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	62	65	7.69	8	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	2	74	76	11.84	8	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	60	63	7.94	8	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	do	3	60	63	20.63	8	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		17	285	302	10.93						
Separate infantry companies:											
First	Rochester	4	75	79	0.00	8	43	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Second	Auburn	3	77	80	2.50	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Third	Oneonta	4	62	66	13.64	8	39	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Fourth	Yonkers	4	84	88	6.82	8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Fifth	Newburgh	3	69	72	12.50	8	30	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Sixth	Troy	3	88	91	3.30	8	32	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Seventh	Cohoes	2	79	81	2.47	8	36	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Eighth	Rochester	4	80	84	0.00	8	47	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Ninth	Whitehall	4	62	66	4.55	8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Tenth	Newburgh	3	59	62	3.23	8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Eleventh	Mount Vernon	4	69	73	16.44	8	31	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twelfth	Troy	4	63	67	5.97	8	30	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirteenth	Jamestown	3	86	89	0.00	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Fourteenth	Kingston	3	60	63	23.81	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Fifteenth	Poughkeepsie	2	73	75	8.00	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Sixteenth	Catskill	3	54	57	12.28	8	36	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Seventeenth	Flushing	5	92	97	8.25	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Eighteenth	Glens Falls	4	68	72	5.56	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Nineteenth	Gloversville	4	59	63	3.17	8	35	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twentieth	Binghamton	4	66	70	12.86	8	32	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-first	Troy	3	77	80	0.00	8	32	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-second	Saratoga Springs	3	69	72	1.39	8	36	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-third	Hudson	3	72	75	10.67	8	37	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-fourth	Middletown	4	75	79	5.06	8	30	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-fifth	Tonawanda	2	61	63	6.35	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-seventh	Malone	4	55	59	10.17	8	39	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-eighth	Utica	4	72	76	2.63	8	37	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-ninth	Medina	4	58	62	11.29	8	39	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirtieth	Elmira	4	60	64	3.13	8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-first	Mohawk	3	64	67	1.49	8	29	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-second	Hoosick Falls	2	61	63	1.59	8	37	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-third	Walton	3	58	61	4.92	8	38	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-fourth	Geneva	5	64	69	1.45	8	39	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-sixth	Schenectady	3	60	63	7.94	8	38	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-seventh	do	3	87	90	1.11	8	39	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-ninth	Watertown	4	70	74	5.41	8	37	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Fortieth	Ogdensburg	3	79	82	10.98	8	41	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-first	Syracuse	4	86	90	0.00	8	37	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-second	Niagara Falls	5	98	103	2.91	8	35	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-third	Olean	4	60	64	3.13	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-fourth	Utica	3	68	71	0.00	8	31	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-sixth	Amsterdam	4	71	75	1.33	8	29	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-seventh	Hornellsville	4	53	57	3.51	8	36	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-eighth	Oswego	4	89	93	3.23	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Total		155	3,092	3,247	5.33						

^aTarget practice under State regulations. (See p. 193.)

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Squadron A, cavalry:											
Headquarters	New York	9	17	26	11.54	.....	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Troop 1	do	3	72	75	8.00	.....	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Troop 2	do	2	73	75	4.00	.....	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Troop 3	do	3	70	73	8.22	.....	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		17	232	249	7.23						
Cavalry:											
Troop B	Albany	4	57	61	3.28	.....	8	45	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop C	Brooklyn	6	107	113	0.00	.....	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Total		10	164	174	1.15						
Heavy Artillery, Thirteenth:											
Headquarters	Brooklyn	21	78	99	0.00	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	2	74	76	1.32	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	2	69	71	1.40	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	2	73	75	0.00	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	98	101	1.98	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	2	85	87	1.15	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	2	77	79	2.53	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	3	83	86	0.00	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	85	88	0.00	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	2	70	72	0.00	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	3	78	81	0.00	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	3	76	79	0.00	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M	do	3	59	62	0.00	.....	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		51	1,005	1,056	0.66						
Light artillery:											
First Battery	New York	6	93	99	2.02	.....	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Second Battery	do	4	81	85	7.06	.....	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Third Battery	Brooklyn	6	111	117	2.56	.....	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Sixth Battery	Binghamton	5	86	91	13.19	.....	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Total		21	371	392	5.87						
Signal Corps:											
First Signal Corps	New York	4	65	69	1.45	.....	8	36	(a)	Yes.	No.
Second Signal Corps	Brooklyn	4	54	58	1.72	.....	9	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		8	119	127	1.57						
Grand total		860	12,900	13,760	4.80						

*Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 193).

NORTH CAROLINA.

State designation: North Carolina National Guard.
 General headquarters: Raleigh. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. B. S. Royster; address, Raleigh.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 2 regiments of 11 companies each. Artillery: 1 light battery.
 Total strength, 1,832.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Raleigh	13		13							
Brigade headquarters	do	8		8							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Charlotte	12	26	38	15.79					Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Fayetteville	3	43	46	10.87	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Goldsboro	3	42	45	6.67	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Winston-Salem	3	49	52	3.85	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Charlotte	3	48	51	8.92	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Statesville	3	46	49	10.24	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Asheville	3	44	47	10.64	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Shelby	3	44	47	4.26	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Waynesville	3	43	46	13.04	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Durham	3	40	43	6.98	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Asheville	3	41	44	4.55	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Concord	3	42	45	2.22	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Lexington	3	42	45	11.11	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		48	550	598	7.86						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Washington	14	31	45	28.89	7	24		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Tarboro	3	51	54	20.37	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Kingston	3	53	56	16.07	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Wilmington	3	47	50	0.00	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Goldsboro	3	40	43	0.00	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Raleigh	3	50	53	0.00	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Hartford	3	32	35	22.86	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Washington	2	40	42	21.43	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Clinton	3	46	49	10.20	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Edenton	3	40	43	4.65	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Wilson	3	44	47	4.26	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Lumber Bridge	3	41	44	9.09	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Maxton	3	42	45	13.33	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		49	557	606	11.39						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Reidsville	16	31	47	17.02						
Company A	Salisbury	3	45	48	22.92	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Raleigh	2	42	44	6.82	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Henderson	3	42	45	11.11	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Durham	3	41	44	25.00	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Oxford	3	40	43	2.33	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Franklinton	3	44	47	0.00	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Reidsville	1	41	42	26.19	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Burlington	3	42	45	11.11	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Mount Airy	3	42	45	17.78	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Greensboro	3	45	48	12.50	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Sanford	3	49	52	17.31	7	10	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		46	504	550	14.18						
Artillery:											
Light Battery A	Charlotte	3	54	57	14.04	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Grand total		167	1,665	1,832	11.03						

* Until recently the arms in use by the Infantry were totally useless for purposes of target practice, and consequently no systematic instruction therein has been required of the troops.

NORTH DAKOTA

State designation: North Dakota National Guard.
 General headquarters: Bismarck. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. E. S. Miller; address, Bismarck.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Artillery: 1 battery. Total strength, 750.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....	Bismarck.....	1	....	1	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Valley City.....	28	36	64	31.25	8	8	47	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	Bismarck.....	3	48	51	27.45	8	8	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Fargo.....	3	46	49	6.12	8	8	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Grafton.....	3	48	51	7.84	8	8	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Devils Lake.....	3	40	43	48.84	8	8	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Langdon.....	3	52	55	27.27	8	8	16	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Grand Forks.....	3	49	52	63.46	1	8	25	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Valley City.....	3	50	53	13.20	1	8	41	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Jamestown.....	3	55	58	51.72	8	8	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Wahpeton.....	3	55	58	34.48	8	8	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Dickinson.....	3	43	46	50.00	1	8	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Hillsboro.....	3	53	56	39.29	8	8	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Ellendale.....	3	55	58	15.52	1	8	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps.....		5	5	0.00						Yes.	
Total.....		64	635	699	31.62						
Artillery:											
Battery A.....	Lisbon.....	3	47	50	28.00	1	8	39	(a)	Yes.	No.
Grand total.....		68	682	750	31.33						

^a No report of target practice for 1903.

OHIO.

State designation: Ohio National Guard.
 General headquarters: Columbus. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. A. B. Critchfield; address, Columbus.
 Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 2 regiments of 11 companies each; 3 regiments of 10 companies each; 1 battalion of 4 companies. Cavalry: 2 troops. Engineers: 1 battalion of 4 companies. Light artillery: 4 batteries. Total strength, 5,548.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.							
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.				
Headquarters	Columbus	3	1	4					
Division headquarters	Akron	8	2	10					
First Brigade		6	1	7					
Second Brigade		6	3	9					
Total		23	7	30					
First Infantry:									
Headquarters	Cincinnati					8			
Company A	do	2	52	54	25.93	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company B	do	2	53	55	38.18	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company C	do	3	49	52	25.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company D	Hillsboro	3	46	49	24.49	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company E	Sabina	2	48	50	50.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company G	Cincinnati	2	46	48	27.08	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company H	Lebanon	3	57	60	20.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company I	Cincinnati	2	59	61	31.15	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company K	Batavia	3	55	58	36.21	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company L	Middletown	2	51	53	52.83	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Total		24	516	540	32.96				
Second Infantry:									
Headquarters	Lima					8		(a)	
Company A	Findlay	3	43	46	13.04	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company B	Carey		50	50	26.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company C	Lima	3	55	58	27.59	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company E	Hicksville	3	62	65	12.31	8	16	(a)	Yes.
Company F	Spencerville	3	53	56	26.79	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company G	Ada	3	61	64	50.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company H	Bloomdale	2	54	56	37.50	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company I	Kenton	3	52	55	32.73	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company K	Lima	2	52	54	18.52	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company M	Ottawa	3	60	63	33.33	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Total		25	542	567	28.22				
Third Infantry:									
Headquarters	Dayton					8			
Company A	Covington	3	48	51	31.37	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company B	Springfield	3	51	54	29.63	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company C	Piqua	3	45	48	22.92	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company D	Urbana	3	51	54	35.19	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company E	Springfield	3	41	44	52.28	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company F	Eaton	3	54	57	31.58	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company G	Dayton	3	44	47	27.66	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company H	Miamisburg	3	46	49	36.73	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company K	Dayton	2	51	53	62.26	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company L	Sidney	3	55	58	27.59	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Company M	Greenville	3	61	64	31.25	8	48	(a)	Yes.
Total		32	547	579	35.06				

* Report rendered too incomplete for computation of figure of merit. (See p. 193.)

OHIO—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Columbus					8					
Company A	do	2	41	43	62.79	8	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	45	48	39.58	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	2	46	48	35.42	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Marion	2	50	52	44.23	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Marysville	3	45	48	39.58	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Circleville	3	52	55	9.09			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Newark	3	42	45	53.33	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Chillicothe	3	43	46	43.48	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Xenia	3	52	55	23.64	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Delaware	3	50	53	35.85	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	London	3	50	53	56.60	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Washington	2	59	61	44.26	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		32	575	607	40.03						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Cleveland					8				Yes.	
Company A	Berea	2	46	48	29.17	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Ravenna	3	46	49	24.49	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Cleveland	2	55	57	29.82	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Warren	3	58	61	21.31	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Geneva	3	45	48	14.59	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Cleveland	3	42	45	26.67	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Norwalk	3	47	50	14.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Youngstown	3	38	41	24.39	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Cleveland	3	51	54	24.07		9	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	do	3	45	48	18.75	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Conneaut	3	59	62	19.35			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Painesville	3	49	52	38.46	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		34	581	615	23.74						
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Toledo					8	1		Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	2	48	50	28.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Sandusky	3	38	41	17.07	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Toledo	2	31	33	18.18	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Fostoria	3	53	56	17.86	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Bryan	2	49	51	33.33	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Napoleon	3	51	54	20.37	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Toledo	3	53	56	44.64	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Clyde	2	44	46	43.48	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Fremont	2	47	49	22.45	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Toledo	3	44	47	21.28	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Port Clinton	2	49	51	43.13	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		27	507	534	28.65						
Seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters	Ironton	12	40	52	0.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.		
Company A	Zanesville	3	41	44	36.36	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Marietta	3	53	56	25.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Gallipolis	2	46	48	43.75	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Lower Salem	3	57	60	46.67	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Summerfield	3	55	58	22.41	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Lancaster	2	51	53	22.64	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Manchester	3	53	56	16.07	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	New Lexington	3	60	63	20.63	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Ironton	3	56	59	30.51	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Portsmouth	3	49	52	34.62	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		40	561	601	26.96						

a Report rendered too incomplete for computation of figure of merit. (See p. 193.)

OHIO—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Bucyrus	12	44	56	0.00	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	53	56	25.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Akron	3	56	58	37.93	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Canton	3	39	42	0.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Wooster	3	58	61	14.75	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Ashland	3	62	65	27.69	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Akron	3	55	57	28.07	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Wadsworth	3	49	51	33.33	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Shreve	3	62	65	26.15	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Tiffin	3	57	60	26.67	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Alliance	2	51	53	18.85	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Galion	2	49	51	54.90	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Mansfield	3	45	48	22.92	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total .....	.....	43	680	723	24.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ninth Battalion:											
Headquarters	Cleveland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Springfield	3	53	56	25.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Columbus	3	53	56	28.57	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Xenia	3	54	57	24.56	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Cleveland	3	55	58	48.28	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total .....	.....	12	215	227	31.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers:											
Headquarters	Cleveland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	2	50	52	32.69	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	44	46	26.09	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	48	51	27.45	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	45	48	18.75	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total .....	.....	10	187	197	26.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Cleveland	3	54	57	38.60	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B	Columbus	3	43	46	21.74	2	8	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total .....	.....	6	97	103	31.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Light Artillery:											
Battery A	Cleveland	3	53	56	12.50	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Battery B	Cincinnati	3	52	55	10.91	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Battery D	Toledo	4	54	58	29.31	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Battery H	Columbus	4	52	56	32.14	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total .....	.....	14	211	225	21.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total .....	.....	322	5,226	5,548	29.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Report rendered too incomplete for computation of figure of merit. (See p. 193.)

OKLAHOMA.

Territorial designation: Oklahoma National Guard.
 General headquarters: Guthrie. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. E. P. Burlingame; address, Guthrie.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop. Engineer Corps. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 817.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.									
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practicemarches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters.....	Guthrie	1		1					(a)		
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Chandler	3	57	60	40.00		6	41	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Guthrie	3	70	73	52.05		6	80	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Chandler	3	53	56	35.71		6	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Medford	3	63	66	60.61	2	6	51	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Blackwell	3	38	41	31.71	1	6	50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Pawnee	3	55	58	41.38		6	17	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Watonga	2	43	45	51.11	1	6	50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Hennessey	3	65	68	39.71	1	6	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Edmond	3	66	69	44.93	1	6	76	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Alva	2	44	46	41.30	1	6	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Enid	2	43	45	53.33	1	6	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Perry	3	40	43	2.33	1	6	50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Oklahoma City...										
Total		33	637	670	42.39						
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Guthrie.....	3	30	33	45.45		6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	Woodward	1	27	28	17.86	3	6	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Signal Corps	Blackwell	2	25	27	29.63	3	6	18	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Engineer Corps	Lawton	3	55	58	31.03		6	36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total.....		43	774	817	40.39						

^a Regiment has been fairly regular in target practice, but no records kept for 1903.

OREGON.

State designation: Oregon National Guard.
 General headquarters: Portland. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William E. Finzer; address, Portland.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 battalion of 4 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 battery. Total strength, 1,066.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment and reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.									
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters.....	Portland	2		2					Yes.	Yes.	
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	do	14	27	41	12.19	9	21		Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	Baker City	2	40	42	28.57	9	21	17.26	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Portland	3	64	67	16.42	9	21	12.26	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	51	54	3.70	9	21	27.55	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	The Dalles	3	47	50	10.00	9	21	9.18	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Portland	2	49	51	7.84	9	21	15.54	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	do	3	65	68	1.47	9	21	17.83	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Albany	1	53	54	18.52	9	21	12.58	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Portland	3	54	57	12.28	9	21	8.67	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Woodburn	3	54	57	15.79	9	21	13.30	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Portland	2	51	53	5.66	9	21	18.53	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Lagrange	2	48	50	14.00	9	21	22.05	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Salem	3	54	57	3.51	9	21	21.04	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		44	657	701	11.13						
First Separate Battalion of Infantry:											
Headquarters	Eugene	2		2	0.00	9	21	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	59	62	20.97	9	21	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Ashland	3	49	52	32.69	9	21	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Eugene	3	54	57	17.54	9	21	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Roseburg	3	51	54	27.78	9	21	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		14	213	227	24.23						
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Lebanon	3	55	58	13.79	9	21	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Artillery:											
Light Battery A	Portland	4	74	78	14.10	9	21	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Grand total.....		67	999	1,066	14.26						

a No report of target practice made for 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State designation: National Guard of Pennsylvania.
 General headquarters: Harrisburg. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart; address, Harrisburg.
 Infantry: 7 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 2 regiments of 10 companies each; 1 regiment of 9 companies; 3 regiments of 8 companies each. Cavalry: 5 troops. Artillery: 2 batteries. Total strength 9,728.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).		Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches. Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.					
General headquarters...	Harrisburg	24	5	29		16		37.0		
Division headquarters...	do	12	6	18		8		32.3		
Headquarters First Bri- gade.	Philadelphia	10	6	16		8		53.5		
Headquarters Second Brigade.	Franklin	10	6	16		8		60.7		
Headquarters Third Brigade.	Lebanon	10	6	16		8		62.8		
Total		66	29	95						
First Infantry:										
Headquarters	Philadelphia	16	72	88	9.09	8				
Company A	do	3	59	62	19.35	8	32	64.9	Yes	Yes.
Company B	do	1	55	56	8.93	8	37	51.1	Yes	Yes.
Company C	do	2	53	55	7.27	8	49	42.1	Yes	Yes.
Company D	do	2	50	52	52.05	8	37	46.9	Yes	Yes.
Company E	do	3	58	61	6.56	8	42	70.6	Yes	Yes.
Company F	do	3	50	53	9.43	8	34	58.8	Yes	Yes.
Company G	do	3	57	60	13.33	8	42	64.2	Yes	Yes.
Company H	do	3	53	56	10.71	8	36	71.8	Yes	Yes.
Company I	do	3	52	55	29.09	8	39	32.2	Yes	Yes.
Company K	do	3	60	63	0.00	8	40	84.1	Yes	Yes.
Company L	do	3	54	57	10.53	8	50	33.7	Yes	Yes.
Company M	do	3	59	62	4.84	8	40	27.1	Yes	Yes.
Total		48	732	780	12.05					
Second Infantry:										
Headquarters	Philadelphia	16	67	83	12.05	8				
Company A	do	3	50	53	30.19	2	8	47	36.1	Yes.
Company B	do	3	48	51	27.45	8	32	46.9	Yes	Yes.
Company C	do	3	51	54	22.22	8	40	35.6	Yes	Yes.
Company D	do	3	56	59	13.56	8	40	42.1	Yes	Yes.
Company E	do	2	53	55	30.91	8	40	27.2	Yes	Yes.
Company F	do	2	54	56	26.79	8	37	54.0	Yes	Yes.
Company G	do	3	50	53	16.98	2	8	32	14.1	Yes.
Company H	do	2	56	58	34.48	2	8	33	67.8	Yes.
Company I	do	3	49	52	17.31	2	8	33	46.4	Yes.
Company K	do	3	52	55	23.64	2	8	36	58.4	Yes.
Company L	do	3	48	51	27.45	2	8	32	17.2	Yes.
Company M	do	2	54	56	25.00	1	8	41	64.4	Yes.
Total		48	688	736	23.23					
Third Infantry:										
Headquarters	Philadelphia	14	68	82	9.76	8				
Company A	do	3	56	59	15.25	8		46.2	Yes	Yes.
Company B	do	2	50	52	15.38	8	37	51.2	Yes	Yes.
Company C	do	3	52	55	20.00	8	37	50.0	Yes	Yes.
Company D	do	2	52	54	37.04	8	37	64.5	Yes	Yes.
Company E	do	3	58	61	14.75	8		33.7	Yes	Yes.
Company F	do	2	55	57	29.82	8	36	31.1	Yes	Yes.
Company G	do	3	53	56	25.00	8	34	63.3	Yes	Yes.
Company H	do	3	51	54	31.48	8		19.7	Yes	Yes.
Company I	do	3	48	51	15.69	8	42	50.9	Yes	Yes.

* Only 3 with two-thirds present.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Third Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company K	Philadelphia	2	50	52	17.31	8	40	62.5	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	52	55	20.00	8	37	27.1	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	3	51	54	16.67	8	36	32.1	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		46	696	742	20.22						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Allentown	15	43	58	1.72	8			Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Reading	3	52	55	9.09	8	40	74.9	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Allentown	3	54	57	1.75	10	40	94.7	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Columbia	3	55	58	1.72	8	14	72.2	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Allentown	3	55	58	3.45	8	52	90.6	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Hamburg	3	52	55	10.91	8	34	61.1	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Pottsville	3	53	56	7.14	8	38	64.9	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Plumgrove	3	54	57	7.02	8	23	47.2	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Lebanon	3	51	54	9.26	8	46	54.4	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Reading	3	51	54	9.26	8	37	52.6	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Lancaster	3	58	61	6.56	8	45	39.8	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		45	578	623	6.10						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Lewistown	13	42	55	18.18	8					
Company A	Huntington	3	57	60	13.33	8	46	41.7	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Bellefonte	3	57	60	3.33	8	10	57.5	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Holidaysburg	3	51	54	12.96	8	52	41.1	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Blairsburg	3	60	63	12.70	10	45	93.2	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Altoona	3	54	57	24.56	8	(a)	16.0	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Indiana	3	55	58	15.52	8	4	77.8	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Lewistown	2	51	53	28.30	8	30	80.9	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Johnstown	3	52	55	21.82	8	62	65.4	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		36	479	515	16.50						
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Philadelphia	15	46	61	8.20	8					
Company A	Pottstown	3	58	61	16.39	10	31	61.4	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Chester	2	54	56	16.07	8	41	68.0	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	55	58	20.69	8	38	81.6	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Phoenixville	3	52	55	16.36	8	8	78.0	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Philadelphia	2	51	53	26.42	8	41	53.4	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Norristown	1	52	53	5.66	8	27	61.3	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Doylestown	2	59	61	27.87	8	33	69.6	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Media	2	51	53	22.64	8	52	60.4	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Westchester	3	53	56	30.36	1	8	20	52.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Philadelphia	3	52	55	16.36	8	33	55.4	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	2	51	53	26.42	8	34	55.0	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	1	51	52	23.08	8		23.8	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		42	685	727	19.67						
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Harrisburg	14	42	56	5.36	8					
Company A	York	3	55	58	3.45	8	40	64.9	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Tamaqua	3	56	59	0.00	8	36	48.8	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Chambersburg	3	53	56	14.29	8	37	74.3	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Harrisburg	3	52	55	5.45	8	45	81.1	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Mahanoy City	3	54	57	3.51	8	36	72.8	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Carlisle	3	56	59	3.39	8	40	59.7	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Pottsville	3	53	56	5.36	8	41	95.0	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Harrisburg	3	52	55	5.45	8	31	63.8	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	St. Clair	3	53	56	3.57	8	16	31.2	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		41	526	567	4.94						

*No report.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Ninth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Wilkesbarre	14	44	58	1.72	8					
Company A	do	2	46	48	16.67	8	38	41.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	61	64	18.75	8	26	39.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Pittston	3	51	54	22.22	8	29	70.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Wilkesbarre	3	52	55	5.45	8	38	42.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	do	3	50	53	22.64	8	32	33.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	do	3	54	57	14.04	8	31	69.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Hazleton	3	52	55	12.73	8	49	42.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Pittston	3	52	55	14.55	8	21	27.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Plymouth	3	50	53	13.21	8	30	56.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Wilkesbarre	3	53	56	7.14	1	8	62.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Nanticoke	3	58	61	14.75	8	38	51.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	West Pittston	3	58	61	9.84	8	38	70.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		49	681	730	13.29						
Tenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Washington	14	42	56	7.14	8					
Company A	Monongahela	3	53	56	14.29	1	8	46	65.7	Yes.	
Company B	New Brighton	3	52	55	23.09	1	8	6	62.3	Yes.	
Company C	Uniontown	1	50	51	11.76	1	8	24	47.2	Yes.	
Company D	Connellsville	3	56	59	11.86	1	8	57	49.4	Yes.	
Company E	Mount Pleasant	3	55	58	18.97	1	8	65	58.5	Yes.	
Company H	Washington	3	53	56	17.86	1	8	48	75.0	Yes.	
Company I	Greensburg	3	58	61	14.75	2	8	33	61.3	Yes.	
Company K	Waynesburg	3	52	55	20.00	1	8	40	64.9	Yes.	
Total		36	471	507	16.17						
Twelfth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Scranton				0.00	8				Yes.	
Company A	do	3	54	57	3.51	8	27	87.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	51	54	14.81	8	24	50.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	55	58	12.07	8	24	71.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	do	3	59	62	29.03	8	24	56.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Honesdale	3	51	54	20.37	8	25	32.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Scranton	3	54	57	24.56	8	29	78.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Montrose	2	55	57	21.05	8	30	53.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Scranton	3	52	55	16.36	8	43	56.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Easton	3	58	61	11.48	8	25	53.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Scranton	3	54	57	5.26	8	29	41.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		29	543	572	15.91						
Thirteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Sunbury	15	45	60	10.00	8				Yes.	
Company A	Lewisburg	3	50	53	1.89	8	41	88.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Williamsport	3	51	54	35.19	8	34	89.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Milton	3	50	53	18.87	8	29	82.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Williamsport	3	51	54	12.96	8	35	65.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Sunbury	3	61	64	15.63	8	35	68.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Danville	3	51	54	12.96	1	8	42	85.6	Yes.	
Company G	Williamsport	3	52	55	18.18	8	36	76.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Lockhaven	3	50	53	28.30	8	14	60.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Williamsport	3	58	61	1.64	8	40	61.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Sunbury	3	52	55	12.73	8	37	72.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Scranton	3	53	56	8.93	8	28	81.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		48	624	672	14.58						

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Fourteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Pittsburg	14	43	57	7.02	8	8	25	74.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	59	62	19.35	8	8	23	73.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	59	62	12.90	8	8	40	79.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Allegheny	3	55	58	22.41	8	8	30	66.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	East Pittsburg	3	52	55	18.18	8	8	50	62.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	52	55	27.27	1	8	20	88.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	52	55	29.09	8	8	32	48.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Allegheny	3	58	61	26.23	8	8	58	64.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Wilkinsburg	3	53	56	28.57	8	8			Yes.	Yes.
Total		38	483	521	21.11						
Sixteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Oil City	15	47	62	12.90	8	8	30	40.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Corry	2	53	55	27.27	8	8	10	74.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Meadville	3	57	60	33.33	8	8	(a)	68.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Bradford	3	56	59	22.03	8	8	43	64.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Oil City	3	55	58	15.52	9	8	15	75.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Cooperstown	3	60	63	23.81	8	8	3	71.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Franklin	3	52	55	25.45	8	8		27.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Erie	3	51	54	11.11	8	8	25	58.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Ridgway	3	50	53	22.64	8	8	56	82.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Warren	3	58	61	22.95	8	8	30	61.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Greenville	3	53	56	17.86	8	8	26	65.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Butler	3	54	57	12.28	8	8	18	17.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Grove City	3	54	57	8.77	8	8			Yes.	Yes.
Total		50	700	750	19.73						
Eighteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Pittsburg	16	47	63	11.11	8	8	5	50.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	54	57	42.11	1	8	52	52.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	55	58	39.66	8	8	43	62.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	52	55	21.82	8	8	49	67.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	60	63	34.92	8	8	47	66.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	58	61	45.90	8	8	35	85.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	57	60	35.00	8	8	30	60.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	62	65	21.82	8	8	54	40.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	59	62	32.26	8	8		51.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	(b)	57	57	31.58	8	8	47	61.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	58	61	37.70	8	8	48	72.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	2	51	53	28.30	8	8	60	42.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	3	59	62	20.97	8	8			Yes.	Yes.
Total		48	719	767	31.03*						
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Philadelphia	5	45	50	6.00	8	8	55	70.5	Yes.	Yes.
First Troop	do	4	52	56	12.50	8	8	42	81.8	Yes.	Yes.
Second Troop	do	5	53	58	15.52	8	8	30	70.6	Yes.	Yes.
Sheridan Troop	Tyrone	5	58	63	9.52	8	8	49	73.4	Yes.	Yes.
Governor's Troop	Harrisburg	5	53	58	5.17	2	8			Yes.	Yes.
Total		24	261	285	9.82						
Artillery:											
Battery B	East Pittsburg	6	68	74	13.51	8	8	34	(c)	Yes.	No.
Battery C	Phoenixville	6	59	65	12.31	8	8	26	(c)	Yes.	No.
Total		12	127	139	12.95						
Grand total		706	9,022	9,728	16.63						

* Drills held weekly.

b Officers had resigned previous to inspection, and no election had been held.

c Qualification with rifle optional. (See G. O., No. 24, 1903.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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RHODE ISLAND.

State designation: Rhode Island Militia.
 General headquarters: Providence. Adjutant-General, Brig. Gen. Frederic M. Sackett; address, Providence.
 Infantry: 2 regiments of 8 companies each; 1 separate company. Cavalry: 2 troops. Artillery: 2 batteries. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 1,047.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General officers and staff officers.	Providence.....	13	....	13	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	do	12	5	17	11.76						
Company A	do	2	45	47	8.51	1	6	37	56.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	32	35	0.00		6	36	55.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	39	42	2.38		6	37	29.55	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	45	48	4.17		6	40	104.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Westerly	3	37	40	5.00		6	40	92.76	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Woonsocket	3	36	39	25.64		6	37	10.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Providence	2	44	46	4.35		6	40	111.87	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Pawtucket	2	40	42	11.90		6	37	38.80	Yes.	Yes.
Total		33	323	356	7.87						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Providence.....	13	5	18	0.00						
Company A	do	3	47	50	0.00		6	32	33.45	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	45	48	0.00		6	36	38.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Bristol	3	44	47	12.77		6	31	39.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Woonsocket	3	43	46	10.87		6	39	30.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Providence	2	41	43	13.95		6	32	22.72	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	42	45	0.00		6	34	42.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Pawtucket	3	47	50	0.00		6	29	52.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Providence	3	42	45	4.44		6	47	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Total		36	356	392	4.84						
First Separate Company...	Providence.....	2	41	43	13.95		6	25	21.8	Yes.	No.
First Squadron of Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Pawtucket	7	4	11	0.00					Yes.	Yes.
Troop A	do	3	46	49	0.00		6	47	29.50	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B	Providence	3	47	50	0.00	2	6	40	119.00	Yes.	Yes.
Total		13	97	110	0.00						
Artillery:											
Battery A	Providence.....	4	43	47	2.13	2	6	25	35.27	Yes.	No.
First Machine-Gun Battery	do	4	44	48	2.08	2	6	25	98.36		
Total		8	87	95	2.11						
Signal Corps.....	Pawtucket	2	11	13	15.38		6	24	70.00	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps	Providence	3	22	25	12.00		6	25	76.95	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total.....		110	937	1,047	5.73						

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State designation: South Carolina State Troops.
 General headquarters: Columbia. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. John D. Frost; address, Columbia.
 Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 battalion of 2 companies; 3 unassigned companies.
 Cavalry: 1 regiment of 12 troops. Artillery: 1 battery. Total strength, 3,745.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Columbia.....	28	28						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Columbia.....	14	26	40	17.50	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company A.....	Greenville.....	3	61	64	46.88	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company B.....	Libertyhill.....	3	72	75	33.33	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company C.....	Pelzer.....	3	57	60	11.67	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company D.....	Phoenix.....	4	46	50	2.00	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company E.....	Anderson.....	3	46	49	10.20	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company F.....	Clifton.....	4	53	57	28.07	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company G.....	Cornwell.....	4	93	97	48.45	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company H.....	Rockhill.....	3	68	71	32.29	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company I.....	Chester.....	3	79	82	64.63	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company K.....	Fort Mill.....	3	58	61	34.43	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company L.....	Yorkville.....	3	68	71	23.94	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company M.....	Jonesville.....	3	54	57	21.05	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Total		53	781	834	31.65						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Orangeburg.....	17	4	21	33.33	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company A.....	Camden.....	3	68	71	19.72	6	27	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company B.....	Columbia.....	3	83	86	52.32	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company C.....	do.....	3	60	63	28.57	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company D.....	do.....	3	73	76	26.32	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company E.....	Orangeburg.....	3	65	68	30.88	6	40	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company F.....	do.....	3	103	106	42.45	6	35	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company G.....	Bamberg.....	3	63	66	48.48	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company H.....	Fort Motte.....	3	62	65	38.46	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company I.....	Timmons ville.....	3	56	59	35.59	5	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company K.....	Darlington.....	3	60	63	26.98	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company L.....	Sumter.....	3	61	64	39.06	6	27	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company M.....	New Brookland ..	3	42	45	17.78	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Total		53	800	853	34.94						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Charleston.....	11	50	61	22.95	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company A.....	do.....	3	60	63	19.05	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company B.....	do.....	3	62	65	23.08	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company C.....	do.....	3	63	66	15.15	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company D.....	do.....	3	61	64	20.31	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company E.....	do.....	3	59	62	22.58	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company F.....	Georgetown.....	3	84	87	31.03	4	28	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company G.....	Elloree.....	3	65	68	58.82	4	27	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company H.....	Florence.....	3	69	72	45.83	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company I.....	Hartsville.....	3	66	69	30.43	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company K.....	Waterboro.....	3	61	64	43.75	4	35	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company L.....	St. Stephen.....	3	65	68	25.00	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company M.....	Bishopville.....	3	66	69	30.43	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Total		47	831	878	26.08						

^aOwing to the lack of rifle ranges in this State, for the past year there has been no systematic target practice and no records kept by the respective organizations. All organizations, however, have engaged in some practice during the year 1903, which I have tried to get reports of, but have failed, as no system was kept concerning these practices. (Statement of adjutant-general South Carolina.)

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SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Infantry Battalion:											
Headquarters	Beaufort.....	8	2	10	70.00	.....	.....	.....	(a)		
Company A	Charleston	3	83	86	27.91	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	Beaufort.....	3	81	84	21.43	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		14	166	180	27.22						
Unassigned infantry companies:											
Mullins Guards	Mullins.....	3	42	45	0.00	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Limestone Guards....	Gaffney	3	48	51	15.69	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Marlboro Guards	Bennettville....	3	52	55	16.36	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		9	142	151	11.26						
First Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Georgetown	9	1	10	50.00	.....	.....	.....	(a)		
Troop A	Edgefield	4	68	72	20.83	.....	5	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop B	Edisto	3	65	68	25.00	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop C	Panola	4	44	48	10.42	.....	5	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop D	Paxville	4	62	66	22.73	.....	5	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop E	Charleston	3	45	48	20.83	.....	5	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop F	Hendersonville ..	4	58	62	38.71	.....	5	26	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop G	Georgetown	4	46	50	38.00	.....	5	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop H	Eutawville	3	66	69	36.23	.....	5	25	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop I	Barrel Landing ..	3	45	48	27.08	.....	5	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop K	Sampit	3	66	69	24.64	.....	5	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop L	Conway	3	65	68	29.12	.....	4	26	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop M	Wassamasaw	3	47	50	22.00	.....	5	25	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		50	678	728	26.92						
Artillery:											
German Artillery....	Charleston	5	88	93	11.83	.....	5	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total.....		259	3,486	3,745	28.41						

* Owing to the lack of rifle ranges in this State, for the past year there has been no systematic target practice and no records kept by the respective organizations. All organizations, however, have engaged in some practice during the year 1903, which I have tried to get reports of, but have failed, as no system was kept concerning these practices. (Statement of adjutant-general South Carolina.)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

State designation: South Dakota National Guard.
 General headquarters: Pierre. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. S. J. Conklin; address, Pierre.
 Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 3 troops. Artillery: 1 light battery. Total strength, 1,215.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches, Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.				
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Pierre	14		14							
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Pierre	19		19	0.00						
Company A	Eureka	3	44	47	25.53	5	36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Sioux Falls	3	37	40	37.50	5	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	32	35	42.86	5	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Mitchell	3	41	44	15.91	5	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Volge	1	41	42	16.66	5	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Salem	3	39	42	24.57	5	21	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Redfield	3	42	45	24.44	4	5	48	(a)	Yes.	
Company H	Howard	3	37	40	55.00	1	5	30	(a)	Yes.	
Company I	Madison	3	41	44	27.27		24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Milbank	3	33	36	25.00	1	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Aberdeen	3	41	44	38.64		37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Yankton	2	35	37	43.24		45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		52	463	515	30.10						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Aberdeen	17		17	0.00						
Company A	Britton	3	42	45	60.00						
Company B	Clark	1	41	42	64.29	3	5	22	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Centerville	3	47	50	48.00	1	5	18	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Clarendon	3	41	44	34.09		5	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Canton	3	36	39	17.95	2	5	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Gary	3	37	40	25.00		5	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Miller	3	42	45	40.00		5	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Kimball	3	40	43	25.58	2	5	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Custer	3	31	37	78.39		24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Whitehead	3	42	45	28.89	1	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Spearfish	3	38	41	29.27		37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Rapid City	3	31	34	35.29		45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		51	471	522	39.27						
First Squadron Cavalry:											
Troop A	Everts	3	41	44	20.45	10	15	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B	Pierre	3	33	36	22.22	1	5	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop C	Watertown	3	45	48	10.42		5	25	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		9	119	128	17.19						
Light Artillery:											
First Battery	Huron	3	33	36	27.78	10	48	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Grand total		129	1,086	1,215	32.26						

a No record of target practice kept.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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TENNESSEE.

State designation: National Guard of Tennessee.
 General headquarters: Nashville. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Harvey H. Hannah; address, Nashville.
 Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 8 companies; 2 unattached companies.
 Cavalry: 1 troop. Total strength, 2,140.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Nashville	1		1							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	do	18	56	74	79.73						
Company A	Crossville	3	48	51	33.33	10	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Clarksville	3	52	55	41.82	10	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Nashville	3	32	37	24.32	10	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Lawrenceburg	3	82	85	32.94	10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Harriman	3	42	45	44.44	10	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Dickson	3	52	55	49.09	10	41	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Nashville	3	50	53	43.40		28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Clarksville	3	55	58	39.65	10	41	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Carthage	3	45	48	4.17	10	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Sparta	3	46	49	40.82	10	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Nashville	3	43	46	45.65	10	37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Monterey	3	41	44	29.55			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		54	646	700	40.71						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Memphis	15	36	51	68.63			(a)			
Company D	Jackson	3	61	64	12.50	10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Covington	3	62	65	27.69	10	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Humboldt	3	52	55	9.09			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Memphis	3	49	52	46.15			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	do	3	60	63	30.16			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Humboldt	3	68	71	22.54			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Memphis	3	51	54	22.22	10	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	do	3	52	55	21.82	10	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		39	491	530	28.11						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Greenville	18	43	61	6.56			(a)			
Company A	Chattanooga	3	48	51	15.69	10	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Knoxville	3	37	40	25.00	10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	2	50	52	46.15	10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Greenville	3	59	62	25.81	10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	do	3	56	59	16.95	10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Johnson City	3	60	63	15.87	10	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Knoxville	3	50	53	28.30	10	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Maryville	3	39	42	23.81	10	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Athens	3	61	64	25.00	10	38	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Chattanooga	3	46	49	28.57	10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Morristown	2	55	57	35.09	10	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Chattanooga	3	52	55	29.09	10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		52	656	708	24.44						
Unattached companies:											
Company G	Nashville	3	84	87	10.34		96	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Governor's Rifles	do	3	47	50	34.00			(a)	Yes.	No.	
Cavalry:											
Troop B	Chattanooga	4	60	64	1.56	5	5	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		156	1,984	2,140	29.63						

a No target practice held in 1903.

TEXAS.

State designation: Texas National Guard.
 General headquarters: Austin. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. John A. Hulen; address, Austin.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 8 companies; 2 regiments of 10 companies each; 1 regiment of 12 companies;
 1 separate company; 1 separate battalion of 3 companies. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops. Artillery:
 4 batteries. Signal Corps. Total strength, 3,080.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War
 Department circular, February 8, 1901.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1901.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Austin.....	6		6							
Brigade headquarters and staff	do	24		24							
First Infantry :											
Headquarters	do	6		6					(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Smithville.....	1	21	22	27.27				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Houston.....	3	57	60	11.67		9	61	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	San Antonio.....	3	55	58	39.66	14	37		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Houston.....	3	57	60	36.67		14	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Austin.....	3	51	54	7.41		9	67	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	San Antonio.....	3	43	46	30.43		9	27	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Elgin.....	3	40	43	27.91		9	26	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Caldwell.....	3	46	49	0.00		9	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Austin.....	3	55	58	18.97		14	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		31	425	456	21.71						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Houston.....	5		5	0.00				(a)		
Band	Brenham.....	1	27	28	0.00				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Jasper.....	3	47	60	50.00		9	62	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Gatesville.....	3	55	58	22.41		9	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Rodgers.....	3	49	52	32.69		9	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Marlin.....	3	55	58	48.28		9	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Bremond.....	3	57	60	40.00		9	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Waco.....	3	54	57	36.84		9	57	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Bryan.....	3	50	53	32.08		9	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Taylor.....	3	47	50	12.00		9	25	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	New Braunfels.....	3	44	47	14.89		9	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Waco.....	3	75	78	6.41		14	60	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Calvert.....	3	45	48	35.42		14	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Hillsboro.....	3	72	75	13.33		14	57	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		42	677	719	26.43						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Corsicana.....	6		6	0.00				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Jewett.....	2	22	24	37.50		9		(a)		
Company A	Tyler.....	3	50	53	7.55		14	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Timpson.....	2	52	54	11.11		9	27	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Terrell.....	3	42	45	15.56		9	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Marshall.....	3	64	67	40.30		14	43	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Dallas.....	3	50	53	37.74		9	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Rusk.....	2	42	44	43.18		9	27	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Corsicana.....	3	87	90	55.56		14	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Orange.....	3	50	53	22.64		9	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Waxahachie.....	3	44	47	29.79		9	37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Beaumont.....	3	51	54	40.74		9	25	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		36	554	590	32.21						

*Adjutant-general unable to obtain the data necessary to render the report of target practice.

TEXAS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Sherman	6		6	0.00				(a)		
Band	Dallas		21	21	0.00		9		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Decatur	3	53	56	8.93		9	25	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	El Paso	2	39	41	4.88		9	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Bonham	3	76	79	55.68		9	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Fort Worth	3	46	49	14.29		14	27	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Nocona	3	43	46	69.57		9	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Gainesville	3	62	65	47.69		14	26	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Wichita Falls	3	42	45	22.22		9	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Paris	3	61	64	65.63		9	27	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Cleburne	3	45	48	0.00		14	37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Rogers	3	66	69	26.09		9	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		35	554	589	32.43						
Separate Infantry Com- pany.	Dallas	3	50	53	30.19				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Separate Infantry Bat- talion:											
Band	Austin	2	18	20	5.00		8		(a)		
Company B	do	3	55	58	12.07		8	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Galveston	3	52	55	25.46		8	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Houston	3	50	53	5.66		8	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		11	175	186	13.44						
First Squadron Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Houston	2		2	0.00				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop A	do	3	55	58	20.69			37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B	Amarilla	3	57	60	28.33			9	33	(a)	Yes.
Troop C	Austin	2	34	36	36.11			9	19	(a)	Yes.
Troop D	Corsicana	3	70	73	31.51			9	34	(a)	Yes.
Total		13	216	229	28.38						
Battalion Field Artillery:											
Headquarters		2		2	0.00				(a)		
First Battery	Dallas	3	64	67	1.49		9	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Second Battery (C) ..	Austin	2	28	30	20.00			9	27	(a)	Yes.
Third Battery	Galveston	3	57	60	33.33			9	31	(a)	Yes.
Fourth Battery	Waco	2	44	46	45.65			9	35	(a)	Yes.
Total		12	193	205	23.41						
Signal Corps:											
Company A	Brenham	3	20	23	0.00		9	41	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		216	2,864	3,080	26.75				(a)		

⌚ Adjutant-general unable to obtain the data necessary to render the report of target practice.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

UTAH.

State designation: National Guard of Utah.
 General headquarters: Salt Lake City. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Charles S. Burton; address, Salt Lake City.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 5 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 battery. Signal Corps. Total strength, 324.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Salt Lake City	8	.....	8	.....					
Brigade headquarters .....	.....do	8	.....	8	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters .....	.....do										
Company A	Nephi	3	46	49	36.73	.....	9	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Salt Lake City	3	36	39	25.64	2	9	24	23.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Bountiful	2	27	29	48.28	.....	9	36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Manti	3	39	42	69.05	.....	9	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Salt Lake City	3	41	44	18.18	.....	9	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		14	189	203	38.91						
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Salt Lake City	2	31	33	30.30	2	9	42	15.6	Yes.	Yes.
Light Artillery:											
Battery A .....	.....do	3	44	47	8.51	2	9	41	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Signal Corps .....	.....do	3	22	25	12.00	12	9	38	63.5	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		38	286	324	29.63						

a No report received from company commanders by adjutant-general of State.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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VERMONT.

State designation: Vermont National Guard.

General headquarters: Montpelier. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William H. Gilmore; address, Fairlee.

Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Artillery: 1 battery. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 746.
Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Montpelier	14	....	14	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Brattleboro	16	....	16	0.00						
Company A	Rutland	3	44	47	25.53	....	9	28	10.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	St. Albans	3	48	51	3.92	....	9	32	14.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Brandon	3	47	50	12.00	....	9	26	8.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	St. Johnsbury	3	45	48	12.50	....	9	34	34.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Barre	3	57	60	26.67	....	9	40	59.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Northfield	3	52	55	18.18	....	9	29	12.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Bradford	3	39	42	30.95	....	9	22	19.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Montpelier	3	54	57	17.54	....	9	35	17.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Brattleboro	3	49	52	15.38	....	9	34	9.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Bennington	3	48	51	27.45	....	9	30	12.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Newport	3	53	56	55.36	....	9	27	28.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Burlington	3	45	48	27.08	....	9	41	40.4	Yes.	Yes.
Total .....	.....	52	581	633	22.27						
Light artillery:											
One section	Northfield	2	78	80	2.50	....	8	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps	St. Albans	3	16	19	42.11	....			3.1	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total .....	.....	71	675	746	20.24						

VIRGINIA.

State designation: Virginia Volunteers.
 General headquarters: Richmond. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William Nalle; address, Richmond.
 Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 battalion light infantry, 2 companies; 9 unattached companies. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 3 batteries. Total strength, 2,422.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Richmond	18		18							
Seventieth Infantry: ^a											
Headquarters	do	13	20	33	21.21						
Company A	do	3	51	54	9.26	28	40	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	56	59	20.34	28	53	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	53	56	14.29	28	46	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Charlottesville	3	57	60	18.33	26	38	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Lynchburg	3	53	56	0.00	26	45	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Richmond	3	51	54	29.63	28	51	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Alexandria	3	53	56	19.64	27	33	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Richmond	3	59	62	32.26	28	47	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Farmville	3	52	55	16.36	25	29	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Staunton	3	55	58	17.24	27	25	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Fredericksburg	3	51	54	1.85	27	48	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Danville	3	54	57	15.79	25	46	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		49	665	714	16.67						
Seventy-first Infantry:											
Headquarters	Norfolk	15	39	54	16.67			(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	54	57	19.30	23	50	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	46	49	16.33	15	40	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Newport News	3	52	55	10.91	19	45	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Hampton	3	52	55	14.54	19	40	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Norfolk	3	58	61	34.43	15	40	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Suffolk	3	49	52	46.15		30	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Newport News	3	62	65	9.23	24	40	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Smithfield	3	57	60	10.00		50	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Franklin	3	53	56	16.07		40	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Portsmouth	3	47	50	22.00		37	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	do	3	61	64	28.13		30	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Emporia	3	55	58	22.41		48	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		51	685	736	20.38						
Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion:											
Headquarters	Richmond	3	3	6	0.00			(b)			
Company A	do	3	60	63	19.05	26	44	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	61	64	15.63	26	44	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		9	124	133	16.54						

^aThe companies of this regiment were on riot duty the number of days shown under heading "Camp of instruction," in aid of the civil authorities of Richmond, Va., on account of strike of the street-car employees. Battery A, First Artillery; Clifton Forge Rifles, Staunton Rifle, Companies A and B, Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion, and Companies A, B, C, D, E and G, Seventy-first Infantry, were also on duty with this regiment.

^bNo target practice for 1903.

VIRGINIA—Continued

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Unattached companies:											
Roanoke Light Infantry.	Roanoke	3	52	55	34.55	.....	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Roanoke Blues	do	3	56	59	38.98	.....	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Clifton Forge Rifles..	Clifton Forge.....	3	51	54	35.19	.....	23	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Staunton Rifles	Staunton	3	58	61	26.23	.....	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Page Riflemen	Luray	3	63	66	30.30	.....	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Culpeper Minute Men.	Culpeper	3	59	62	38.71	.....	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Mecklenberg Guard.	Chase City	3	64	67	16.42	.....	12	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Petersburg Greys....	Petersburg	3	61	64	0.00	.....	15	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Warren Light Infantry.	Front Royal	3	67	70	20.00	.....	...	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		27	531	558	26.16						
Cavalry:											
Troop B	Surry	3	52	55	21.81	.....	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Artillery:											
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	Richmond.....	6	4	10	50.00	.....	...	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Battery A.....	do	4	61	65	12.31	.....	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Battery B.....	Norfolk.....	5	65	70	21.43	.....	50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Battery C.....	Portsmouth.....	4	59	63	38.10	.....	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		19	189	208	25.00						
Grand total.....		176	2,246	2,422	20.69						

a No target practice for 1903.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON.

State designation: National Guard of Washington.
 General headquarters: Olympia. Adjutant-general, Brig. Gen. James A. Drain; address, Olympia.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 871.

Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Olympia	12	....	12	.....					
Infantry:											
Headquarters	Seattle	14	33	47	19.15	....	10				
Company A	Tacoma	3	54	57	29.82	....	10	50	60.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Seattle	3	53	56	21.43	....	1	10	50	43.4	Yes.
Company C	Ellensburg	3	53	56	33.93	....	10	50	10.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Seattle	3	65	68	26.47	....	10	50	10.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	North Yakima	3	65	68	11.76	....	10	50	107.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Hoquiam	3	64	67	35.82	....	10	50	54.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Vancouver	2	64	66	40.91	....	10	50	29.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Spokane	1	51	52	26.92	....	10	50	62.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Waitsburg	2	55	57	49.12	....	10	50	10.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Everett	3	57	60	41.67	....	10	50	24.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Colfax	3	42	45	35.56	....	10	50	21.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Whatcom	3	64	67	25.37	....	10	50	39.7	Yes.	Yes.
Total		46	720	766	30.55						
Cavalry:											
Troop B	Tacoma	3	41	44	9.09	1	10	50	34.8	Yes.	Yes.
Signal Corps:											
Company A	Seattle	3	39	42	9.52	....	10	50	10.0	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps	Tacoma . . . . .	....	7	7	0.00	....				Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		64	807	871	27.78						

WEST VIRGINIA.

State designation: West Virginia National Guard.

General headquarters: Charleston. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Baker; address, Charleston.

Infantry: 2 regiments of 10 companies each. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,076.

Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Charleston	32	32						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Fairmont	10	33	43	86.05						
Company B	Sutton	3	47	50	54.00	10	27	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Wellsburg	3	37	40	15.00	10	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Anthem	3	37	40	50.00	10	36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Mannington	3	48	51	70.59	10	36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Bowlesburg	3	59	62	25.81	10	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Fairmont	3	47	50	10.00	10	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Elkins	3	46	49	24.49	10	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Clarksburg	3	37	40	20.00	10	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Morgantown	3	49	52	11.54	10	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Terra Alta	3	46	49	63.27	10	25	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		40	486	526	38.78						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Parkersburg	19	20	39	0.00	10	20	(a)			
Company A	Sistersville	3	41	44	11.36	10	56	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Ronceverte	1	35	36	58.33	10	56	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Ansted	2	38	40	57.50	10	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Parkersburg	3	55	58	20.60	10	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Milton	3	42	45	31.11	10	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Huntington	3	43	46	6.52	10	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	do	2	53	55	38.18	10	43	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	do	3	57	60	26.67	10	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Parkersburg	3	43	46	28.26	10	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Charleston	2	26	28	32.14	10	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		44	453	497	27.57						
Signal Corps	Charleston	1	20	21	19.05	10	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Grand total		117	959	1,076	32.06						

a No target practice for 1903.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WISCONSIN.

State designation: Wisconsin National Guard.
 General headquarters: Madison. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. C. R. Boardman; address, Madison.
 Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 separate battalion of 4 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop.
 Artillery: 1 battery. Total strength, 2,935.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters ...	Madison	31	.....	31	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Milwaukee	18	40	58	3.45					Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	2	55	57	28.07	8	40	41.6		Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Fort Atkinson	2	62	65	12.31	8	55	65.5		Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Whitewater	3	71	74	17.57	8	65	105.7		Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Milwaukee	3	66	69	2.89	8	91	39.4		Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	53	56	12.50	8	51	39.3		Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	63	66	31.82	8	52	17.5		Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Madison	3	58	61	13.11	8	82	54.0		Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Monroe	3	59	62	17.74	8	60	23.9		Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Neenah	3	67	70	18.57	8	61	39.7		Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Milwaukee	2	61	63	19.05	8	71	24.3		Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Beloit	3	65	68	16.18	8	52	30.7		Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Oconomowoc	3	64	67	11.94	8	52	62.6		Yes.	Yes.
Total		52	784	836	15.79						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Appleton	18	36	54	11.11						
Company A	Marshfield	3	69	72	8.33	8	61	64.9	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Oshkosh	3	59	62	14.51	8	53	22.4	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Sheboygan	3	55	58	22.41	8	73	55.6	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Ripon	3	58	61	16.39	8	51	17.2	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Fond du Lac	3	69	72	12.60	8	56	80.0	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Oshkosh	3	64	67	7.46	8	51	40.5	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Appleton	3	58	61	16.39	8	70	34.7	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Manitowoc	3	62	65	9.23	8	53	16.0	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Marinette	3	58	61	6.56	8	42	19.0	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Beaver Dam	3	58	61	13.11	8	66	62.4	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Rhineland	3	67	70	30.00	8	60	25.8	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Oconto	3	75	78	43.59	8	67	51.6	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		54	788	842	16.75						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	La Crosse	18	36	54	35.19						
Company A	Neillsville	2	67	69	11.59	8	53	42.1	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	La Crosse	3	62	65	1.54	8	58	95.0	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Hudson	3	65	68	13.24	8	54	64.0	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Mauston	3	59	62	14.51	8	48	82.6	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Eau Claire	3	64	67	25.37	8	54	71.3	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Portage	3	68	71	5.63	8	52	72.6	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Wausau	3	56	59	18.64	8	54	71.7	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Menominee	3	65	68	29.41	8	61	34.2	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	West Superior	3	65	68	19.12	8	46	89.6	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Tomah	2	63	65	18.46	8	63	100.9	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Sparta	3	63	66	6.06	8	50	80.3	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	La Crosse	3	66	69	10.14	8	59	95.2	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		52	799	851	15.75						

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camps of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.									
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
Tenth Separate Battalion:											
Headquarters	Milwaukee	4	.....	4	0.00	.....	8	50	62.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Rice Lake	3	65	68	25.00	.....	8	51	44.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Reedsburg	3	65	68	26.47	.....	8	52	78.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Chippewa Falls ..	2	48	50	36.00	.....	8	52	44.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Ashland	3	49	52	28.85	.....	8	52			
Total		15	227	242	28.10						
First Cavalry:											
Troop A	Milwaukee	4	62	66	18.18	....	8	96	19.0	Yes.	Yes.
Artillery:											
First Battery	do	4	63	67	14.93	....	8	55	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		212	2,723	2,935	16.93						

WYOMING.

State designation: Wyoming National Guard.

General headquarters: Cheyenne. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Frank A. Stitzer; address, Cheyenne. Infantry: 1 regiment of 5 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 battery. Total strength, 333. Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.									
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters.....	Cheyenne	1	.....	1	.....					
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Sheridan	9	.....	9	0.00						
Company A	Newcastle	3	51	54	48.15	.....	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Lander	3	53	56	44.64	.....	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Buffalo	3	33	36	13.89	.....	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Sheridan	3	38	41	17.07	.....	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Douglas	3	38	41	41.46	.....	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		24	213	237	33.76						
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Cheyenne	3	49	52	36.54	.....	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Artillery:											
Battery B.....	Basin.....	3	40	43	58.14	.....	52	.....	Yes.		
Grand total.....		31	302	333	37.24						

^a No data available in office of the inspector of small-arms practice, State of Wyoming, for rendition of report.

ADMISSION OF MILITIA OFFICERS TO SERVICE SCHOOLS.

In order to provide for carrying out the provisions of section 16 of the militia act, the Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, under date of January 14, 1904, by direction of the Chief of Staff, addressed a letter to the governors of the several States and Territories, informing them that there would be accommodations available during the ensuing scholastic year at the General Service and Staff College (now known as the Infantry and Cavalry School), Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for a limited number of officers of the organized militia.

In order that definite information might be obtained in time for the necessary arrangements to be made, the governors were requested to ascertain how many of the officers of the militia of their respective States desired to attend either of the service schools before mentioned, and to recommend, not later than March 1, 1904, such applicants as were, in the opinion of the governors, qualified to pursue with advantage the prescribed course of study at the school to which admission was desired.

The governors were also requested to name the applicants in the order in which it was desired that they should be selected, as it was probable that the number of applicants would far exceed the number that could be accommodated. This proved to be the fact, for in response to the invitation contained in the letter of January 14, referred to above, 99 applicants were recommended. This number was 69 in excess of the capacity of the schools in question, as at the Infantry and Cavalry School but 24 could be accommodated, and at the Artillery School but 6. Of these 99 applicants 10 failed to furnish the documents necessary to complete their applications, and the applications were therefore not considered. The applications of the remaining 89 candidates were examined and 9 were rejected by reason of being either over or under age, 21 years having been fixed as the minimum age for admission and 35 years as the maximum.

It was believed that the very thorough preliminary examination prescribed in paragraph 254 of General Orders, No. 115, War Department, June 27, 1904, would cause many of the applicants to withdraw their requests for admission to the service schools and apply for admission to the garrison schools named in Circular No. 26, War Department, June 28, 1904, at which there were accommodations for 208 militia officers. In view of this fact, letters were addressed to the governors on July 18 and August 18, 1904, inviting their attention to the requirements of General Orders, No. 115, and inquiring whether, in view of the preliminary examination required by paragraph 254 of the order referred to above, the applicants were still desirous of receiving orders to proceed to the place of examination. This was done in order that nominees who were known to be incapable of passing the prescribed examination should be saved the humiliation of failure, and that the General Government should be saved considerable expense. It was found impracticable to hold the preliminary examination at the time fixed because the governors either delayed their answers to these letters or failed to answer them at all.

No nominations were received from Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana,

Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia or West Virginia.

Satisfactory nominations were received from States and Territories as follows:

State or Territory.	Cap- tains.	Lieuten- ants.	State or Territory.	Cap- tains.	Lieuten- ants.
California		4	New Jersey	1	
Colorado	4	1	New York	1	
Florida	1	1	North Carolina	5	7
Illinois	3		North Dakota		3
Iowa	1		Ohio		2
Kansas		2	Oklahoma	1	2
Kentucky		2	South Carolina		3
Maine		2	Tennessee	6	5
Massachusetts	1	4	Texas	1	2
Minnesota		1	Washington		4
Missouri	1		Wyoming	2	
Nebraska	3	4			

The number of applicants actually admitted to the several service schools is shown by the following table:

State.	Infantry and Cavalry School.	Artillery School.	Army Medical School.	Garrison schools.	
				Number admitted.	Location of school.
Florida		1			
Illinois				1	Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Iowa				2	Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
Kansas			1	1	Fort Crook, Nebr.
Massachusetts	2				
Michigan				1	Fort Wayne, Mich.
Minnesota				1	Fort Snelling, Minn.
Nebraska			1		
Ohio			2		
South Carolina			1		
Tennessee	1			1	Fort McPherson, Ga.
Virginia			1		
Washington	2		1		
Total	5	1	7	7	

One assistant surgeon of the battalion of naval militia of Ohio, whose application was found satisfactory, was designated to attend the Army Medical School.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES, ETC., UNDER SECTION 17.

Advantage has been very generally taken of the privilege, accorded in section 17 of the militia law, of making purchases for cash out of State funds of the articles furnished by the several supply bureaus of the War Department.

The benefits of this section were made especially apparent by the advantage that has been taken of the permission granted therein for obtaining for issue to the militia out of the appropriation provided by section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, stores, supplies, or publications that are supplied to the Army by any department.

DRILLS, TARGET PRACTICE, AND FIELD INSTRUCTION.

The degree of compliance by the organized militia of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, with the provisions of section 18 of the act approved January 21, 1903, is shown by the accompanying tabular statement. In connection with the provision of that section requiring "every company, troop, and battery. * * * not excused by the governor * * * to participate in practice marches or go into camps of instruction at least five consecutive days," it is due to such States as were unable to comply with the law on account of insurmountable obstacles to explain their failure in this respect. In the great majority of States, whose organizations did not all participate in practice marches or go into camps of instruction, it has been found that many companies were mustered into the service subsequent to the dates of the annual encampments or of the maneuver periods at West Point, Ky., and Fort Riley, Kans. In some cases field service of any character was precluded by lack of funds, the State and Territorial legislative bodies having failed to appropriate for the purpose.

In other cases, owing apparently to a misapprehension on the part of local militia authorities as to the spirit and intent of this section of the law, organizations actively engaged in preserving the peace and protecting the lives of individuals threatened with mob violence, or in upholding the dignity of the law and of the State, having had no other field service, were not reported as having complied with the law with regard to practice marches and encampments. In a few States, as in the State of Oregon, where a complete reorganization of the militia more closely conforming it to the regular standards has occurred, the companies, as such, owing to changes of designation, were not reported as having complied with the requirements of the law, while the personnel of the militia forces doubtless did comply with every provision of the section under discussion.

Target practice, being an exercise almost entirely dependent upon environment and the facilities thereby afforded for the establishment of suitable ranges, was indulged in by the militia in proportion to the opportunities presented and the encouragement given by the appropriations therefor.

The militia forces were duly inspected by both regular and militia officers without unnecessary delay or exception, the few companies not inspected having been organized during the last few months of the year for which the reports were rendered.

The following table shows the extent of compliance with the provisions of section 18 of the militia law during the year 1903:

Number of militia organizations inspected, and the participation of militia organizations in practice marches, camps of instruction, and drill or target practice during the calendar year ended December 31, 1904.

State or Territory.	Number of organizations—				Inspected.
	Reported upon.	Participating in practice marches or camps of instruction for at least 5 consecutive days.	Excused by the governor or mustered in too late to participate in marches or camps.	Assembled for drill or target practice at least 24 times during the year.	
Alabama	36	36		36	36
Arizona	8	6		5	8
Arkansas	31	31		31	29
California	64	62		64	64
Colorado	31	24	5	21	21
Connecticut	57	54	3	42	54
Delaware	11	11		9	11
District of Columbia	43	42		29	43
Florida	34	34		26	34
Georgia	82	69	13	82	82
Hawaii	9	8		8	8
Idaho	12		2	10	12
Illinois	108	106	a 2	84	108
Indiana	43	40		37	38
Iowa	57	57		47	49
Kansas					
Kentucky	28	28		25	27
Louisiana	20	5		19	19
Maine	26	26		22	26
Maryland	45	45		42	44
Massachusetts					
Michigan	40	39	b 1	39	39
Minnesota	35	34		30	35
Mississippi	29		29	23	c 24
Missouri	54	54		45	54
Montana					
Nebraska	35	33		30	30
Nevada	2	(d)	2		2
New Hampshire	26	26		26	26
New Jersey	70	42		64	70
New Mexico	6	d 1	6	5	5
New York	270	122		250	270
North Carolina	36	36		e 35	36
North Dakota	14	14		f 13	14
Ohio	115	111	4	103	115
Oklahoma	17	17		g 13	16
Oregon	18	17		(h)	17
Pennsylvania	174	174		128	155
Rhode Island	23	23		23	23
South Carolina	54	i 39	1	50	54
South Dakota	28	23		j 27	27
Tennessee	37	34	3	32	37
Texas	65	65		k 59	65
Utah	10	10		10	10
Vermont	13	13		13	13
Virginia	38	23		l 36	28
Washington	14	14			14
West Virginia	21	19	1	20	20
Wisconsin	42	42		42	42
Wyoming	10			10	10
Total	2,041	1,709	72	1,774	1,964

a Two companies were in camp only 1 day, having been ordered into active service, the duration of which is not officially known.

b Disbanded (1 infantry company).

c Five companies organized during the year too late for inspection.

d No money available for encampments.

e One company organized too late to have had the requisite number of drills.

f One company failed to assemble for drill as prescribed on account of loss of its armory by fire.

g Two companies were organized too late to conform to this provision of the militia law.

h All organizations have had 21 drills since reorganization of the guard in August, 1903.

i Fourteen companies have had 4 days each in annual camp of instruction.

j One company organized Oct. 27, 1903, and, therefore, too late to have had 24 drills during 1903.

k Five bands and 1 company, the latter having had 19 drills, were mustered in July 1, 1903.

l Two companies were mustered in during the year and have 12 and 15 drills, respectively, to their credit.

INSTRUCTION AT STATE ENCAMPMENTS.

In thirty States and three Territories, and the District of Columbia, State encampments were held, as shown in the following list, at which officers or troops detailed from the Regular Army were present for purposes of instruction and example. The officers named as having been detailed to attend the several encampments were detailed under the provisions of section 19 of the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903.

ALABAMA.

The encampment of the Alabama National Guard was held near Birmingham from July 18 to 25, inclusive, the entire brigade participating. Troop E, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, was detailed for duty at the encampment. Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, Artillery Corps, First Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, jr., Fifth U. S. Infantry, and Capt. Samuel G. Jones, Eleventh U. S. Cavalry, were detailed to attend the encampment.

ARIZONA.

The encampment of the Arizona National Guard was held on the Government target range near Whipple Barracks, beginning September 2, 1904, the entire guard participating. Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

DELAWARE.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Delaware was held at Coochs, Newcastle County, Del., July 16 to 23, inclusive, the entire organization participating. First Lieut. A. La Rue Christie, Eighth U. S. Infantry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The encampment of the National Guard of the District of Columbia was held at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., August 1 to 13, inclusive, the entire brigade participating. Troops E and F, Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry, and the Fourth Battery of Field Artillery attended the encampment. Maj. Matthias W. Day, Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry, Capt. Mervyn C. Buckey, Artillery Corps, and First Lieut. George C. Shaw, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, were detailed to attend the encampment. Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, General Staff, U. S. Army, was detailed to deliver a lecture to the officers on August 5, 1904.

FLORIDA.

The organized militia of the State of Florida held its encampment at St. Augustine August 31 to September 7, inclusive, the entire organization participating. Capt. Henry W. Butner and First Lieut. Robert W. Collins, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, were detailed to attend the encampment.

IDAHO.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Idaho was held at American Lake, Wash. Capt. Robert D. Walsh, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

INDIANA.

The organized militia of the State of Indiana held its encampment near Lawrence, Ind., July 27 to August 5, inclusive, the entire militia participating. The Second Battalion, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, took part in the encampment. Contract Surg. William C. Mabry and Chaplain George D. Rice, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, were ordered to attend the encampment. Lieut. Col. R. T. Yeatman, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

KANSAS.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Kansas was held near Topeka, August 15 to 24, inclusive, the entire guard participating. Maj. George R. Cecil, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, and Capt. George W. Gatchell, Artillery Corps, were detailed to attend the encampment.

LOUISIANA.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Louisiana was held near Covington, from August 3 to 12, inclusive, the entire guard participating. Col. James W. Powell, U. S. Army, retired, on duty with the militia of Louisiana, was present at the encampment.

MARYLAND.

The organized militia of the State of Maryland went into camp at Saunders Range, Md., for instruction and rifle practice, on the following dates: First Separate Company, May 25-31. Signal Corps, May 27-31. Fourth Infantry—Companies A and B, June 2 and 3; Companies C and D, June 6 and 7; Companies E and F, June 9 and 10; Companies G and H, June 13 and 14; Companies I and K, June 16 and 17; Companies L and M, June 20 and 21. Fifth Infantry—Companies A and B, June 23 and 24; Companies C and D, June 26-28; Companies E and F, June 30 and July 1; Companies G and H, July 4 and 5; Companies I and K, July 7 and 8; Companies L and M, July 11 and 12. First Infantry—Companies A and B, July 14 and 15; Companies C and D, July 18 and 19; Companies E and F, July 21 and 22; Companies G and H, July 25 and 26; Companies I and K, July 28 and 29; Companies L and M, August 1 and 2. Cavalry—Troop A, August 4-8.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The organized militia of the State of Massachusetts went into camp as follows: First Brigade, June 12 to 18, inclusive, South Framingham; First Corps of Cadets, July 10 to 16, inclusive, Hingham; Second Corps of Cadets, July 16 to 23, inclusive, Boxford; First Regiment Heavy Artillery, First Brigade, July 9 to 23, inclusive, Fort Rodman, New Bedford; First Battalion Cavalry, Second Brigade, July 16 to 23, inclusive, South Framingham; Ambulance Corps, camped with First Brigade, June 12 to 18, inclusive, South Framingham. Capt. Harrison Hall, Artillery Corps, was detailed to attend the encampment at Hingham.

MICHIGAN.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Michigan was held near Ludington, Mason County, Mich., from August 4 to 13, inclusive, the entire brigade participating. Two companies of the First U. S. Infantry from Fort Wayne and two companies of the First U. S. Infantry from Fort Brady were ordered to attend the encampment. Maj. Charles M. Gandy, surgeon, and First Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, Artillery Corps, were detailed to attend the encampment. Lieutenant Frohwitter was sent from Fort Sheridan, in command of a platoon of artillery, which attended the camp. Maj. C. A. Vernou, U. S. Army, retired, on duty with the militia of Michigan, was also present.

MINNESOTA.

The organized militia of the State of Minnesota went into camp at Camp Lakeview, near Lake City, Minn., as follows: Third Infantry, June 14 to 23, inclusive; Second Infantry, July 5 to 14, inclusive; First Battalion Artillery, July 5 to 14, inclusive; First Infantry, July 18 to 27, inclusive. General headquarters were stationed at Camp Lakeview from June 14 to 23, inclusive, and from July 5 to 27, inclusive. Lieut. Col. William Gerlach, U. S. Army, retired, on duty with the militia of the State, attended the encampment.

MISSISSIPPI.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of Mississippi was held at Biloxi, Miss., from August 15 to 24, inclusive, the entire brigade participating. Second Lieut. Charles R. Pettis, Corps of Engineers, was detailed to attend the encampment.

MISSOURI.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of Missouri was held near Nevada, Mo., from July 17 to 26, inclusive, the entire guard, excepting Battery A, participating. Brig. Gen. Henry Jackson, U. S. Army, retired, on duty with the militia of the State, was present, and Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

NEBRASKA.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Nebraska was held at David City, Nebr., from August 16 to 23, inclusive, the entire militia participating. The Third Battalion, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, was ordered from Fort Crook to attend the encampment. Col. John J. O'Connell, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of New Hampshire was held at Concord, N. H., from June 20 to 24, inclusive, the entire brigade participating. Brig. Gen. James Miller, U. S. Army, retired, on duty with the militia of the State, was present at the encampment.

NEW JERSEY.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of New Jersey was held at Sea Girt, N. J., from July 11 to 16, inclusive, the Second Brigade participating. The First Brigade was excused.

NEW MEXICO.

The encampment of the organized militia of the Territory of New Mexico was held near Las Vegas, N. Mex., from August 8 to 15, inclusive, the entire organization participating. Capt. Solomon P. Vestal, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

NEW YORK.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of New York was held near Peekskill, N. Y., from June 4 to July 9, inclusive, the organizations going into camp as follows: Squadron A and Troops B, C, and D, June 4 to 11; Twenty-third Infantry, June 4 to 11; Fourteenth Infantry, June 11 to 18; Forty-seventh Infantry, June 11 to 18; Seventeenth Separate Company, June 11 to 18; Third Battery Artillery, June 11 to 18; Eighth Infantry, June 18 to 25; Sixty-ninth Infantry, June 18 to 25; First Battery Artillery, June 18 to 25; Ninth Infantry, June 25 to July 2; Seventy-first Infantry, June 25 to July 2; Second Battery Artillery, July 2 to 9. Maj. Frank B. Jones, Ninth U. S. Infantry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of North Carolina was held at Morehead City, N. C., from August 9 to 19, inclusive.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of North Dakota was held near Devils Lake, S. Dak., from June 21 to 28, inclusive, the entire organization participating. Maj. Edwin P. Andrus, Third U. S. Cavalry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

OHIO.

The maneuvers of the organized militia of the State of Ohio were held in Athens County, Ohio, from August 16 to 23, inclusive, the entire militia participating.

The following officers of the Regular Army were detailed to act as umpires during the maneuvers: Col. Arthur L. Wagner, General Staff, chief umpire; Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Eben Swift, Twelfth Cavalry; Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, Twenty-first Infantry; Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, General Staff; Capt. Frank H. Whitman, Second Infantry; Capt. Matthew F. Steele, Sixth Cavalry.

Capt. Charles Lynch, General Staff, and Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit, Assistant Adjutant-General, were detailed to attend the encampment.

Troop M, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Twenty-first Battery Field Artillery; one battalion of the First Infantry, Companies A, C, F, and G; Troop L, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Fourteenth Battery Field Artillery, and Second Battalion Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry attended the encampment and participated in the maneuvers.

The following officers of the Regular Army attended the maneuvers: Col. W. T. Duggan, First Infantry; Lieut. Col. R. T. Yeatman, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Lieut. Col. S. W. Fountain, Fourth Cavalry; Maj. C. M. Gandy, surgeon, U. S. Army; Maj. D. S. Stanley, quartermaster, U. S. Army; First Lieut. B. G. Ruttencutter, battalion adjutant First Infantry; Contract Surg. W. C. Mabry, U. S. Army; Veterinary Surg. G. E. Griffin, U. S. Army; Capt. F. E. Lacy, jr., adjutant First Infantry.

OKLAHOMA.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the Territory of Oklahoma will be held at Oklahoma City from October 5 to 10, inclusive, the entire militia participating. Maj. Henry L. Ripley, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, has been detailed to attend the encampment.

OREGON.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of Oregon was held at American Lake, Wash., from July 7 to 21, inclusive, the entire guard, excepting Troop A, cavalry, participating.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Pennsylvania was held at Gettysburg, Pa., from July 23 to 30, the entire division participating. Company of Instruction No. 1, Hospital Corps, stationed at the General Hospital at Washington, D. C., participated in the encampment. Col. James Regan, Ninth U. S. Infantry, and Maj. Henry P. Birmingham, surgeon, were detailed to attend the encampment.

RHODE ISLAND.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Rhode Island was held at Quonset Point, R. I., from July 11 to 16, inclusive, the entire brigade participating. Maj. David Price, Artillery Corps, was detailed to attend the encampment.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of South Carolina was held at Columbia, beginning July 5, the organization going into camp by regiments. Troop I, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, was ordered to attend the encampment.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of South Dakota was held near Watertown, S. Dak., from June 24 to July 2, inclusive, the entire organization participating. Company B, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, was ordered to attend the encampment.

TENNESSEE.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Tennessee was held at Jackson from August 11 to 20, inclusive, the Second Infantry participating. Troop B, cavalry, was ordered to march to Rhea Springs, Tenn., the march and camp to consume twelve days.

VIRGINIA.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Virginia was held at Ocean View, Va., from August 7 to 14, inclusive.

WASHINGTON.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of Washington was held at American Lake, Wash., from July 7 to 21, inclusive, the entire guard participating.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of West Virginia was held near Huntington, W. Va., from August 9 to 18, inclusive.

WISCONSIN.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Wisconsin was held at the Wisconsin Military Reservation, Juneau County, the organization going into camp as follows: Second Infantry, July 9 to 15, inclusive; First Infantry, July 16 to 22, inclusive; Troop A, cavalry, July 16 to 22, inclusive; First Battery, July 16 to 22, inclusive; Third Infantry, July 23 to 29, inclusive; Tenth Separate Battalion, July 23 to 29, inclusive. Maj. Charles G. Woodward, Artillery Corps, was detailed to attend the encampment.

In addition to the encampments mentioned above, a rifle team from each of the following named States and the District of Columbia was sent to Fort Riley, Kans., to participate in the National Rifle Match held at that place August 22 to 26: Alabama, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Washington.

DETAIL OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY FOR DUTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

Under authority of the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1903, and April 23, 1904, making appropriations for the support of the Army, the officers of the Regular Army detailed to report to the governors of the several States and Territories under section 20 of the militia act of January 21, 1903, have been selected from the retired list of the Army. These details, so far as made to the date of this report, are as follows:

Arizona.—Maj. Benj. W. Leavell; reported to the governor for duty May 16, 1904.
Arkansas.—Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hayes; reported to the governor for duty January 28, 1904.

California.—Maj. Thomas Wilhelm; reported to the governor for duty September 28, 1903.

Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Cooper; reported to the governor for duty June 30, 1904.

Connecticut.—Col. William H. Clapp; reported to the governor for duty September 22, 1903.

Florida.—Col. Stevens T. Norvell; reported to the governor for duty March 3, 1904.

Iowa.—Maj. Jerauld A. Olmsted; reported to the governor for duty October 1, 1903.

Kansas.—Brig. Gen. Henry B. Freeman; reported to the governor for duty January 19, 1904.

Louisiana.—Col. James W. Powell; reported to the governor for duty January 13, 1904.

Maryland.—Capt. William Baird; reported to the governor for duty February 18, 1904.

Michigan.—Maj. Charles A. Vernou; reported to the governor for duty February 6, 1904.

Minnesota.—Lt. Col. William Gerlach; reported to the governor for duty December 23, 1903.

Mississippi.—Maj. Robert W. Dowdy; reported to the governor for duty January 16, 1904.

Missouri.—Brig. Gen. Henry Jackson; reported to the governor for duty November 30, 1904.

Nebraska.—Brig. Gen. Aaron S. Daggett; reported to the governor for duty January 6, 1904.

New Hampshire.—Brig. Gen. James Miller; reported to the governor for duty January 7, 1904.

New Jersey.—Capt. Quincy O'M. Gillmore; reported to the governor for duty September 16, 1903.

North Carolina.—Brig. Gen. Carle A. Woodruff; reported to the governor for duty December 31, 1903.

Ohio.—Brig. Gen. Charles W. Miner; reported to the governor for duty January 10, 1904.

Oregon.—Col. James Jackson; reported to the governor for duty May 16, 1904.

Pennsylvania.—Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin; reported to the governor for duty January 27, 1904.

South Carolina.—Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller; reported to the governor for duty May 15, 1904.

Tennessee.—Capt. Charles B. Rogan, jr.; reported to the governor for duty February 9, 1904.

Texas.—Maj. Luther R. Hare; reported to the governor for duty October 10, 1903.

Washington.—Capt. John Kinzie; reported to the governor for duty May 23, 1904.

Wisconsin.—Capt. Charles King; reported to the governor for duty September 13, 1904.

In addition to the details made under the acts of Congress cited above, Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, is on duty as adjutant-general of the militia of the District of Columbia under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1889.

Reports have been received from twelve of the officers named above, from which reports the following is summarized:

California.—Maj. Thomas Wilhelm remarks that the personnel of the California National Guard is, with but few exceptions, excellent, and that the men, generally, are respectful and subordinate. He has given theoretical and practical instruction to many of the organizations, including therein such subjects as target practice, care of arms, extended order drill, guard duty, care of property, and interior economy. Armory facilities are inadequate, many of the buildings are not fire-proof and are difficult of protection against invasion by mob, and the facilities offered by the State arsenal, consisting of three rooms in the basement of the capitol, are entirely inadequate and unsuitable for the proper storage and preservation of military supplies. Officers, as a rule, are drawn from a desirable class of the population and generally belong to the important professions of civil life and display much earnestness in their work, but, with some exceptions, they are not sufficiently instructed as to reports, returns, requisitions, correspondence, etc., and supply officers have not sufficient knowledge of stores, supplies, and equipments. However, encouraged by Congressional enactments and the friendly hand of the War Department, greater efforts are being put forth by the officers and it is to be seen that the troops are slowly but steadily advancing toward the desired efficiency.

Connecticut.—Col. Wm. H. Clapp, on duty with the militia of this State, remarks that he has found everywhere an earnest desire on the part of all to improve the discipline and efficiency of the troops and to make them conform in all particulars to Regular Army standards. He recommends that the use of penalty envelopes, as in the regular service, be extended to the State troops.

Iowa.—The remarks and recommendations of Maj. J. A. Olmsted, on duty with the Iowa National Guard, may be summed up as follows: Better care should be taken of the property on hand in the State arsenal; the privilege of the penalty envelope should be extended to all National Guard officers for official business; company commanders should have some recognition, by way of salary, for the time they give to guard work; a letterpress copy book, as more perfectly answering the purpose, should be substituted for the letters-sent book and index; a uniform system for educating line officers should be promulgated by the War Department, and, on the subject of physical fitness for service in United States Volunteers, he says: "When the call came for the Spanish-American war it took less than twenty-four hours to mobilize the National Guard of Iowa. Then it took over five weeks to get these same troops all examined and mustered into the United States service. The delay caused by this unnecessary and unwise restriction might some time cause the entire loss of a besieged army. It lowers the standard of the men and the esprit de corps. It makes the guard feel they are policemen only and not practical, immediate defenders of the nation. The guard should be the first contingent of the Volunteer Army, already enlisted, examined, disciplined, equipped and awaiting orders."

Kansas.—Brig. Gen. Henry B. Freeman remarks: "My acquaintance with the personnel and condition of the Kansas National Guard is not sufficient to warrant any recommendations or remarks concerning it, beyond that I have met a few of its officers, each of whom spoke of the stimulating effect upon the guard of the militia act of 1903, and the pleasure and benefit derived by the guard from its association with the Army during the maneuvers at Fort Riley, 1903-4."

Louisiana.—Col. James W. Powell, in view of the fact that he had not inspected

the Louisiana State National Guard at the date of his report, was unable to express himself as fully as he might otherwise have done, and he has, therefore, requested that the report be withheld from publication.

Michigan.—Maj. Charles A. Vernou refers to the thorough medical examination of recruits prescribed by the Michigan State law, and remarks that it would be practicable for the State to adopt the entrance physical examination of the Regular Army. It would, he says, be a great help to discipline and add greatly to his military appearance if every enlisted man of the organized militia could be given a sufficient clothing allowance to thoroughly equip him with a dress and field outfit. "Old and worn clothing is not conducive to a soldierly spirit and that proper pride which all good soldiers should have."

Minnesota.—Lieut. Col. William Gerlach remarks that his acquaintance with the officers of the National Guard of Minnesota was facilitated by the meeting of the State National Guard Association at St. Paul in January last, and that the observations made in that connection warrant him in stating that there prevails in the National Guard of Minnesota a most commendable spirit. "All," he says, "are anxious for improvement, thoroughly patriotic, and there will be a hearty response should the National Government call them into service." He also remarks that changes needed in the State military code to conform to Regular Army organization will be easy to effect, judging from the way in which the task of bringing equipment up to army standards has been recently approached.

Missouri.—Following are the recommendations made by Brig. Gen. Henry Jackson, the officer on duty in connection with the organized militia of this State:

1. That the allotments to States or Territories be expended as State funds, the Government requiring proof of expenditure for purposes authorized by law, but the methods of expenditure being left entirely with the State. States can secure both transportation and subsistence much cheaper than the General Government can.

2. That the States having adopted the United States uniform, some distinguishing designation be authorized to be worn on the collar of officers' coats and the uniforms of troops.

3. That the militia act be so amended as to authorize the providing of fuel, forage, straw, and hired horses for mounted troops and batteries when ordered on duty or at camps of instruction.

4. That enlisted men be paid a per diem for attendance at drills.

5. That an allowance of ammunition be made for target practice, without charge to the State.

6. That officers ordered to travel on duty be allowed mileage fixed by law, under regulations similar to those prescribed for the Regular Army.

7. That authority be given regimental commanders to appoint boards of survey to act with regard to unserviceable property and that brigade commanders be authorized to appoint special inspectors to review the same; that the proceedings of these boards and the reports of the inspecting officers be accepted by the accounting officers as vouchers for dropping public property from the returns.

In conclusion, General Jackson remarks that the officers of the guard, with few exceptions, are zealous and anxious to thoroughly perform all duties required of them, and he desires to record his appreciation of their general efficiency.

Nebraska.—Brig. Gen. A. S. Daggett states that until he shall have had opportunity to see more of the Nebraska National Guard he does not deem it wise to make suggestions or recommendations.

New Jersey.—Capt. Q. O'M. Gillmore, in his report on the condition of the National Guard of New Jersey, remarks that if the men were paid at regular army rates for each drill captains could pick their men for enlistment, a rigid physical examination could be required, and altogether such a plan would be far reaching in its beneficial results. In conclusion, he states that the organized militia of the State is in excellent condition, and that there seems to be much enthusiasm among the officers and men, who gratuitously give their time to the service of the State and manifest a remarkable knowledge of military matters, considering the limited time devoted to military affairs.

North Carolina.—Brig. Gen. Carle A. Woodruff, in his statement of the condition of the National Guard of North Carolina, recommends "more attention to target practice, particularly to preliminary instruction at home stations; the adoption of a military code similar to that proposed in circular, War Department, Washington, October 8, 1903, and a range for each regiment conveniently located for all companies, thus doing away with target practice at camp."

Ohio.—Brig. Gen. Charles W. Miner remarks, in his report on the condition of the National Guard of Ohio, that the most serious matter confronting the guard to-day is the ever-active and aggressive attitude of the labor unions in their efforts to prevent enlistments and to annoy and embarrass the men in office. He says: "I

find that when fault was found in the reports of last year of either officers of the board or conditions, as far as they may be, they have been corrected [and] that the effort is constant and persistent to bring the guard up to a higher standing and to get rid of idle and inefficient officers."

In concluding his remarks General Miner states, in acknowledgment of courtesies extended by and the cooperation of the commander in chief and his assistants, that to Governor Herrick his thanks are due for his more than cordial personal reception, and the disposition shown to make use of him as a military adviser on all occasions; and that each and every officer with whom he has come in contact was not only friendly, but has shown the greatest interest in the work and a disposition to be of every assistance.

EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR COMMISSIONS IN VOLUNTEER FORCES.

In order that the provisions of section 23 of the militia act might be complied with, there was furnished to the adjutant-general of each State and Territory, under date of January 28, 1904, a copy of General Orders, No. 6, War Department, January 8, 1904, in which are set forth certain regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of that section for examinations to secure an eligible list of officers specially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force, other than a force composed of militia, which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of Congress.

In the letter transmitting the copies of the order above referred to request was made that such publicity might be given to those regulations within the limits of each State and Territory as might be deemed most effective to bring the matter to the attention of those interested in the subject, who might care to avail themselves of the opportunity offered, and which publicity would, perhaps, otherwise tend to facilitate the carrying out of the purpose of the statute.

As a result of that action, applications have been received from 34 candidates accredited to States, as shown in the subjoined list, many of whom have fully complied with all requirements of the law as set forth in the order before cited:

California	4	New Mexico	1
Connecticut	2	New York	3
District of Columbia	1	North Carolina	1
Florida	1	Oklahoma	1
Georgia	1	Oregon	1
Illinois	3	Pennsylvania	1
Iowa	2	Rhode Island	2
Kansas	1	Texas	4
Louisiana	1	Washington	1
Massachusetts	1	Wyoming	1
Minnesota	1		

No steps have as yet been taken for the assembling of boards of officers for the purpose of conducting the examinations of these candidates.

ARMORIES.

The duty imposed upon the governors of the States and Territories by section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, and by the militia act of January 21, 1903, of accounting for public property issued under authority thereof, presented immediately the question of providing adequate facilities for the storage and protection of such property.

Diligent inquiry has developed the fact that, while in the larger cities of the more populous States there are buildings excellently

adapted to the purposes for which they are designed and used, there is in general a lamentable lack of proper armory accommodations in the smaller cities and villages.

This is an evil which can be remedied only by liberal appropriations by the States and Territories, or by private contributions. The Department is encouraged to hope that the State and local authorities are awakening to the importance of this subject; and it is known that in many instances where armory facilities have been found palpably deficient, temporary accommodations have already been provided, with the ultimate object of supplanting these makeshifts by substantial structures owned by the State or by the bodies corporate of the organizations themselves. In mitigation of any blame that may be attached to the militia organizations, it is to be remarked that the most convenient and in every respect the most suitable armories are those owned by such organizations, constructed from funds raised by private subscription and practically without State aid.

Experience has demonstrated that there is no element more effective in promoting the organization of national guard companies and in sustaining the interest of their members, thus contributing to their efficiency as component parts of the National Guard, than the providing of attractive and suitable buildings for their accommodation and the safe storage of their supplies and equipments.

CHANGES IN MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS.

Since the inspection of 1903 many changes have occurred in the militia organizations of the several States and Territories. These changes were made with a view to the improvement of the service. Some of them were made for the purpose of concentrating the membership of companies and regiments to facilitate attendance at drills and other functions, the extended territory over which the members of some organizations were scattered having precluded the regular assembling of a working percentage of the normal strength.

The organizations created since July 1, 1903, and those disbanded since that date, for various causes are designated below:

Organizations of the National Guard created since July 1, 1903.

ALABAMA.

Company I, First Infantry (Enterprise).
Company L, First Infantry (Uniontown).
Troop A, cavalry (Montgomery).
Company A, Third Infantry (October 20, 1903).

ARKANSAS.

Company M, First Infantry (Osceola, August 4, 1903).
Battery A, light artillery (Hot Springs, October 9, 1903).
Separate Company A, infantry (Blytheville, May 19, 1904).
Company F, Second Separate Battalion (Corning, December 12, 1904).
Separate Company B, infantry (Piggott, January 2, 1904).
Company D, First Separate Battalion (Paris, February 20, 1904).
Company G, Second Separate Battalion (Imboden, February 23, 1904).
Company H, Second Separate Battalion (Mammoth Springs, February 15, 1904).
Separate Company C, infantry (Camden, May 16, 1904).
Band, separate battalion (Camden, May 16, 1904).
Separate Company D, infantry (McCrory, May 26, 1904).

COLORADO.

Company E, First Infantry (Longmont).
Company G, First Infantry (Loveland, July 24, 1903).
Company L, First Infantry (Denver, August 3, 1903).
Company M, First Infantry (Denver, November 28, 1903).
Company C, Second Infantry (Lamar, November 3, 1903).
Company E, Second Infantry (Rockyford, November 11, 1903).
Company G, Second Infantry (Pueblo, November 28, 1903).
Company L, Second Infantry (Victor, December 10, 1903).
Troop A, First Cavalry (Telluride, January 11, 1904).

CONNECTICUT.

Company L, Second Infantry (November 2, 1903).
Company M, Second Infantry (November 21, 1903).
Company M, Third Infantry (October 5, 1903).
Company L, Third Infantry (February 10, 1904).
Medical Corps (February 23, 1904).
Hospital Corps (February 23, 1904).
Signal Corps (March 9, 1904).

GEORGIA.

Company F, Fourth Infantry, Tifton Rifles (Tifton).
Company H, Fifth Infantry, Pruitt Rifles (Lagrange).

IDAHO.

Company G, First Infantry (December 31, 1903).
Company C, First Infantry (December 14, 1903).

ILLINOIS.

Battery C, artillery (Waukegan).

INDIANA.

Unassigned company (Kokomo).
Company K, Second Infantry (Logansport).
Company M, First Infantry (Portland).

IOWA.

Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry (Idagrove, July 28, 1903).
Company D, Fifty-sixth Infantry (Rock Rapids, June 2, 1904).

KANSAS.

Company L, Second Infantry (Clyde, February 12, 1904).
Company D, First Infantry (Paola, April 30, 1904).
Company E, First Infantry (May 23, 1904).

KENTUCKY.

Company I, Second Infantry (Pineville).
Engineer Corps (January 26, 1904).

LOUISIANA.

Company E, First Infantry (Rayne, May 1, 1904).
Company G, First Infantry (Leesville, May 28, 1904).

MASSACHUSETTS.

Company L, Eighth Infantry (Lawrence, April 8, 1904).

MICHIGAN.

Company L, Third Infantry (Menominee, November 20, 1903).

MINNESOTA.

Company E, Second Infantry (Fairmont, February 4, 1904).

MISSISSIPPI.

Company I, First Infantry (Starkville, July 31, 1903).
Company L, First Infantry (Booneville, December 19, 1903).
Company M, First Infantry (Okolona, March 25, 1904).
Company I, Third Infantry (Magnolia).

MISSOURI.

Company G, Fourth Infantry (Mound City).
Company F, Fourth Infantry (Mexico).
Company A, Third Infantry (Kansas City).

NEW JERSEY.

Company K, Third Infantry (Bridgeton, February 26, 1904).

NEW MEXICO.

Company F, First Infantry (Santa Fe, October 3, 1903).
Company E, First Infantry (Albuquerque, June 24, 1904).

NEW YORK.

Troop D, cavalry (Syracuse, April 26, 1904).

NORTH CAROLINA.

Company L, Second Infantry (Lumber Bridge).
Company H, Third Infantry (Warrenton).
Company A, First Infantry (Hickory).

OHIO.

Company K, First Infantry (Batavia, December 5, 1903).
Company M, First Infantry (Cincinnati, December 30, 1903).
Company D, Second Infantry (Van Wert, February 29, 1904).
Company E, Second Infantry (Hicksville, December 14, 1903).
Company L, Second Infantry (Sycamore, March 16, 1904).
Company F, Fourth Infantry (Circleville, January 26, 1904).
Company I, Fifth Infantry (Cleveland, November 12, 1903).
Company L, Fifth Infantry (Conneaut, January 13, 1904).

OKLAHOMA.

Company F, First Infantry (Watonga, August 10, 1903).

OREGON.

Hospital Corps (May 1, 1904).

PENNSYLVANIA.

Troop F, cavalry (Newcastle, June 11, 1904).

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Troop B, First Cavalry—Edgesfield Light Dragoons (Edgesfield, March 23, 1904).
Mullins Guards, unassigned (Mullins, April 6, 1904).
Limestone Guards, unassigned (Gaffney, March 30, 1904).
Marlborough Guards, unassigned (Bennettsville, April 8, 1904).
Barnwell Guards, unassigned (Barnwell, May 12, 1904).
Morgan Rifles, unassigned (Clifton, May 28, 1904).

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Company I, Second Infantry (Madison).

TENNESSEE.

Company G, First Infantry (Tullahoma), mustered in July 20, 1903, as Troop C, cavalry, and converted into infantry March 10, 1904.

Company M, First Infantry (Monterey, February 20, 1904).

Company I, First Infantry (Centerville, March 3, 1904).

Company G, Second Infantry (Humboldt, November 21, 1903).

Company K, Second Infantry (Humboldt, January 9, 1904).

Company E, Second Infantry (Trenton, April 29, 1904).

Governor's Rifles, unattached (Nashville, March 15, 1904).

Battery A, field artillery (Chattanooga, June 5, 1904).

Troop A, cavalry (Nashville, May 3, 1904).

UTAH.

Company B, First Infantry (Ogden).

VIRGINIA.

Petersburg Greys, infantry (Petersburg, October 8, 1903).

Mecklenburg Guard, infantry (Chase City, November 17, 1903).

Warren Light Infantry, infantry (Front Royal, February 29, 1904).

WEST VIRGINIA.

Company A, Second Infantry (Sistersville).

Company I, First Infantry (Elkins).

Organizations of the National Guard disbanded since July 1, 1903.

ALABAMA.

Company I, First Infantry (Greenville).

Company L, First Infantry (Uniontown).

Company B, Second Infantry (Prattville).

Troop A, First Cavalry (Montgomery).

Company K, Second Infantry (Tuskegee).

ARIZONA.

Company E, First Infantry (Mesa, June 24, 1904).

ARKANSAS.

Company I, First Infantry (Paragould, December 19, 1903).

Company H, First Infantry (Walnut Ridge, January 2, 1904).

Battery A (Little Rock, January 18, 1904).

Company K, Second Infantry (Malvern, February 3, 1904).

Company I, Second Infantry (Monticello, May 19, 1904).

Company K, First Infantry (Fort Smith, May 19, 1904).

Company C, Second Infantry (Hot Springs, May 19, 1904).

Company A, First Separate Battalion (Booneville, May 19, 1904).

Company B, separate company infantry (Blytheville, May 19, 1904).

Third Regiment Band (Monticello, May 19, 1904).

CALIFORNIA.

Signal Corps, Third Brigade (Sacramento, January 5, 1904).

Company L, Seventh Infantry (June 15, 1904).

COLORADO.

Company E, First Infantry (Fort Collins, March 26, 1904).

Company F, Second Infantry (Canon City, March 29, 1904).

CONNECTICUT.

Company L, Third Infantry (January 5, 1904).
Fourth Section, Signal Corps (Bridgeport, April 25, 1904).
Company B, Third Infantry (June 8, 1904).

DELAWARE.

Company G, First Infantry (Bridgeville, December 31, 1903).

FLORIDA.

Second Battery, field artillery (Pensacola, November 21, 1903).

GEORGIA.

Company K, Second Infantry (Forsyth).
Company B, Third Infantry (Augusta).
Company C, Third Infantry (Greensboro).
Company H, Fifth Infantry (Rome).
Company B, First Battalion, infantry (Atlanta).
Company C, First Battalion, infantry (Savannah).
Georgia Artillery (Savannah).
Troop D, First Cavalry (Hagan).

IDAHO.

Company G, First Infantry (Lewiston, October 19, 1903).
Company C, First Infantry (December 14, 1903).

ILLINOIS.

Company D, Sixth Infantry (Abingdon).
Company K, Sixth Infantry (Lamoille).
Company F, Seventh Infantry (Chicago).
Battery D, artillery (Chicago).
Engineer Company (Springfield).

INDIANA.

Company K, Second Infantry (Danville).

IOWA.

Company D, Fifty-sixth Infantry (Hampton, April 30, 1904).
Company C, Fifty-fifth Infantry (Glenwood, April 30, 1904).

KANSAS.

Company D, First Infantry (Chanute, April 1, 1904).
Company E, First Infantry (Ottawa, January 1, 1904).
Company I, Second Infantry (Concordia, January 1, 1904).

KENTUCKY.

Company I, Second Infantry (Covington).
Company H, Second Infantry (Whitesburg).
Company A, Second Infantry (Frankfort).
Company D, Second Infantry (Newcastle).
Company M, Second Infantry (Clinton).
Company L, Third Infantry (Murray).
Company K, Third Infantry (Bradfordsville).
Springfield company, unassigned (Springfield).
Unassigned band (Catlettsburg).
Unassigned company, infantry (Bardstown).
Company G, Third Infantry (Franklin).
Company I, Third Infantry (Paducah).

LOUISIANA.

Company E, First Infantry (Winnfield, February 11, 1904).
Company G, First Infantry (New Iberia, September 4, 1903).
Second Separate Company, infantry (Gretna, August 15, 1904).
Battery E, Washington Artillery (New Orleans, September 26, 1903).

MAINE.

Signal Corps (Portland, June 22, 1904).

MASSACHUSETTS.

Company L, Eighth Infantry (Lawrence).

MICHIGAN.

Company L, Third Infantry (Iron Mountain, July 20, 1903).

MINNESOTA.

Company E, Second Infantry (Pipestone, January 8, 1904).

MISSISSIPPI.

Company F, Third Infantry (Jackson, January 16, 1904).

MISSOURI.

Company G, Sixth Battalion, unattached (Poplar Bluffs).
Company H, Fourth Infantry (Chillicothe).
Company F, Fourth Infantry (Montgomery City).

NEW JERSEY.

Company K, Third Infantry (Long Branch, November 20, 1903).

NEW MEXICO.

Company K, First Infantry (Las Vegas, November 14, 1903).
Company F, First Infantry (Santa Fe, October 3, 1903).

NORTH CAROLINA.

Company L, Second Infantry (Lumber Bridge).
Company H, Third Infantry (Warrenton).
Company F, Second Infantry (Hertford).
Company G, Third Infantry (Reidsville).

OKLAHOMA.

First Battery, artillery (Oklahoma City, February 29, 1904).
Company F, First Infantry (Shawnee, July 29, 1903).

OREGON.

Company A, Third Infantry (Baker City, July 15, 1904).
Company H, Fourth Infantry (July 15, 1904).

RHODE ISLAND.

Company C, Second Infantry (Bristol, March 31, 1904).

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Company F, First Infantry (Clifton).

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Company I, Second Infantry (Armour).

TENNESSEE.

Battery A, artillery (Nashville, August 8, 1903).
 Company I, First Infantry (Carthage, February 16, 1904).
 Company G, First Infantry (Nashville, March 3, 1904).

TEXAS.

Company G, Third Infantry (Palestine, July 1, 1903).
 Company H, Third Infantry (Henderson, July 1, 1903).

UTAH.

First Infantry Band (Salt Lake City).
 Company G, First Infantry (Provo).

VIRGINIA.

Hoge Tyler Rifles (Pulaski, December 10, 1903).

WEST VIRGINIA.

Company A, First Infantry (Wheeling).
 Company E, First Infantry (Martinsburg).

WYOMING.

Company H, Third Infantry (Grand Encampment, February 29, 1904).
 Company E, Third Infantry (Cheyenne, March 5, 1904).
 Company G, Third Infantry (Saratoga, March 11, 1904).

ANCIENT CHARTERED MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Section 3 of the militia act of January 21, 1903, provides that "any corps of artillery, cavalry, and infantry existing in any of the States at the passage of the act of May eighth, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, which by the laws, customs, or usages of the said States have been in continuous existence since the passage of said act under its provisions and under the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-two and sections sixteen hundred and twenty-five to sixteen hundred and sixty, both inclusive, of title sixteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the militia, shall be allowed to retain their accustomed privileges, subject nevertheless to all other duties required by law in like manner as the other militia."

The following list shows the organizations of this class now in existence, with their authorized strength and, so far as ascertained, the names of their present commanding officers:

CONNECTICUT.

1771. Governor's Foot Guard (first company), Hartford, escort to the governor of Connecticut. In the Revolution this organization reenforced General Gates at Saratoga in 1777. Its service has been continuous, and its dress uniform (that of the British grenadier) the same from the beginning. Officers, 6; noncommissioned officers and privates, 154; commander, Maj. Louis R. Cheney.

1775. Governor's Foot Guard (second company), New Haven. Was in active service during the war of the Revolution and under arms during the war of 1812. Furnished a company in the civil war and was on duty during the New York draft riots, 1863. It continues to wear its original uniform, that of the British grenadier. Officers, 6; noncommissioned officers and privates, 170; commander, Maj. Albert M. Johnson.

1778. Governor's Horse Guard (first company), Hartford. Has not participated in the wars as an organization, but has furnished men in all of them. Officers, 5; noncommissioned officers and privates, 68.

GEORGIA.

1736. Georgia Hussars, Savannah. (Troop A, First Regiment Georgia Cavalry.) Organized, under a different title, by Governor Oglethorpe for service in the colonies. This organization was known as Chatham Light Dragoons in 1795, was merged with Chatham Hussars in the war of 1812, and took its present title in 1818. Served in the Mexican, Indian and civil wars. Officers, 3; noncommissioned officers and privates, 55; commander, Capt. William W. Gordon, jr.

1776. Liberty Independent Troop, Liberty County. (Troop B, First Regiment Georgia Cavalry.) Served in the Revolution, war of 1812, and civil war. Officers, 3; noncommissioned officers and privates, 59; commander, Capt. A. Gordon Cassels.

1786. Chatham Artillery, Savannah. Served in the war of 1812, the civil war, and the war with Spain. Officers, 4; noncommissioned officers and privates, 45; commander, Capt. George P. Walker.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1741. First Corps of Cadets, Boston. Organized as the Governor's Company of Cadets, a body guard of the governor of the Province; participated in the war of the Revolution, 1777-78; did garrison duty in the civil war, and acted as a coast defense in the war with Spain. Officers, 20; noncommissioned officers and privates, 235; commander, Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Edwards.

1784. Roxbury City Guard, Boston. (Company D, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.) Served in "Shay's rebellion," 1787; furnished three companies in the civil war, and a company in the war with Spain. It was originally known as the Roxbury Artillery. Officers, 3; noncommissioned officers and privates, 60; commander, Capt. Joseph H. Frothingham.

1785. Second Corps of Cadets, Salem. Garrisoned Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, in the civil war and furnished some 160 commissioned officers for various organizations during that war. Officers, 18; noncommissioned officers and privates, 196.

1787. Independent Boston Fusileers, Boston. (Company G, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.) Served in the war of 1812 and furnished four companies in the civil war; also served in the war with Spain. Officers, 3; noncommissioned officers and privates, 60; veteran association, 200, commander, Capt. Albert B. Chick.

NEW YORK.

1786. Eighth Regiment, National Guard of New York, New York City. Originally organized as a battalion of artillery, became the Third Regiment of New York Artillery in 1807, the Eighth Regiment of Infantry in 1847, Eighth Battalion in 1893, and was restored to regimental formation in 1896. Served in the war of 1812 and the civil war and during various New York City riots. Officers, 40; noncommissioned officers and privates, 596; commander, Col. J. M. Jarvis.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1774. First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, Philadelphia. Served in the war of the Revolution (Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Valley Forge) and the war of 1812, and furnished a company in the civil war; served in the war with Spain. It was also on riot duty at Pittsburg, 1877; Homestead, 1892; Hazleton, 1897, and Tamaqua, 1902. Officers, 4; noncommissioned officers and privates, 58, commander, Capt. John C. Groome.

RHODE ISLAND.

1741. Newport Artillery, Newport. Organized on the declaration of war between Great Britain and Spain; chartered February 1, 1749, by King George II; furnished draft in the old French war; was on alarm duty during the war of 1812; in service in the "Dorr war;" furnished a company in the civil war and in the war with Spain. Officers, 11; noncommissioned officers and privates, 164; commander, Col. John D. Richardson.

1774. Kentish Guard, East Greenwich, R. I. Its first commander was Gen. James M. Varnum, and Gen. Nathaniel Greene was a charter member. It was in service

in the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, and the "Dorr war." Officers, 8; noncommissioned officers and privates, 66; commander, Col. Thomas Allen.

1775. United Train of Artillery, Providence. Served in the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the "Dorr war," and the civil war. Furnished 3 commissioned officers and 50 noncommissioned officers and privates in the war with Spain. Organized as a battalion. Officers, 20; noncommissioned officers and privates, 80; commander, Col. Alvin H. Eccleston.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1753. Charleston Light Dragoons, Charleston. (Troop E, First Regiment South Carolina Cavalry.) Organized originally as the Horse Guards, and was in active service through colonial and revolutionary times. Served throughout the civil war, 1861-1865. Officers, 3; noncommissioned officers and privates, 54; commander, Capt. Charles W. Kollock.

1775. German Fusileers, Charleston. Served in the war of the Revolution, the Seminole war, the Mexican war, the war of 1812, and the civil war. Officers, 3; noncommissioned officers and privates, 90; commander, Capt. Henry B. Schroeder.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR ENLISTMENT IN THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

With a view to the improvement of the personnel of the organized militia, and to facilitate the muster of the militia into the service of the United States as occasion might require, it was announced by the Secretary of War, in War Department General Orders, No. 55, series of 1903, that, in such States as shall have adopted a standard of physical examination for enlistment and reenlistment prescribed by the Secretary of War, the organized militia shall be deemed under the law "fit for military service" and shall be "duly mustered into the service of the United States as such."

In order to carry this promise into effect instructions for the physical examination of applicants for enlistment were promulgated in a circular from the War Department, dated February 8, 1904, in which it was announced that their adoption by embodiment in the regulations for the military forces of States will be considered as a compliance with the conditions prescribed and will exempt the organized militia from physical examination before being mustered into the service of the United States. It is apparent that a general adoption by the States of the prescribed system of examination would greatly expedite the muster of the militia into the service of the United States in case of emergency. The extent to which this system has been adopted has not yet been made known to the War Department. Following is a copy of the circular referred to:

Circular.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 8, 1904.

In order to facilitate carrying out the provision of section 7 of the militia act of 1903, "That every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and shall be found fit for military service, shall be mustered or accepted into the United States service," the Secretary of War, in General Orders, No. 55, War Department, November 19, 1903, established the following proviso: "That in such States as shall have adopted a standard of physical examination for enlistment and reenlistment of the organized militia prescribed by the Secretary of War, such militia shall be deemed under the law 'fit for military service,' and shall be duly mustered into the service of the United States as such."

With a view to carrying out the promise indicated in the proviso just quoted, the attached blank form for the "Physical examination of applicants for enlistment in the National Guard," and "Instructions for the guidance of medical officers in the

physical examination of applicants for enlistment in the National Guard," have been drawn up, and having received the approval of the Secretary of War, are submitted for the consideration of the proper State authorities. Their adoption by embodiment in the regulations for the military forces of States will be considered as a compliance, in each case, with the condition of the proviso, and will exempt the organized militia from physical examination before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Notification to the Adjutant-General of the Army as to the action taken in the premises is requested.

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Physical examination of applicant for enlistment in the National Guard of.....

Name:
Figure and general appearance:
Weight:; height: inches.
Vision:; hearing:
Chest and contained organs:
Expiration:; inspiration:; mobility:
Abdomen and contained organs:
Genito-urinary apparatus:
Upper extremities:
Lower extremities:
Skin:
Personal marks: (1)

Remarks: (2)

I certify that I have carefully examined the above-named man and that he has no mental or physical defect which, according to the official standards for the examination of recruits, as modified by orders from the War Department (3), and in conformity with the laws and military regulations of, would disqualify him for military service in the active militia.

.....
Examining Surgeon.

NOTES.—(1) State the principal personal marks for identification. (2) Details of defects noted in physical record to be stated under "Remarks;" also when minor defects are waived, state whether they are of a progressive nature and under what conditions of service they are likely to become serious. (3) This refers to modification of the extent of physical examination contemplated in General Orders, No. 55, War Department, 1903.

Instructions for the guidance of medical officers in the physical examination of applicants for enlistment in the National Guard.

I. When an organization has no medical officer the medical examination of recruits should be made by the medical officer of the nearest organization; in case such officer can not be obtained it may be made by anyone professionally qualified for this duty.

II. All men desiring to enlist or reenlist will be examined in accordance with the following instructions and will not be accepted unless they pass the medical examination. The medical examination papers will be attached to the enlistment papers.

1. Less height than 5 feet 4 inches should reject. (Height taken in stocking feet.)
2. A chest measurement less than 32 inches at the termination of normal expiration should reject. (Chest measurement taken in undershirt.)
3. A difference between expiration and inspiration of less than 2 inches should reject.

4. Weight less than 125 pounds and greater than 190 pounds, infantry and artillery, and greater than 165, cavalry and light artillery, should reject.

It is not expected that a literal construction will be made of the requirements regulating the weight of recruits. An applicant who is muscular and vigorous, and in whom adiposity is not a noticeable feature, may be a suitable recruit if he be of little less weight than 125 pounds. On the other hand, an applicant who may comply

fully with the requirements in this respect is illy fitted for service if general adiposis be a physical characteristic. A recruit of greater weight than 190 pounds may be in every way qualified for the service, and whether he be or be not thus qualified will depend much more on his height, chest, and abdominal circumference as compared with his weight than on the mere fact of weight alone. It is proper to say, however, that even under these circumstances a definite rational limit must be established for the guidance and support of those medical officers who by reason of inexperience and from importunity may recommend for the service those who are obviously unfitted for it.

5. All able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and able-bodied males of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens, who are more than 18 and less than 45 years of age, and who are residents of this State, shall, subject to the examination prescribed in these regulations, be eligible for enlistment in the National Guard of this State.

6. The loss of the sight of an eye should reject. Permanent defects of one or both eyes which impair the vision for proper marksmanship, sentry duty, etc., should reject. Not only this, but also severe trachoma, entropion, extensive corneal opacities, cataract, inordinate strabismus and nystagmus, should reject, if unrelieved at the time of final examination. However, any defect in vision that can be corrected need not reject. For duty in the signal corps, color-blindness should always reject.

7. A degree of deafness that may prevent the proper reception of the countersign should reject.

In making the examination for this degree of deafness it is well to remember that transient and remedial causes, such as closure of the eustachian tube, cerumenous collections, polypi, etc., may temporarily seriously impair the hearing of the recruit. However, the previous history, together with a critical physical examination, will soon disclose the true nature of the trouble.

8. Defective articulation, that may prevent giving proper alarm and the countersign, should reject.

This condition may be caused by congenital and acquired deformities of the soft and hard parts that are necessary for proper speech. Harelip, fissure, and perforation of the hard palate, mutilation, and diseases of the tongue, etc., are among the most pronounced of the illustrations of these defects. However, they need not reject when their bad effects on the speech have been remedied by reliable mechanical or surgical expedients.

9. Chronic rheumatism should reject.

Any history or evidence of this disease should cause final rejection, and the medical officer's attention is especially directed to ascertaining if the applicant has suffered at any time from this affliction.

10. Repeated attacks of acute articular rheumatism should reject.

The best interests of the applicant demand his rejection if he has ever had an attack of this disease, especially if an hereditary influence be present, or if the attack has followed the exposures recognized as causing rheumatism.

11. Repeated attacks of sciatica.

This affliction should reject if it be associated with a suspicion of rheumatic or gouty diathesis, or has been due to exposure. If from other causes, amenable to medical treatment, and not protracted nor of recent occurrence, it need not cause immediate rejection.

12. Chronic bronchitis.

General chronic bronchitis should reject. Chronic bronchitis, complicated with asthma or emphysema, should reject. Chronic bronchitis, attended with feeble respiratory murmur; with a markedly increased expectoration after exposure to cold; with a severe cough after unusual exercise, or with cough and profuse expectoration on arising, should reject. Chronic bronchitis, with evidence of lung consolidation, should reject.

13. Repeated attacks of pleurisy should reject.

Repeated attacks of this disease, of whatever form, should cause rejection, especially if the chest has become deformed or crippled in its movements, or if severe pain located there follows continued active effort. Hydrothorax and empyema, past or present, should reject.

14. Emphysema.

If complicated with asthma, with chronic bronchitis, or with well-marked chest deformities, it should reject. Asthma due to inordinate use of the lungs only, need not reject, except it be attended with unusual shortness of breath with moderate exercise.

15. Asthma.

Asthma should cause rejection when complicated with chronic bronchitis, with

emphysema, or with suspected heart disease. Asthma due to individual susceptibility to various things, as feathers, ipecac, etc., etc., need not reject.

16. Chronic laryngitis.

Persistent chronic laryngitis should reject, especially when attended with a severe hoarseness or aphonia. The presence of laryngeal symptoms without other assignable causes, should suggest the possibility of aneurism, tuberculosis, or syphilis.

17. Tuberculosis.

Any evidence of this disease in the lungs, joints, or other important portions of the body, should reject. Moderately enlarged lymphatic glands need not reject except they be increasing in number and size. An abnormal increase in temperature, with suspected tuberculous disease of any tissue of the body, should reject.

18. Disease of bone.

Caries, necrosis, and other diseases of the bone causing pain, or attended with conditions requiring special attention to cleanliness, should reject.

19. Bright's disease should reject.

It is proper to say, however, that the fact of the presence of albumen and casts in the urine, as shown by a single examination, should not be deemed conclusive. If, however, albumen and casts be found after repeated examinations, the applicant should be rejected.

20. Aneurism.

That this disease of the large vessels should reject, is self-evident. The attention of the examiner should be carefully directed to the large vessels of the chest and abdomen of each recruit, to avoid the enlistment of one thus afflicted. Aneurismal varix, varicose-aneurism, large and exposed aneurism by anastomosis, also prominent or increasing cirroid aneurism, should reject. Small and nonprogressive cirroid, and a similar aneurism by anastomosis, need not reject.

21. Valvular disease of the heart.

This should cause rejection if either hypertrophy or dilatation be present. It should reject if the efforts incident to the requirements of a soldier cause unusual shortness of breath, or unusual heart action, or, if heretofore, the applicant has suffered at times from undue shortness of breath, after exercise. If the assignable cause for the lesion refer back to a remote period, and no secondary consequent evidence of disease be present, this condition need not reject.

22. Persistently painful and prolapsed hemorrhoids should reject.

No applicant should be accepted who suffers from this form of affliction. Nor should one be accepted who has chronic prolapse of any portion of the rectal structure or acute prolapse of the same after active exercise, or with diarrhoea or other intestinal derangement.

23. Fistula-in-ano should reject.

24. Hernia, of whatever variety and where located, should reject.

25. Hydrocele.

A large hydrocele of any variety should cause temporary rejection. If amenable to palliative treatment, it need not finally reject.

26. Gastralgia with indigestion and emaciation should reject.

These manifestations of disease should reject, as they are quite surely dependent on organic disease, and at the best are inconsistent with the physical status of a soldier.

27. Hemoptysis.

This should reject if it be associated with symptoms of lung or heart disease or aneurism. Repeated attacks should reject, even though they be due to no directly assignable cause. The history of a recent attack should cause the suspension of judgment to a later period.

28. Hematemesis.

This symptom should reject when associated with others indicative of disease of the stomach, liver, heart, or other important organs of the abdominal or thoracic cavities. If the attacks have been recent and the cause obscure, a second application should be advised at a somewhat remote period. It will not be amiss to inquire if blood has been swallowed from any cause prior to the act of blood vomiting.

29. Hematuria.

This symptom of disease should reject, especially if of recent date and of repeated occurrence. It should not be confounded, however, with loss of blood from injury of the urethra. An affirmative reply to a careful interrogation as to previous bladder and kidney manifestations of disease will almost certainly justify the rejection of the applicant.

30. Cystitis should reject.

This disease, of whatever form, ought always to reject. It is due the applicant,

however, to be told that he may again present himself, whenever a cure shall have been accomplished; this course may save him much subsequent suffering.

31. Persistent jaundice.

While it is true that marked and prolonged jaundice is sometimes associated with gastro-duodenitis and certain other conditions amenable to treatment, still no applicant who is suffering from this symptom should be recruited, except after the fullest assurance that its existence does not depend on permanent structural changes.

32. Hydroperitoneum should reject.

This condition should reject in all cases. If a doubt exist regarding its presence, the attention of the examining officer should be carefully directed to the condition of the liver, heart, kidneys, and lymphatic glands, with a view of determining whether or not it may not be present as a complication in disease of these organs.

33. Varicose veins.

Varicose veins and other ulcers of the extremities which are amenable to palliative treatment should cause the suspension of judgment to a later period.

34. Epilepsy should reject.

An applicant with a history of convulsions or "fits" of any kind should be rejected.

35. Mental aberration.

Any manifestations suggesting the belief of present or prospective disease of the mind should reject.

36. Dislocations, spontaneous.

A recent dislocation of this kind should reject, except it be of a joint, the modification of the functions of which will not incapacitate the soldier for duty.

37. Previous injuries, results of.

These should reject when of such a nature and so located as to impair the fitness of the applicant for the requirements of a soldier.

38. Appendicitis.

Repeated attacks of this disease should reject. If but a single attack has occurred and there be any evidence of disease remaining on physical examination, or occasional pains be experienced suggestive of latent trouble, the applicant should be rejected.

39. (Edema of extremities.

The presence of edema of the extremities, if of long standing, should reject. If recent and due to organic disease or irremediable obstruction of vessels it should reject. If it have occurred or be present without assignable cause the applicant should be rejected.

40. Headache.

Severe headache, persistent or recurring, when caused by exposure to the contingencies incident to the requirements of a soldier, or due to rheumatism, gout, or venereal disease, should reject.

41. Constipation.

Constipation need not reject, except it be attended with a history of intestinal obstruction.

42. Flat foot.

Flat foot should be cause of rejection when of marked degree.

43. Hallux valgus.

This deformity of the great toe, when extreme, or when complicated with painful bunion, should reject.

44. Joint function.

The permanent impairment, from whatever cause, of the functions of a joint or joints essential to the proper performance of the requirements of a soldier, should reject. A limp with walking should reject. Movable bodies in important joints should reject.

45. Loss of digits.

The loss of the thumb or any two fingers of a hand should reject. A mutilation of the digits or carpus that seriously impairs them for the required purposes of a soldier should reject. The loss of a great toe should reject.

46. Glycosuria.

The continued presence of sugar in the urine should reject. However, it may be present from time to time in varying amounts as the result of remedial causes, therefore the examiner should exercise a wise discretion in the rejection of applicants for this cause.

47. Chronic diarrhœa and chronic dysentery should reject.

The applicant with a history of having had either of these diseases should be rejected.

48. Dyspomania.

Drunkenness, slovenliness, and depravity. Each of these should reject.

49. Vertigo.

Severe vertigo at regular intervals, and transient irremediable attacks of vertigo, should reject.

50. Modification of motion and sensation.

Any interruption or continuous modification of the functions of motion or sensation which may unfit one for the requirements of a soldier should reject.

These modifications refer to general and local deviation from the normal of the muscular and nervous systems, including especially chorea and various paralyses of motion and sensation.

51. Cicatrices.

An irritable cicatrix, or a large and adherent one, should reject, especially when liable to pressure and to blows by reason of its exposed position.

52. Dyspnoea.

Unusual shortness of breath with moderate exercise should suggest the possibility of organic disease. In a degree this may be the result of sedentary habits, and of unusual fleshiness; such causes are remediable with proper training. Dyspnoea should cause rejection when due to organic disease and other irremediable causes.

53. Contagious disease.

No applicant should be accepted, nor soldier allowed to associate with comrades, who is suffering from any disease that may be communicated to another by means of agents, requirements, or associations common to those who are engaged in military service.

54. Modifications of urination.

No applicant should be accepted who experiences difficulty in voiding or holding the urine, or who has frequent calls of micturition. The examiner can judge somewhat of the prominence of this infirmity by the odor and discoloration of the clothes.

55. Deformity of lower limbs.

Extreme knock-knee and bowlegs should reject. Both are objectionable for obvious reasons; the former principally from the fact that inordinate chafing is of common occurrence in such cases.

56. Disfigurements, deformities, etc.

Any disfigurement or deformity constituting a well-marked blemish of soldierly appearance, or local disease of deep or superficial character requiring constant attention to cleanliness, should reject.

57. There are numerous conditions and diseases not mentioned in the foregoing, which should reject at once; medical officers will act on the line of inquiry designated in a discreet and intelligent manner.

III. It will happen not infrequently that a man with a physical defect who has done excellent service will desire to reenlist. If it should appear that the defect alone be the only disqualifying element and it be of such a nature as to offer no serious obstacle to the fulfillment of the requirements of a soldier he may be reenlisted, provided that "in all such cases the defects, and the fact that they have existed prior to reenlistment, will be noted on the soldier's medical examination paper."

IV. Men enlisting as musicians may be passed by medical officers, although they may not in height, chest measure, and weight come up to the standard, provided that such deviation be but slight and it is apparent that it will be diminished in a reasonably short time; and provided, further, that the men are in all other respects up to the standard and perfectly sound.

PRACTICE IN SMALL-ARMS FIRING.

Target practice, to a greater or less extent, was held by most of the States in 1903, although in many instances under disadvantageous circumstances. The change of arm from the Springfield to the .30-caliber rifle necessitated a rebuilding of ranges, which many States were unable to accomplish, and in the case of city organizations, range facilities were unavailable unless transportation was provided.

On March 2, 1904, copies of Form 15, militia, were furnished the several States and Territories, with the request that a report of the small-arms firing during 1903 be furnished the Department. Many of the States could render no report on the form sent them, no records having been kept.

Many of the States fail to make any provision for field or armory rifle ranges, and do not seem to appreciate the importance of a system-

atic plan for rifle practice such as that embodied in Special Course C, General Orders, No. 50, War Department, April 2, 1903. The returns show in many cases that this first and most important training of a soldier is seriously neglected and that no provision has been made for the development of this branch of the education of any efficient force. Liberal State appropriations should be made in furtherance of this work and the aid of Congress invoked if necessary.

The following data, with the accompanying table and statement, have been compiled from such reports as have been furnished and from remarks made by the inspecting officers:

Alabama.—Gallery practice has recently been inaugurated by most of the companies of the Alabama National Guard.

Arizona.—Target practice has been held, to a limited extent, by most of the organizations, with fair results. A good target range is available. Records of target scores are kept. The men are fairly good shots.

Arkansas.—There has been some gallery practice, also sighting and aiming drills, but no outdoor target practice, because of the lack of suitable ranges, the country being flat and firing dangerous. Both officers and men seem much interested.

California.—Target practice, with good results, was continued with the .45 caliber rifle during the past year. There has also been some practice with the pistol and carbine, among cavalry and artillery, with good results.

The Signal Corps and cavalry of the State were equipped with the .30 caliber United States magazine carbine during the year 1903, but no firing with that arm was attempted by the State troops, owing to the inability to secure safe ranges with the funds at the disposal of the individual organizations. Skirmish firing was practically left to the option of the company commanders, it being difficult to secure ranges for that purpose.

Colorado.—Colorado had little or no target practice for the year ended December 31, 1903. What target practice was had was held by some of the outside companies.

Delaware.—Practice was had at 100 and 200 yards, but no records were kept.

Florida.—Had some practice, but no records furnished.

Georgia.—Target practice has been engaged in by nearly all of the organizations of the Georgia State troops. Companies that have neither ranges nor galleries send squads to Savannah Avondale range for practice. The Krag gun, with its increased trajectory, has made many of the ranges constructed for the old Springfield rifle too dangerous to be used, and in a number of localities it is difficult to find suitable ground where it would be safe to hold practice. It is believed that central points can be selected and ranges built for troops living within a short radius, so that practice can be held for an hour or so every day. The cost of transportation, presumably a small sum, ought to be borne by the State.

Hawaii.—There was no target practice in 1903, except by Company D at Hilo, during the months of January, February and March, 1903; range 200 yards. Gallery practice was instituted in 1904.

Idaho.—Target practice was had by only a few of the companies during the past year. In many cases individual members bought ammunition and practiced firing at marks or targets. All of the companies can get good and convenient ranges, and excellent results can be obtained, provided careful attention is given to this subject. A large proportion of the men are familiar with firearms, and many are expert in their use; all appear to take a deep interest in the subject.

Indiana.—The first great need of the Indiana National Guard is target ranges and practice in musketry. At present there are no ranges, and in consequence there has been no target practice. The State allows to each man \$1.50 per day for three days per annum for target practice.

Iowa.—This State has a State range at Cedar Rapids. The practice on it has degenerated until it is now more for record than instruction. All companies have ranges at their home stations. There is not enough gallery practice, position, sighting and aiming drill. The importance of this is not appreciated by company commanders. Fifteen dollars a year is allowed each company for renting land for a range and keeping it in repair.

Kansas.—The matter of target practice has received but little systematic attention, principally because of the difficulty in getting safe ranges in this flat prairie country, added to the work and time required to carry it on successfully.

Kentucky.—There has been but very little gallery or rifle practice, nor have the men received any great amount of instruction in sighting, position and aiming.

Louisiana.—There has been a very small amount of rifle practice.

Maine.—The guard was rearmed with the United States magazine rifle last summer, and all but a few companies had this rifle on the range last fall, shooting under a State regulation for small-arms practice. This year Special Course C, as laid down in General Orders, No. 20, Headquarters of the Army, 1903, will be followed as far as possible, but on account of the present condition of several ranges some of the companies will not be able to carry out course C for the further ranges.

Maryland.—There was no organized practice.

Michigan.—A majority of the companies have gallery target ranges. Regular practice has been had by all but a few companies, which are unable to get a safe range near their station. Careful instruction has been given to all on excellent grounds at State camp up to 1,000 yards. Only one company has had gallery practice.

Mississippi.—There was no practice.

Missouri.—There was a very small amount of rifle practice, and no instruction in sighting, aiming or position drill.

Montana.—All of the companies of the National Guard of Montana have had some target practice. No report was furnished for 1903.

Nebraska.—Target practice was not up to the requirements.

New Mexico.—Company D, First Infantry, has had some target practice. No reports as to the other companies have been received.

New York.—Each man is required to practice on the gallery range at least once a month. These gallery ranges vary in length from 120 feet to 160 feet, and are provided with from 3 to 7 targets. In addition to gallery practice, each organization is required to practice on a field range with service ammunition each year.

North Carolina.—The custom has been to hold one day's firing during the State encampment.

Ohio.—Most of the companies of the Ohio National Guard have had some gallery practice, and sighting and aiming drills.

Oklahoma.—There has been some target practice at ranges from 200 to 500 yards.

Pennsylvania.—Since the issue of the new rifle there has been increased interest in target practice, and every day increases the number of indoor ranges for practice with the reduced cartridge.

South Carolina.—Company I, Third Infantry, is the only company reported as having had target practice.

South Dakota.—There has been some gallery practice and instruction in sighting, aiming and position drills.

Tennessee.—There has been no practice.

Texas.—Target practice was had by a few of the organizations at 100 yards. Most of the companies have little knowledge of the use of the sight and wind gauge.

Utah.—Some companies have had target practice at 200, 300 and 500 yards.

Vermont.—A few of the companies have had target practice, also some gallery practice and instruction in sighting and aiming.

Virginia.—There has been no target practice.

West Virginia.—There are no suitable ranges.

Wisconsin.—Most of the companies of the Wisconsin National Guard have control of a rifle range. Instruction has been given in sighting, aiming and position drills, also in gallery practice. There has been some pistol practice for officers.

Wyoming.—There has been gallery practice in armory. There is no fixed outdoor range, but some practice was had during the year.

State or Territory.	Rifle and carbine firing.												Remarks.
	Classification and figure of merit.												
	Average strength, present and absent, combined, for the entire period of firing.	Total number classified	Per cent of average strength firing.	Expert riflemen.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	First-class men.	Second-class men.	Third-class men.	Fourth-class men.	Figure of merit.	Total firing, rifle and carbine.		Total firing, pistol.
District of Columbia.....	1,329	1,338	44	34	31	153	64	95	229	752	28.4	606	
Illinois.....	7,117	8,296	46	62	785	331	1,567	891	919	2,545	40.7	3,296	
Iowa.....	2,401	2,049	72	14	54	328	127	166	786	574	33.8	1,475	70
Massachusetts.....	5,446	5,279	97	291	812	.....	626	2,453	1,097	167	67.3	5,034	507
Michigan.....	2,915	2,912	4	.....	.....	14	6	12	85	2,795	1.1	117	
Minnesota.....	1,842	1,496	87	.....	.....	465	111	86	615	194	43.7	1,302	94
New Hampshire.....	1,159	1,159	69	27	8	61	14	33	664	352	19.0	807	71
New Jersey.....	4,890	4,890	55	107	56	689	180	210	1,417	2,171	28.3	2,559	167
Oregon.....	7,117	7,117	70	.....	.....	33	30	33	413	208	15.8	869	
Pennsylvania.....	9,379	9,379	87	141	111	2,414	1,964	2,106	1,493	1,150	59.0	8,229	334
Rhode Island.....	1,076	1,076	73	44	70	372	28	23	250	289	57.8	787	184
Utah.....	159	159	58	.....	.....	7	4	5	53	67	35.5	92	
Vermont.....	711	711	73	16	18	42	17	24	406	188	23.6	523	11
Washington.....	747	747	100	9	20	102	73	75	468	.....	38.6	747	
Wisconsin.....	2,757	2,757	89	27	118	760	280	307	975	290	52.6	2,467	140

Fired under State regulations.

Do.

Qualified through marksmen's course only.

Fired under State regulations through marksmen's course only.

Qualified through marksmen's course only.

Incomplete report rendered.

The following-mentioned States, firing under State regulations, qualified in classes that do not correspond with those included in Special Course C:

California.—Average strength, present and absent, for the entire period of firing, 2,666; total number classified, 886; per cent of average strength firing, 33; distinguished marksmen, 146; sharpshooters, 123; riflemen, 365; marksmen, 253.

Connecticut.—Average strength, present and absent, for the entire period of firing, 2,479; total number classified, 2,479; per cent of average strength firing, 52; sharpshooters, 190; first-class marksmen, 439; marksmen, 675; total firing, rifle and carbine, 1,304; total firing, pistol, 88.

Kansas.—Aggregate membership, 653; average score, sometimes called the company figure of merit, 28.87.

Maine.—Average strength, present and absent, for the entire period of firing, 1,106; total number classified, 218; distinguished sharpshooters, 23; sharpshooters, 8; first-class marksmen, 13; marksmen, 174; total firing, pistol, 25.

New York.—Average strength, present and absent, for the entire period of firing, 13,521; total number classified, 10,453; per cent of average strength classified, 77.31; distinguished experts, 273; experts, 417; sharpshooters, 1,014; marksmen, 8,749; total firing, rifle and carbine, 10,681; total firing, pistol, 393.

Incomplete reports were received from the following-named States:

Nebraska.—Average strength, present and absent, for the entire period of firing, 1,697; total number classified, 1,589; practice not up to requirements.

Ohio.—803 men qualified through the various classes.

Texas.—1,793 men had practice at 100 yards.

No reports were received from Georgia, Montana or New Mexico. The remainder of the States reported either that no practice was held or that no records were available.

TARGET RANGES.

On August 10, 1904, with a view to ascertaining the facilities afforded for small-arms firing, letters were addressed to the adjutants-general of the several States and Territories, requesting information with regard to target ranges embracing the following points: Number in State; ownership; length of ranges; number of firing points at each range; distances from armory; means of transportation; amount appropriated for ranges, 1904; amount expended, 1904; number constructed, 1904; whether all organizations have facilities for practice.

At the present time reports have been received from 18 States, and of that number but one, Tennessee, has no ranges. Six have State ranges, and 14 have facilities for every organization to practice, although, in a few instances, at short and midranges only. Indiana has expended about \$600 during 1904; Maryland, \$2,500; Minnesota, \$4,350; Rhode Island, \$5,000; Vermont, \$900, and West Virginia, \$200. Oregon allows each company and troop that practices 50 officers and men \$25 annually, and in Wisconsin each company that qualifies 50 men receives \$25 to \$100 annually.

F. C. AINSWORTH,
The Military Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

APPENDIX C.

Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, of all appropriations under direction of the War Department, showing the amount appropriated under each title of appropriation, the net amounts drawn from the Treasury, and the balances carried to surplus fund of the Treasury, and the balances subject to requisition July 1, 1904.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1903.	Appropriated July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Repayments July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Aggregate available.	Amounts drawn from the Treasury July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1904.	Balances June 30, 1904.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.							
SALARIES, CONTINGENCIES, AND CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.							
<i>Salaries and contingencies.</i>							
Salaries:							
Office of Secretary of War.....	\$7,783.28	\$104,650.00		\$112,433.28	\$101,503.72	\$4,908.28	\$6,026.28
Military Secretary's Office.....		127,706.30		127,706.30	114,000.00		13,706.30
Office Chief of Staff.....		1,293.70		1,293.70	1,293.70		6,680.94
Record and Pension Office.....	33,993.38	543,970.00		577,963.38	543,296.06		1,411.54
Office of Adjutant-General.....	3,658.62	166,080.00		168,738.62	166,048.46		106.06
Office of Inspector-General.....	298.87	13,160.00		13,458.87	13,163.96		180.26
Office of Judge-Advocate-General.....	222.04	15,460.00		15,682.04	15,349.76		152.04
Signal Office.....	446.33	6,500.00		6,946.33	6,420.41		416.33
Office of Quartermaster-General.....	4,502.36	169,340.00		163,842.36	166,493.91		2,820.09
Office of Commissary-General.....	890.03	43,960.00		44,750.03	43,483.51		616.49
Office of Surgeon-General.....	2,374.86	151,266.00		153,640.86	150,378.77		1,988.23
Office of Paymaster-General.....	348.16	34,560.00		35,008.16	34,560.00		948.16
Office of Chief of Ordnance.....	338.86	41,660.00		41,998.86	41,374.02		580.96
Office of Chief of Engineers.....	177.69	30,840.00		31,017.69	30,735.60		204.40
Temporary employees, War Department.....	74,629.58	641,480.00		616,059.58	596,178.62		41,882.91
Stationery, War Department.....	18,148.78	26,000.00		43,148.78	21,446.28		10,693.53
Contingent expenses, War Department.....	17,020.23	16,800.00		67,020.23	58,273.18		4,773.96
Rent of buildings, War Department.....	1,350.00	16,800.00		18,150.00	16,800.00		450.00
Postage to Postal Union countries, War Department.....	600.00	500.00		1,100.00	325.00		600.00
Salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds.....	272.18	68,110.00		68,382.18	68,048.00		176.00
Contingent expenses, public buildings and grounds.....	2.11	700.00		68,702.11	68,697.79		272.18
Statement of receipts and expenditures in Cuba and the Philippine Islands.....	12,500.00			12,500.00	7,000.00		2.11
Total salaries and contingencies.....	180,096.76	2,141,986.00		2,322,082.76	2,097,774.73	100,583.59	123,734.46
Less appropriations (see note).....		129,000.00					
Actual appropriations.....		2,012,986.00			129,000.00		
Less expenditures (see note).....							
Actual expenditures.....					1,968,774.73		

Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, of all appropriations under direction of the War Department, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1903.	Appropriated July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Repayments July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Aggregate available.	Amounts drawn from the Treasury (July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904).	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1904.	Balances June 30, 1904.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—Continued.							
SALARIES, CONTINGENCIES, AND CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.							
<i>Salaries and contingencies—Continued.</i>							
NOTE.—The amount, \$127,706.30 (composed of \$27,336.30 transferred from "Salaries, Office of Adjutant-General," and \$100,370 from "Salaries, Record and Pension Office"), shown as appropriation to "Salaries, Military Secretary's Office," and \$1,238.70 (also transferred from "Salaries, Office of Adjutant-General") to "Salaries, Office Chief of Staff," represent the unexpended balance of "Salaries, Record and Pension Office," and "Salaries, Office of Adjutant-General" (\$24,630), transferred under acts approved April 28, 1904, and April 27, 1904.							
<i>Buildings and grounds in and around Washington.</i>							
Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia Repairs, fuel, etc., Executive Mansion Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc. Repairs to water pipes. Telegraph to connect the Capitol with the Departments and Government Printing Office. Care and maintenance of Washington Monument Electric plant, Washington Monument Highway bridge across Potomac River, District of Columbia. Portrait of the President Increasing the water supply of Washington, D. C. Repairs to Aqueduct Bridge, District of Columbia Survey of Anacostia River flats, District of Columbia.	\$713.47 3,268.93 86.08 1,189.69 12.64 1.48 45.37 1,889.38 568,000.00 900.00 78,002.87 2,000.00	\$13,400.00 66,550.00 78,000.00 4,240.00 20,960.00 2,500.00 1,500.00 11,520.00 2,500.00		\$14,113.47 66,550.00 81,268.93 4,276.08 22,099.99 2,612.64 1,501.48 11,565.37 1,889.38 568,000.00 2,500.00 6,920.87 78,002.87 2,451.39	\$13,400.00 66,546.01 73,996.35 4,214.52 18,741.16 2,499.74 1,492.60 11,508.00 50,000.00 2,500.00 7,503.35	\$713.47 2,268.93 80.08 10.32 12.64 1.48 45.37 3,082.29	83.99 5,004.65 31.48 3,348.12 26 7.50 12.00 1,889.38 508,000.00 6,920.87 70,499.02 2,451.39
Total buildings and grounds in and around Washington.	645,509.31	201,170.00	6,472.26	853,151.57	252,400.62 6,472.26	3,082.29	597,668.66
Repayments in excess of payments							
Actual expenditures					245,928.86		
<i>Erection of monuments, etc.</i>							
Designs for memorial or statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.	23.75			23.75	23.75		

Memorial to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	6,000.00	.....	.....	44,000.00
Pedestal for statue of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00
Pedestal for statue of Gen. George B. McClellan.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00
Equestrian statue of Gen. William T. Sherman.....	51,359.90	.....	8,000.00	59,359.90	.....	64,559.90	.....	.....	4,800.00
Monument to Gen. Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg, Va.....	24,900.00	.....	.....	4,500.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	23,900.00
Monument to Gen. Francis Nash, of North Carolina.....	4,500.00	.....	.....	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500.00
Monument to Gen. William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina.....	4,500.00	.....	.....	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500.00
Monument to Gen. Count Pulaski.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	49,000.00
Monument to Gen. Baron Von Steuben.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00
Monument on site of Fort Phil Kearney massacre.....	.....	.....	700.00	.....	.....	595.00	.....	.....	605.00
Contribution to monument to prison-ship martyrs, Fort Greene, N. Y.....	100,000.00	.....	8,000.00	100,000.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	100,000.00
Statue of Frederick the Great.....	435,783.65	.....	16,700.00	452,483.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,800.00
Total erection of monuments, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,378.65	.....	.....	398,105.00
Total salaries and contingencies.....	180,096.78	.....	2,012,986.00	2,198,082.78	.....	1,988,774.73	.....	.....	123,724.46
Total buildings and grounds in and around Washington.....	646,509.31	.....	201,170.00	846,679.31	.....	246,928.36	.....	.....	597,658.66
Total erection of monuments, etc.....	435,783.65	.....	16,700.00	452,483.65	.....	64,378.65	.....	.....	398,105.00
Total salaries, contingencies and civil appropriations.....	1,261,889.74	.....	2,280,856.00	3,492,245.74	.....	2,279,081.74	.....	.....	1,109,498.12
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.									
Expenses of Commanding General's Office.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	1,934.60	.....	.....	1,065.40
Contingencies, headquarters military departments.....	5,322.47	.....	7,500.00	12,822.47	.....	6,844.87	.....	.....	2,691.26
Contingencies, military information division, Adjutant-General's Office.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,286.34
Contingencies of the Army.....	2,356.30	.....	10,000.00	12,356.30	.....	8,696.77	.....	.....	1,566.87
Contingencies, Inspector-General's Office.....	127,198.13	.....	25,000.00	152,198.13	.....	13,707.00	.....	.....	57,914.53
Contingencies of the Army, Philippine expedition.....	.....	.....	.....	50.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.53
Army War College.....	46	.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....	7,609.85	.....	.....	7,390.15
Expenses of recruiting.....	247.09	.....	25,000.00	25,247.09	.....	24,746.62	.....	.....	354.13
United States service schools.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Signal Service of the Army.....	45,456.95	.....	549,000.00	594,456.95	.....	561,408.93	.....	.....	1,50
Pay, etc., of the Army.....	6,602,992.29	.....	28,132,761.13	34,735,753.42	.....	26,846,668.81	.....	.....	1,50
Mileage to officers traveling without troops.....	11,447,793.21	.....	.....	18,451,822.22	.....	5,440,149.76	.....	.....	1,680.05
Subsistence of the Army.....	3,455,804.69	.....	5,000,082.73	8,456,887.42	.....	6,576,283.69	.....	.....	1,624,320.99
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department.....	1,021,584.88	.....	2,200,225.24	3,221,810.12	.....	5,269,163.67	.....	.....	2,821,606.46
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department.....	3,207,823.52	.....	2,756,841.59	5,964,665.11	.....	1,749,837.86	.....	.....	879,261.87
Barracks and quarters.....	46,033.68	.....	500,000.00	546,033.68	.....	3,270,377.25	.....	.....	2,415,088.19
Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands.....	26,717,486.66	.....	15,562,471.61	42,279,958.27	.....	273,473.47	.....	.....	272,560.21
Transportation of the Army and its supplies.....	612,172.79	.....	400,000.00	1,012,172.79	.....	15,109,819.70	.....	.....	10,958,066.48
Transportation of the Army and its supplies, Pacific railroads.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	847,781.88	.....	.....	.....
Horses for cavalry and artillery.....	6,423,061.95	.....	4,750,000.00	11,173,079.31	.....	358,637.25	.....	.....	800,853.26
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage.....	6,836.76	.....	475,170.00	482,006.76	.....	8,519,066.26	.....	.....	4,802,256.80
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	.....	.....	15,500.00	15,500.00	.....	852,604.99	.....	.....	2,861,766.75
Quarters for hospital stewards.....	846.44	.....	51,500.00	52,346.44	.....	8,438.87	.....	.....	141,066.91
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	14,562.19	.....	40,000.00	54,562.19	.....	10,245.69	.....	.....	4,569.86
Medical and Hospital Department.....	847,073.93	.....	400,073.14	1,247,147.07	.....	32,432.56	.....	.....	23,565.34
Army Medical Museum.....	1,916.25	.....	6,000.00	7,916.25	.....	721,263.54	.....	.....	849,111.86
Library, Surgeon-General's Office.....	311.56	.....	10,000.00	10,311.56	.....	4,910.07	.....	.....	118.62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,188.86	.....	.....	9.08

Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, of all appropriations under direction of the War Department, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1903.	Appropriated July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Repayments July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Aggregate available.	Amounts drawn from the Treasury July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1904.	Balances June 30, 1904.
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued.							
Engineer depot at Willels Point, N. Y.	\$3.66	\$16,500.00	\$43.27	\$46.93	\$16,500.35	\$46.98	\$239.65
Engineer depots.	460.89	25,000.00	10.50	470.89	23,394.27	470.89	1,906.73
Engineer equipment of engineer troops	15,000.00	25,000.00		25,000.00	39,914.15		86.85
Engineer School, Washington, D. C.	427,000.00	360,000.00		40,000.00	454,789.11		332,210.89
Civilian assistants to engineer officers	19,528.38	25,000.00		787,000.00	44,528.38	15,122.45	10,556.86
Buildings, Army War College, Washington, D. C.	337,500.00			337,500.00	18,449.07		292,500.00
Submarine cable, Washington to Alaska.	282,000.00			282,000.00	282,000.00		
Ordnance service	2,630.61	300,007.45		302,638.06	298,653.02	1,445.64	2,539.50
Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies.	511,878.95	2,480,691.00		2,992,569.95	2,519,625.18	27,983.62	445,061.15
Manufacture of arms.	1,182,077.02	1,700,000.00		2,882,077.02	668,399.02	46.12	2,163,682.88
Ammunition for morning and evening gun	238.16	25,000.00		25,238.16	14,778.67	5.66	10,453.83
Artillery targets.	322.84	40,000.00		40,322.84	39,536.75	129.48	10,656.61
Torpedo howitzers	15,000.00			15,000.00		15,000.00	
Pay of Military Academy	30,029.58	435,698.67		465,728.25	425,076.42	11,521.70	29,130.13
Current and ordinary expenses, Military Academy	140.65	107,531.02		107,671.67	104,096.76	1,655.08	1,919.83
Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, Military Academy	3.54	35,646.00		35,649.54	34,442.55	1,307.38	1,899.61
Emergency fund, War Department	1,040,468.59		1,652.23	1,042,135.82		349.56	1,042,135.82
Military roads and bridges, Alaska			349.56	349.56			
Military telegraph and cable lines, Alaska		2,500.00	14,707.59	17,207.59			17,207.59
Military post exchanges.	449,627.00	500,000.00		949,627.00	556,934.72		392,692.28
Army general hospitals.	126,317.12			126,317.12	121,940.91		6,376.21
Equipment of officer's schools, military posts.	25,000.00			25,000.00	17,876.28		7,123.77
School of submarine defense, Fort Totten, N. Y.		18,000.00		18,000.00			
Total military establishment.	65,118,457.90	74,392,029.34	45,367.74	139,555,894.98	69,620,610.43	36,552,898.64	33,382,876.91
Repayments in excess of payments.					45,367.74		
Actual expenditures							
ORGANIZED MILITIA.							
Arming and equipping the militia	1,105,048.67			2,105,048.67			
New arms and equipments for organized militia	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	1,005,460.26	27,689.72	1,071,898.70
Supplying new arms and equipments for organized militia.		1,652,022.28		1,652,022.28	638,211.12		1,866,788.88
Field artillery for organized militia.		686,000.00		686,000.00	1,652,022.28		586,000.00
Total organized militia	3,105,048.67	3,257,022.28		6,342,070.95	3,290,698.65	27,689.72	3,028,687.58

Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, of all appropriations under direction of the War Department, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1903.	Appropriated July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Repayments July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Aggregate available.	Amounts drawn from the Treasury July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1904.	Balances June 30, 1904.
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.							
<i>Harbors and rivers—Continued.</i>							
Improving harbor at—							
Manamont, N. Y.	\$5,220.55			\$5,220.55	\$4,602.29		\$618.26
Port Chester, N. Y.	5,000.00			5,000.00	4,034.23		965.75
Larchmont, N. Y.			\$720.33	720.33			720.33
Kidco Bay, N. Y.	15,000.00		799.75	15,799.75			8,799.75
Saugerties, N. Y.	38,000.00			38,000.00	15,000.00		23,000.00
Cape Vin, N. Y.	30,000.00			30,000.00	13,000.00		17,000.00
Little Neck, N. Y.	30,082.00			30,082.00	5,536.00		24,546.00
Little Neck Bay, N. Y.	10,000.00			10,000.00			10,000.00
Charlotte, N. Y.	12,500.00			12,500.00	12,500.00		
Improving Great South Bay, N. Y.	50,000.00			50,000.00	45,000.00		5,000.00
Improving harbor at—							
Rondout and Peekskill, N. Y.	5,100.00			5,100.00			
Wilson and Oak Orchard, N. Y.			1,000.00	1,000.00			
Port Jefferson, Huntington, Glencove, Flushing Bay, Canarsie Bay, and Sag Harbor, N. Y.	31,500.00			31,500.00			21,539.42
Improving—							
New York Harbor, N. Y.	1,280,700.00	\$50,000.00		1,330,700.00	608,216.00		722,484.00
Tonawanda Harbor and Niagara River, N. Y.	197,529.02			197,529.02	107,529.02		90,000.00
Wallabout Channel, N. Y.	21,826.31			21,826.31			21,826.31
Channel between Staten Island and New Jersey, N. Y. and N. J.	6,500.00			6,500.00			6,500.00
Channel in Gowanus Bay, N. Y.	419,000.00			419,000.00	198,000.00		221,000.00
Buttermilk Channel, N. Y.	89,000.00	175,000.00		264,000.00	80,000.00		184,000.00
Buffalo entrance to Erie Basin and Black Rock Harbor, N. Y.	248.71		3,015.73	3,264.44			3,264.44
Lake Erie entrance to Black Rock Harbor and Erie Basin, N. Y.	884,000.00			884,000.00	159,000.00		725,000.00
Arthur Kill, N. Y. and N. J.	247,000.00	125,000.00		372,000.00	30,000.00		342,000.00
Barlian Bay, N. J.	12,000.00			12,000.00			12,000.00
Improving harbor at—							
Erie, Pa.	37,312.95			37,312.95	12,312.95		25,000.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	12,000.00			12,000.00	10,000.00		2,000.00
Wilmington, Del.	57,867.91			57,867.91	8,000.00		49,867.91
Delaware Breakwater, Del.	874.64		1.00	875.64			875.64
Harbor of refuge, Delaware Bay, Del.			1,000.00	1,000.00			1,000.00
Ice harbor at Reedy Island, Del.	16,236.93			16,236.93			16,236.93
Constructing pier, Delaware near Lewes, Del.	820.60			820.60			820.60
Improving harbor at Baltimore, Md.	374,999.51			374,999.51	277,400.00		97,599.51

Improving harbors at Rockhall, Queenstown, Claborne and Cambridge, and Chester, Choptank, Warwick, Pocomoke and Wicomico rivers, and Tysack Creek, Md.....	53,759.42	50,798.00	2,961.42
Improving Breton Bay and Patuxent River, Md.....	3,382.70	3,382.70	
Improving harbor at—			
Milford Haven, Va.....	8,014.76	8,014.76	
Norfolk, Va.....	213,500.00	37,500.00	176,000.00
Cape Charles City, Va.....	19,500.00	19,500.00	
Improving Hampton Roads, Va.....	220,000.00	125,000.00	95,000.00
Improving harbor at—			
Beaufort, N. C.....	1,502.32	1,000.00	502.32
Edenton Bay, N. C.....	6,100.00	6,100.00	
Harbor of refuge, Cape Lookout, N. C.....	1,702.28		\$1,702.28
Improving waterway between—			
Newbern and Beaufort, N. C.....	6,300.00		6,300.00
Beaufort Harbor and New River, N. C.....	9,250.00	4,750.00	4,500.00
Improving harbor at Charleston, S. C.....	154,470.28	227,470.28	136,850.28
Improving—			
Winyah Bay, S. C.....	220,000.00	50,999.75	239,000.25
Waterways between Charleston and Alligator Creek, S. C.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Improving harbor at—			
Savannah, Ga.....	889,501.80	678,795.55	315,706.25
Darien and Doboy Bar, Ga.....	79,865.96	25,000.00	54,865.96
Brunswick, Ga.....	150,249.24	65,000.00	54,000.00
Improving Cumberland Sound, Ga. and Fla.....	129,966.81	91,737.08	93,229.78
Improving harbor at—			
Key West, Fla.....	98,500.00	45,498.50	53,001.50
Pensacola, Fla.....	199,813.97	88,819.62	110,994.35
Improving—			
Hillsboro Bay, Fla.....	54,000.00	40,012.60	13,987.40
Tampa Bay, Fla.....	326,922.46	45,000.00	281,922.46
Biscayne Bay, Fla.....	299,034.49	35,000.00	264,034.49
Apalachicola Bay, Fla.....	19,500.00	512.22	18,987.78
Carrabelle Bar and Harbor, Fla.....	19,500.00	500.00	19,000.00
Improving harbor at—			
Mobile, Ala.....	268,833.27	268,833.27	10,000.00
Biloxi, Miss.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	
Guilford, Miss.....	150,000.00		160,000.00
Improving Ship Island Pass, Miss.....	20		20
Improving harbor at—			
Galveston, Tex.....	817,056.22	569,947.99	367,108.23
Brazos Santiago, Tex.....	54,126.00		54,126.00
Improving—			
Channel in West Galveston Bay, Tex.....	5,000.00	3,500.00	1,500.00
Galveston Ship Channel and Buffalo Bayou, Tex.....	687,500.04	450,000.00	437,500.04
Channel from Galveston Harbor to Texas City, Tex.....	50,000.00		50,000.00
Improving harbor at—			
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	392,500.00	22,500.00	370,000.00
Black River, Ohio.....	379,000.00	44,000.00	335,000.00
Cleveland, Ohio.....	523,583.96	385,036.32	138,547.64
Conneaut, Ohio.....	191,500.00	102,000.00	77,500.00
Toledo, Ohio.....	256,500.00	160,494.00	77,006.00
Sandusky City, Ohio.....	110,500.00	99,500.00	26,516.00

Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, of all appropriations under direction of the War Department, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.								Balances July 1, 1903.	Appropriated July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Repayments July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Aggregate available.	Amounts drawn from the Treasury July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Carried to Treasury July 1, 1904, surplus fund.	Balances June 30, 1904.
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.														
Harbors and rivers—Continued.														
Improving harbor at—														
Huron, Ohio.....								\$10,000.00			\$10,000.00	\$3,000.00		\$7,000.00
Fairport, Ohio.....								154,000.00			154,000.00	92,000.00		62,000.00
Michigan City, Ind.....								137,094.50			137,094.50	86,094.50		51,000.00
Calumet, Ill.....								404,480.00			404,480.00	150,000.00		254,480.00
Waukegan, Ill.....								320,000.00	\$5,000.00		325,000.00	89,917.54		235,082.46
Cheboygan, Mich.....								1,500.00		\$305.10	1,805.10			1,805.10
Grand Haven, Mich.....								11,984.51			11,984.51	6,984.51		6,000.00
Ludington, Mich.....								195,000.00			195,000.00	122,040.00		72,960.00
Manistique, Mich.....								2,044.95			2,044.95			2,044.95
Ontonagon, Mich.....								4,613.17			4,613.17			4,613.17
Petokey, Mich.....								31,900.00			31,900.00			31,900.00
South Haven, Mich.....								8,000.00			8,000.00			8,000.00
Black Lake, Mich.....								66,100.00			66,100.00	53,810.00		12,290.00
Muskegon, Mich.....								47,000.00			47,000.00	35,890.00		11,110.00
Manistee, Mich.....								32,000.00			32,000.00	11,425.00		20,575.00
Frankfort, Mich.....								38,000.00			38,000.00	28,425.00		10,575.00
Charlevoix, Mich.....								6,000.00			6,000.00	6,000.00		1,000.00
Marquette, Mich.....								92,500.00			92,500.00	56,000.00		37,500.00
Saugatuck and Kalamazoo River, Mich.....								116,000.00			116,000.00	28,200.00		92,800.00
Alpena, Mich.....										1,325.98	1,325.98			1,325.98
Improving harbors at Pentwater and White Lake, Mich.....								11,000.00			11,000.00	4,500.00		6,500.00
Improving—														
St. Joseph Harbor and River, Mich.....								56,547.20			56,547.20	48,850.00		7,697.20
Menominee Harbor and River, Mich. and Wis.....								31,000.00			31,000.00	19,500.00		11,500.00
Harbor of refuge at Sand Beach, Mich.....								271,825.60	50,000.00		321,825.60	65,951.62		255,863.98
Harbor of refuge at—														
Portage Lake, Mich.....								56,000.00			56,000.00	39,425.00		16,575.00
Grand Marais, Mich.....								67,121.58			67,121.58	57,000.00		10,121.58
Improving harbor at—														
Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis.....								386,552.25			386,552.25	175,198.01		211,354.24
Agate Bay, Minn.....								2,062.19			2,062.19	1,094.00		1,068.19
Grand Marais, Minn.....								1,500.00			1,500.00	1,500.00		1,068.19
Improving Warroad Harbor and River, Minn.....								38,000.00			38,000.00	27,608.14		10,391.86
Improving harbor at—														
Annapese, Wis.....								8,000.00			8,000.00	100.31		7,899.69
Ashland, Wis.....								84,241.87			84,241.87	30,000.00		4,241.87
Koshong, Wis.....								17,000.00			17,000.00	215.97		16,784.00
Manitowoc, Wis.....								37,000.00			37,000.00	35,000.00		2,000.00

Milwaukee, Wis.	227,000.00	240,000.00	186,480.78	108,519.27
Oconto, Wis.	2,000.00	3,150.23		3,150.23
Fort Washington, Wis.	4,531.76	4,658.69		4,658.69
Sheboygan, Wis.	80,000.00	80,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
La Crosse, Wis.	1,878.96	1,964.35		1,964.35
Racine, Wis.	19,292.24	19,292.24	120.70	19,171.54
Two Rivers, Wis.	16,000.00	16,000.00		6,062.11
Kewaunee, Wis.	7,000.00	7,000.00	937.89	
Green Bay, Wis.	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	
Port Wing, Wis.	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	
Harbor of refuge at Milwaukee Bay, Wis.	13,000.00	13,000.00		
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal	210,145.62	210,145.62	175,145.62	35,000.00
Ice harbor at Dubuque, Iowa	4,563.99	4,563.99		\$4,503.99
Improving harbor at—				
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	33,684.32	33,684.32	33,016.93	667.39
San Diego, Cal.	257,067.80	257,067.80	247,028.04	10,039.76
Wilmington, Cal.	239,568.32	239,568.32	90,009.36	149,483.94
San Pedro, Cal.	546,995.07	546,995.07	465,136.61	431,238.46
Alviso, Cal.	23,566.53	23,566.53		29,866.53
San Francisco, Cal.	50,238.70	50,238.70	50,238.70	
Oakland, Cal.	216,000.00	235,000.00	140,000.00	95,000.00
Improving—				
Runboldt Harbor and Bay, Cal.	10,839.74	10,839.74	500.00	10,339.74
San Pablo Bay, Cal.	294,000.00	294,000.00		294,000.00
Improving harbor at Fort Orford, Oreg.	140,850.27	140,850.27		140,850.27
Improving—				
Rehatem Bay, Oreg.	9,314.32	9,314.32		9,314.32
Yaquina Bay, Oreg.	1,898.46	4,252.32		309.76
Entrance to Coos Bay and Harbor, Oreg.	55,776.30	55,776.30	8,195.37	8,942.56
Tillamook Bay and Har, Oreg.	16,500.00	16,500.00	8,036.85	47,579.98
Improving harbor at—				
Perrett, Wash.	7,000.00	7,000.00		8,463.13
Olympia, Wash.	11,000.00	11,000.00		7,000.00
Tacoma, Wash.	167,500.00	167,500.00	3,269.52	7,730.48
Nemah, Wash.	24,500.00	24,500.00	60,000.00	107,500.00
Improving Grays Harbor, Wash.	3,264.87	3,264.87	23,000.00	2,000.00
Improving Gray's Harbor and Chehalis River, Wash.	43,099.80	43,099.80	3,098.28	2,226.59
Ship channel connecting waters of the Great Lakes between Chicago, Duluth and Buffalo	279,363.76	279,363.76	36,541.89	11,557.91
Investigating obstructions to navigation by the water hyacinth.	3,169.62	3,169.62		134,363.76
Improving—				
Kennebec River, Me.	58,000.00	58,000.00	145,000.00	3,169.62
Penobscot River, Me.	8,415.00	8,415.00		
Saco River, Me.	5,241.63	5,241.63	1,000.00	57,000.00
Sassano River, Me.	7,012.31	7,012.31		8,500.00
Union River, Me.	2,898.64	2,898.64		5,241.63
Bagaduce River, Me.	3,000.00	3,000.00		7,012.31
Lubec Channel, Me.	53,000.00	53,000.00		2,898.64
Narragausus River, Me.	356.19	356.19	23,000.00	3,000.00
				80,000.00
				30,856.19

^a The sum of \$13,000, being the unexpended balance of appropriation, "Harbor of refuge at Milwaukee Bay, Wis.," was transferred to the credit of "Improving harbor at Milwaukee, Wis.," in accordance with the provisions contained in the river and harbor act approved June 13, 1903, and therefore is deducted from the amounts appropriated and expended.

Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, of all appropriations under direction of the War Department, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1903.	Appropriated July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Repayments July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Aggregate available.	Amounts drawn from the Treasury July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1904.	Balances June 30, 1904.
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.							
Harbors and rivers—Continued.							
Improving—							
Bellamy River, N. H.	\$357.02			\$357.02		\$857.02	\$745.58
Exeter River, N. H.	20,000.00		\$745.58	745.58			800.00
Cocheco River, N. H.	10,000.00			20,000.00	\$19,200.00		
Narrows of Lake Champlain, Vt.	3,540.79			10,000.00	10,000.00		3,540.79
Essex River, Mass.	8,000.00			8,000.00			5,200.00
Mystic and Malden rivers, Mass.	59.28			59.28	2,900.00		59.28
Powow River, Mass.	20,000.00			20,000.00	19,500.00		500.00
Merrimac River, Mass.	14,500.00			15,000.00			16,000.00
Weymouth and Town rivers, Mass.	2,899.99		500.00	2,899.99	1,999.99		1,500.00
Pawcatuck River, R. I.	40,000.00			40,000.00			40,000.00
Sakonnet River, R. I.	8.48			8.48			8.48
Providence River and Narragansett Bay, R. I.	85,000.00			85,000.00	81,000.00		
Providence River and Harbor, R. I.	27,000.00			27,000.00	27,000.00		4,000.00
Pawtucket River, R. I.	114.42			114.42			
Removing Green Jacket Shoal, Providence River, R. I.							
Improving—							
Connecticut River between Hartford and Holyoke	6,940.30			6,940.30			6,940.30
Housatonic River, Conn.	15,000.00			15,000.00	11,000.00		4,000.00
Connecticut River between Hartford, Conn., and Holyoke, Mass.	18,000.00			18,000.00			
Thames River, Conn.	2,000.00			2,000.00	11,000.00		2,000.00
Connecticut River, Conn.	15,000.00			15,000.00	2,000.00		7,000.00
Newtown Creek, N. Y.	14,500.00			14,500.00	10,000.00		3,000.00
Wappinger Creek, N. Y.	1,200.00			1,200.00	14,500.00		
Harlem River, N. Y.	65,000.00			65,000.00	1,200.00		
Hudson River, N. Y.	300,000.40			300,000.40	65,000.00		
Bronx River and East Chester Creek, N. Y.	800,000.40			800,000.40	20,000.00		90,006.40
St. Lawrence River, N. Y.	48,000.00			48,000.00	8,600.00		48,000.00
Removing obstructions in East River and Hell Gate, N. Y.	95,000.00			95,000.00	89,991.75		5,008.25
Improving—							
Cooper Creek, N. J.	8,546.90			8,546.90			8,198.90
Grass Creek, N. J.	750.00			750.00	350.00		8,750.00
Manana Creek, N. J.	33,000.00			33,000.00	12,000.00		21,000.00
Raccoon Creek, N. J.	6,000.00			6,000.00	6,000.00		
Tuckertown Creek, N. J.	8,600.00			8,600.00	8,600.00		
Raccoon River, N. J.	2,242.77			2,242.77			2,242.77
Rancocas River, N. J.	399.70			399.70			399.70
Squan River, N. J.	875.00			875.00	150.00		725.00

Manasquan River, N. J.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	26,000.00	173,000.00	6,000.00	147,000.00	5,000.00
Passaic River, N. J.....	173,000.00	48,000.00	8,000.00	173,000.00	173,000.00	147,000.00	40,000.00
Shrewsbury River, N. J.....	48,000.00						
Keyport Harbor, Malawan Creek, Harlian, South, and Elizabeth rivers, and Shoal Harbor and Compton Creek, N. J.....							
Frankford Creek, Pa.....	17,215.00	17,215.00	14,800.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,415.00
Delaware River, Pa. and N. J.....	2,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,823,273.48
Allegheny River, Pa.....	1,346,773.48	2,346,773.48	1,023,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,823,273.48
Monongahela River, Pa.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,250.00	615,961.00	615,961.00	24,961.00	591,000.00
Dam at Herts Island, Allegheny River, near Pittsburgh, Pa.....	615,961.00	311,000.00	178,883.60	311,000.00	311,000.00	178,883.60	132,116.40
Cost of condemnation of property, Monongahela Navigation Co. Improving—	2,842.94	2,842.94				2,842.94	
Appoquinimink, Murderkill, and Mispillion rivers, Del.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		15,000.00
Smyrna River, Del.....	15,000.00	15,000.00					637.64
Nanticoke River, Del. and Md.....	637.64	637.64					
Fatapasco River, Md.....	21,600.00	21,600.00	21,600.00	21,600.00	21,600.00		18,000.00
Susquehanna River, near Havre de Grace, Md.....	18,600.00	18,600.00	59,154.91	89,500.00	89,500.00	59,154.91	30,846.09
Potomac River.....	89,500.00	126,000.00	76,000.00	126,000.00	126,000.00	76,000.00	50,000.00
Anacostia River, D. C.....	126,000.00	2,733.75		2,733.75	2,733.75		2,733.75
Nomini Creek, Va.....	2,663.13	483.58		483.58	483.58		
Elizabeth River, Va.....	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00		
Nansemond River, Va.....	300,000.00	300,000.00	80,034.99	300,000.00	300,000.00	80,034.99	219,965.01
James River, Va.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	19,501.19	20,000.00	20,000.00	19,501.19	10,498.81
Rappahannock River, Va.....	10,820.00	10,820.00	820.00	10,820.00	10,820.00	820.00	10,000.00
Pagan River, Va.....	203,000.00	203,000.00	15,500.00	203,000.00	203,000.00	15,500.00	187,500.00
Appomattox River, Va.....	12,009.95	12,009.95	2,396.81	12,009.95	12,009.95	2,396.81	9,613.14
York River, Occoquan, Lower Machodoc, Nandua, Aquia, and Carters creeks, Va.....							
Waterway from Chincoteague Bay to Indian River Bay, Va., Md., and Del.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Big Sandy River, W. Va. and Ky.....	400,894.00	400,894.00	146,897.74	400,894.00	400,894.00	146,897.74	252,406.26
Great Kanawha River, W. Va.....	142,181.02	142,181.02	15,555.56	142,181.02	142,181.02	15,555.56	126,625.46
Monongahela River, W. Va.....	284,000.00	100,000.00	280,000.00	384,000.00	384,000.00	280,000.00	103,500.00
Little Kanawha River, W. Va.....	561.10	561.10	406.00	561.10	561.10	406.00	133.10
Elk River, W. Va.....	240.88	240.88		240.88	240.88		
Gauley River, W. Va.....	238.95	238.95		238.95	238.95		
Waterway from Norfolk, Va., to the sounds of North Carolina.....	2,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00
Waterway from Norfolk Harbor, Va., to Albemarle Sound, N. C.....	19,500.00	19,500.00	17,000.00	19,500.00	19,500.00	17,000.00	2,500.00
Waterway between New River and Swansboro, N. C.....	4,376.27	4,376.27	250.00	4,376.27	4,376.27	250.00	4,126.27
Ocracoke Inlet, N. C.....	8,000.00	8,000.00		8,000.00	8,000.00		7,700.00
Fishing Creek, N. C.....	108,000.00	108,000.00	49,955.85	108,000.00	108,000.00	49,955.85	58,044.15
Cape Fear River, N. C.....	3,200.10	3,200.10	27	3,200.10	3,200.10	27	3,173.10
New River, N. C.....	6,566.76	6,566.76	706.76	6,566.76	6,566.76	706.76	5,860.00
Roanoke River, N. C.....	28,549.55	28,549.55	15,143.55	28,549.55	28,549.55	15,143.55	13,406.00
Scuppernon River, N. C.....	1,013.80	1,013.80	2,000.00	1,013.80	1,013.80	2,000.00	8,000.00
Pamlico and Tar rivers, N. C.....	1,013.80	1,013.80	2,000.00	1,013.80	1,013.80	2,000.00	9,013.09
Neuse and Trent rivers, N. C.....	29,000.00	29,000.00	4,500.00	29,000.00	29,000.00	4,500.00	24,500.00
North East, Black, and Cape Fear rivers, N. C.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	3,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	3,000.00	4,500.00
Waccamaw and Little Pedee rivers, N. C. and S. C.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	3,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	3,000.00	47,000.00
Waterway between Charleston and Beaufort, S. C.....	7,500.00	7,500.00		7,500.00	7,500.00		4,500.00
Wappoo Cut, S. C.....	50,000.00	50,000.00		50,000.00	50,000.00		50,000.00
Congaree River, S. C.....							

Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, of all appropriations under direction of the War Department, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1903.	Appropriated July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Repayments July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Aggregate available.	Amounts drawn from the Treasury July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1904.	Balances June 30, 1904.
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.							
<i>Harbors and rivers—Continued.</i>							
Improving—							
Edisto River, S. C.....	\$279.95	\$10,000.00		\$279.95	\$8,000.00	\$279.95	\$87,000.00
Great Pee Dee River, S. C.....	55,000.00			65,000.00			31,950.50
Santee, Wateree, and Congaree rivers, S. C.....	94,450.50			94,450.50	62,500.00		1,000.00
Beaufort River, S. C.....	2,000.00			2,000.00	1,000.00		500.00
Waterway between Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla.....	14,000.00			14,000.00	13,500.00		3,061.37
Savannah River, Ga.....	8,061.37			8,061.37	5,000.00		2,043.00
Oconee River, Ga.....	12,500.00			12,500.00	10,457.00		1,461.00
Altamaha River, Ga.....	2,461.00			2,461.00	1,000.00		5,860.91
Chattahoochee River, Ga. and Ala.....	64,987.75			64,987.75	59,026.85		6,992.91
Flint River, Ga.....	18,500.00			18,500.00	12,507.09		2,609.16
Ocmulgee River, Ga.....	5,600.58			5,600.58	2,991.42		10,250.72
Cosa, Oostenaula, and Coseawatie rivers, Ga. and Ala.....	43,545.92			43,545.92	33,285.20		301,010.75
St. Johns River, Fla.....	650,221.41	386,000.00		1,045,221.41	743,906.37	304.29	2,014.62
Indian River, Fla.....	2,014.62			2,014.62	3,000.00		2,000.00
Apalachicola River, Fla.....	8,000.00			8,000.00			700.00
Ocklawaha River, Fla.....	2,000.00			2,000.00	6,000.00		
Choctawhatchee River, Fla. and Ala.....	6,000.00			6,000.00	500.00		
Escambia and Conecuh rivers, Fla. and Ala.....	1,200.00			1,200.00	2,000.00		
Upper Chipola River, Fla.....	2,000.00			2,000.00			
Orange River, Charlotte Harbor, and Caloosahatchee River, Fla.....	1,500.00			1,500.00	1,500.00		2,000.00
Volusia Bar, Fla.....	2,000.00			2,000.00			
Crystal, Manatee, Anclote, Suwanee, and Withlacoochee rivers, Fla.....	40,578.90			40,578.90	16,021.04		24,557.86
La Grange Bayou, Fla.....	2,070.20			2,070.20			5,020.00
Removing the water hyacinth, Fla., Tex., and La.....	47,000.00			47,000.00	41,980.00		34,500.00
Dredge boat for river and harbor improvements, Fla.....	66,500.00			66,500.00	31,000.00		
Improving—							
Alabama River, Ala.....	13,000.54			13,000.54	9,007.79		3,992.75
Black Warrior, Warrior, and Tombigbee rivers, Ala.....	580,463.49	225,000.00		805,463.49	210,427.74		595,040.75
Tombigbee River, Ala.....	8,029.25			8,029.25	2,913.27		115.98
Pascagoula River and Horn Island Harbor, Miss.....	8,650.00			8,650.00	8,650.00		
Pascagoula River, Miss.....	121,667.67	25,000.00		146,667.67	141,667.67		5,000.00
Pearl River, Miss.....	1,100.00			1,100.00	997.16		102.84

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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Yazoo, Tallahatchie, and Big Sunflower rivers, Miss.	255,499.76	2,000,000.00	180,899.76	84,600.80
Mississippi River	2,654,080.57	1,050,000.00	2,194,612.38	2,459,418.19
Mississippi River from mouth of Ohio River to Minneapolis, Minn.	1,922,722.79		1,185,579.81	1,787,148.46
Southwest Pass, Mississippi River	1,740,458.82		611,478.33	1,228,960.49
Passes of the Mississippi River	1,119,766.98			149,786.98
Closing crevasse in Pass a Loutre, Mississippi River	21,004.92	\$80,020.00		21,004.92
Plant for maintenance of channel, South Pass, Mississippi River	200,000.00			200,000.00
Reservoirs at headwaters of Mississippi River	160,042.38		85,804.67	74,237.71
Dredging South Pass, Mississippi River	6,902.62			5,902.62
Operating snag and dredge boats on upper Mississippi River		25,000.00	25,000.00	
Maintenance of South Pass channel, Mississippi River	454.23	100,000.00	80,000.00	20,000.00
Gauging waters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries	522.42	9,600.00	8,712.66	887.34
Removing obstructions in Mississippi River	26,944.73	100,000.00	86,783.07	38,286.93
Examinations and surveys at South Pass, Mississippi River	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Improving—				
Calcasieu River and Pass, La.	50,000.00			50,000.00
Red River, La. and Ark.	109,500.00		28,004.56	81,496.45
Bogue Chitto, Bogue Falia, Bayou Manchac, Amite, Chefuncte, and Tickfaw rivers, La.	2.50			2.50
Bayou Courtableau, La.	182.54			182.54
Johnson Bayou, La.	238.65			238.65
Bayou Plaquemine, La.	605,650.59		40,021.84	565,629.25
Bayou Bartholomew, Macon D'Arbonne, and Corney, and Boeuf and Tensas rivers, La.	14,496.55		6,554.04	7,942.51
Bayou Lafourche, La.	1,000.00			2,059.26
Bayou Vermilion and Mermenau River, La.	2,400.00	1,069.26	2,000.00	400.00
Connecting Bayou Teche with Grand Lake at Charenton, La.	22,100.06			
Improving—				
Mouth of Brazos River, Tex.	56,309.23		54,999.97	1,309.26
Brazos River, Tex.	150,450.00		43,000.47	107,449.53
Sabine River, Tex.	161.67			288,529.57
Sanity River, Tex.	341,500.00		52,970.23	125,016.70
Sabine and Neches rivers, Tex.	125,000.00			84,013.90
Sabine Pass, Tex.	124,994.42		90,865.62	36,128.80
Aramas Pass and Bay, Tex.	238,317.35		140,000.00	98,317.35
Aramas Cavallo, Tex.	3,508.78			3,508.78
Paso Cavallo, Tex.	8,500.00		297.34	8,202.66
Cypress Bayou, Tex. and La.	8,000.00			8,000.00
Cypress Bayou, Tex.	1,000.00			
Examination of improvements, mouth of Brazos River, Tex.	1,294.57			
Examination of improvements, Aransas Pass, Tex.	1,294.57			
Improving—				
Arkansas River, Ark.	64,939.35		15,179.14	49,760.21
Black River, Ark. and Mo.	7,198.16			1,317.96
Current River, Ark. and Mo.	2,388.00			2,388.00
Ouachita River, Ark. and La.	388,990.84		15,691.28	318,300.00
St. Francis River, Ark.	8,291.26		6,783.48	557.78
White River, Ark.	10,032.91		6,783.42	3,249.49

Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, of all appropriations under direction of the War Department, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1903.	Appropriated July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Repayments July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Aggregate available.	Amounts drawn from the Treasury July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1904.	Balances June 30, 1904.
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.							
<i>Harbors and rivers—Continued.</i>							
Improving—							
Upper White River, Ark.	\$164,529.77			\$164,529.77	\$108,643.92		\$55,885.85
Catch River, Ark.	10.00			10.00			10.00
Repairing Government levee, Walnut Bend, Ark.	88,000.00			88,000.00	4,000.00		84,000.00
Improving—							
Cumberland River above Nashville, Tenn.	236,125.15			236,125.15	94,526.82		141,598.33
Cumberland River below Nashville, Tenn.	148,308.15			148,308.15	58,000.00		90,308.15
French Broad River, Tenn.	6,000.00			6,000.00	5,619.38		380.62
Tennessee River above Chattanooga, Tenn.	16,000.00			16,000.00	14,498.23		1,501.77
Tennessee River below Chattanooga, Tenn., Ala., and Ky.	547,964.58			547,964.58	68,865.09		479,099.49
Clinch, Hiwassee, and Holston rivers, Tenn.	5,572.93			5,572.93	2,898.60		2,674.33
Oblion and Forked Deer rivers, Tenn.	4,420.00			4,420.00			
Kentucky River, Ky.	589,038.85			589,038.85	169,003.10		420,000.75
Tradewater River, Ky.	431.52			431.52		\$431.52	
Green River, Ky.	175,000.00			175,000.00	10,000.00		165,000.00
Survey of Licking River, Ky.	2,955.00			2,955.00		2,955.00	
Improving—							
Ohio River	347,867.71			347,867.71	126,283.96		221,603.75
Ohio River below Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,997,620.10	\$100,000.00		2,997,620.10	508,394.88		2,489,225.22
Ohio River between Cairo and Mound City.	25,000.00			25,000.00			25,000.00
Operating snag boats on Ohio River	72,981.86	50,000.00		72,981.86	37,048.66	8,505.33	27,427.87
Improving—							
Waterway from Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior, Mich.	5,426.67			5,426.67	5,426.67		
Clinton River, Mich.	3,630.17			3,630.17	1,627.83		2,002.34
Detroit River, Mich.	987,591.90			987,591.90	117,591.90		870,000.00
Grand River, Mich.	110,000.00			110,000.00	91,625.00		18,375.00
Saginaw River, Mich.	64,965.94			64,965.94	29,012.29		25,953.65
Belle River, Mich.	\$3,559.54			3,559.54			3,559.54
Sebewaing River, Mich.	4,400.00			4,400.00	4,400.00		
St. Marys River, Mich.	735,464.37			735,464.37	196,013.78		539,450.59
Hay Lake Channel and Sault Ste. Marie River, Mich.	64,103.10			64,103.10	64,103.10		
Middle and West Neebish channels, St. Marys River, Mich.	1,270,000.00			1,270,000.00	110,000.84		1,159,999.16
St. Clair Flats Canal, Mich.	329,134.17			329,134.17	1,950.00		327,184.17
Black and Rouge rivers and harbor at Monroe, Mich.	6,375.13			6,375.13			6,375.13
Pine River, Mich.	885.41			885.41			885.41
Illinois and Mississippi Canal.	1,406,217.50			1,406,217.50	500,000.00		906,217.50

Improving—		145.77	40.57	105.20
St. Croix River, Wis. and Minn.	145.77	61,304.76		61,304.76
Fox River, Wis.	56,456.02	3,330.49		3,330.49
Minnesota River, Minn.	3,330.49	1,956.05		1,956.05
Red River of the North, Minn. and Dak.	1,956.05	328,457.00	1,947.42	182,919.35
Chicago River, Ill.	328,457.00	51,067.59	15,200.00	35,867.59
Calumet River, Ill. and Ind.	51,067.59	81,345.19	16,000.00	59,000.00
Illinois River, Ill.	81,345.19	120,000.00	77,000.00	43,000.00
Waterway from Lockport, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo.	120,000.00			
Improving—		10,000.25	10,000.25	
Wabash River, Ind.	10,000.25	5,578.15		
Gasconade River, Mo.	5,578.15	2,494.56		
St. Francis River, Mo.	2,494.56	15,852.47	2,401.28	98.28
Osage River, Mo. and Kans.	15,852.47	71,474.33	51,942.01	14,841.12
Missouri River from mouth to Sioux City, Iowa	71,474.33	55,174.53	32,469.30	19,532.32
Missouri River from Stubbs Ferry, Mont., to Sioux City, Iowa.	55,174.53	52,884.74	200.00	22,705.23
Sacramento River, Cal.	52,884.74	387,073.80	38,073.80	52,684.74
Sacramento and Feather rivers, Cal.	387,073.80	8,296.71	6,000.00	349,000.00
San Joaquin River, Cal.	8,296.71	6,000.00		
Petaluma Creek and Napa River, Cal.	6,000.00	75,000.00		
Stockton and Mormon channels, Cal.	100,000.00	170,081.12	99,148.47	175,000.00
Columbia and lower Willamette rivers below Portland, Oreg.	170,081.12	1,828,280.81	674,517.22	70,982.65
Mouth of Columbia River, Oreg. and Wash.	1,828,280.81	6,612.20		683,763.59
Columbia River at Cascades, Oreg.	3,100.00	206,910.26	18,417.24	6,612.20
Columbia River at Three Mile Rapids, Oreg. and Wash.	206,910.26	42,491.67	11,943.25	288,498.02
Upper Columbia and Snake rivers, Oreg. and Wash.	42,491.67	2,000.00	2,000.00	30,548.42
Coos River, Oreg.	2,000.00			
Alsea River, Oreg.		1,044.16		
Coquille River, Oreg.	1,044.16	13,000.00	10,898.33	2,101.67
Siuslaw River, Oreg.	13,000.00	81,500.00	712.10	30,787.90
Umpqua River, Oreg.	81,500.00	31,259.18		
Willamette and Yamhill rivers, Oreg.	31,259.18	31,000.00	18,285.97	12,714.03
Clatskanie River, Oreg.	31,000.00	756.06		756.06
Gauging waters of Columbia River (no State)		556.91		1,200.00
Improving—		200.00		
Waterway connecting Puget Sound with Lakes Union and		114,000.00	91,000.00	23,000.00
Washington	114,000.00	634.01		634.01
Columbia River, Wash.		1,289.89		1,289.89
Cowlitz R. Lewis rivers, Wash.		15,400.00	13,650.00	1,750.00
Okanogan and Pend Oreille rivers, Wash.	15,400.00	2,020.70	1,000.00	1,020.70
Willapa River and Harbor, Wash.	2,020.70	24,764.65	24,764.65	
Puget Sound, Wash.	24,764.65	25,998.48	12,598.48	13,400.00
Swinomish Slough, Wash.	25,998.48	745.46		
Kootenai River, Idaho	745.46	4,500.00		4,500.00
Upper Snake River, Idaho	4,500.00	227,630.14	75,218.27	3,152,411.87
Emergencies in river and harbor works	227,630.14	208,764.09	82,170.94	121,593.15
Examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors.	208,764.09			
Removing sunken vessels or crafts obstructing or endangering navigation		102,542.93	102,542.93	

Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, of all appropriations under direction of the War Department, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1903.	Appropriated July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Repayments July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Aggregate available.	Amounts drawn from the Treasury July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1904.	Balances June 30, 1904.
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.							
<i>Harbors and rivers—Continued.</i>							
Operating and care of canals and other works of navigation		\$1,033,249.88		\$1,033,249.88	\$1,033,249.88		
Total harbors and rivers	\$49,998,233.92	12,315,392.81	\$82,010.13	62,395,836.86	23,373,706.38	\$124,449.02	\$38,897,679.36
Less reappropriation (see note c).		13,000.00					
Actual appropriations		12,302,392.81			95,010.13		
Less expenditure (see note c)							
Repayments in excess of payments							
Actual expenditures					23,276,696.35		
NOTE.—The War Department issued requisitions against the indefinite appropriation, "Operating and care of canals and other works of navigation," for \$1,061,854.88. The indefinite warrant No. 24, issued by the Treasury Department June 30, 1904, to cover this expense, appropriated only \$1,033,249.88, thus leaving a debit balance in public works (rivers and harbors) on the books of this Department of \$28,605. The necessity having been caused by the action of the Treasury Department in withholding this amount of requisitions beyond the end of the fiscal year 1904.							
<i>Buildings and grounds, Military Academy.</i>							
Buildings and grounds, Military Academy	1,895,500.04	387,957.00		2,283,457.04	276,173.41	1,787.81	2,005,495.82
Total buildings and grounds, Military Academy	1,895,500.04	387,957.00		2,283,457.04	276,173.41	1,787.81	2,005,495.82
<i>Arsenals.</i>							
Rock Island Armory, Ill.	56,473.00			56,470.00	56,470.00		
Rock Island bridge, Rock Island, Ill.		12,500.00		12,500.00	12,500.00		
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.	187,500.00	20,000.00		207,500.00	30,000.00		177,500.00
Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.	30,000.00			30,000.00	22,900.00		7,100.00
Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.	14,981.00	125,000.00		139,981.00	100,850.34		39,130.66
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.	43,000.00	60,000.00		103,000.00	31,411.09		71,588.91
San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex.	16,000.00			16,000.00			16,000.00
Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass.	1,146.92	13,000.00		14,146.92	12,853.94	1,292.94	
Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.	2,500.00	33,563.73		36,063.73	2,599.26	964.47	32,500.00

Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.	4,770.00	72,000.00	76,770.00	6,000.00	119.16	71,770.00
Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.	119.16	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	119.16	15,562.69
Repairs of arsenals	57,893.24	125,000.00	130,893.24	109,407.31	9,392.81	55,965.43
Powder depot, Dover, N. J.	162,052.55	72,500.00	834,295.55	65,015.00	73.11	223,386.00
Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J.	73.11	172,243.00	15,073.11	15,000.00		
Testing machine		15,000.00				
Total arsenals	576,485.98	723,826.73	1,300,312.71	578,016.52	11,862.49	710,433.70
<i>Fortifications.</i>						
Board of Ordnance and Fortification	381,929.46	100,000.00	481,929.46	73,282.13		408,647.33
Board on fortification or other defenses	28,470.77		28,470.77			28,470.77
Board on Pacific coast gun factory	2,500.00		2,500.00		2,500.00	
Preservation and repair of fortifications	326,750.01	300,000.00	626,750.01	212,118.60		414,631.41
Plans for fortifications	6,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
Armament of fortifications	8,024,546.55	3,544,529.00	11,569,075.55	2,986,588.87	12,231.63	8,620,285.06
Sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses	585,806.83	100,000.00	695,806.83	273,518.24		422,288.59
Supplies for seacoast defenses	24,459.50	35,000.00	59,459.50	33,652.85		25,806.65
Gun and mortar batteries	4,346,236.20	925,000.00	5,271,236.20	2,405,753.70		2,865,482.50
Torpedoes for harbor defense	180,970.53	100,000.00	180,970.53	45,709.12		135,261.41
Submarine mines		87,000.00	100,000.00			100,000.00
Casemates, galleries, etc., for submarine mines	150,000.00		87,000.00			87,000.00
Torpedo defense of Manila Harbor, Philippine Islands	101,337.84	99,000.00	150,000.00	71,496.92		150,000.00
Sea walls and embankments	74,000.00		200,337.84			128,840.92
Sandy Hook, N. J.	37,400.00		74,000.00			74,000.00
Construction of a counterpoise battery	10,000.00		37,400.00			37,400.00
Emergy loading apparatus	1,751.62	69,275.02	1,751.62	1,751.62		10,000.00
Powder and projectiles (proceeds of sales ^a)	926,141.96		986,416.97	74,927.86		920,489.11
Ordnance material (proceeds of sales ^a)	34,000.00		100,000.00			100,000.00
Island shell and Tuttle thorite	34,000.00		34,000.00			34,000.00
Searchlights for New York Harbor	238,504.08	150,000.00	388,504.08	145,032.74		243,471.34
Reconstruction and repair of fortifications, Galveston, Tex.	467,920.82		467,920.82	223,863.31		244,057.51
Purchase of land, Cushing's Island, Me.	225,000.00		225,000.00	225,000.00		
School of submarine defense, Fort Totten, N. Y.	12		70.08			70.08
Coast artillery fire control installation		500,000.00	500,000.00	25,000.00		475,000.00
Fortifications in insular possessions		1,318,920.00	1,318,920.00	24.97		1,318,920.00
Contingencies of fortifications		24.97	155,038.08	63,225.22		91,812.86
National defense (war)						
Total fortifications	16,457,764.86	7,383,748.99	23,791,583.31	6,815,986.15	14,731.63	16,960,915.53
Repayments in excess of payments				69.96		
Actual expenditures				6,815,866.19		

^aThe sum of \$13,000, being the unexpended balance of appropriation, "Harbor of refuge at Milwaukee Bay, Wis.," was transferred to the credit of "Improving harbor at Milwaukee, Wis.," in accordance with the provisions contained in the river and harbor act approved June 13, 1903, and therefore is deducted from the amounts appropriated and expended.

Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, of all appropriations under direction of the War Department, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1903.	Appropriated July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Repayments July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Aggregate available.	Amounts drawn from the Treasury July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1904.	Balances June 30, 1904.
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.							
<i>Military posts and parks.</i>							
Military posts.....	\$2,846,155.25	\$491.64	.....	\$2,846,646.89	\$2,000,902.43	\$843.46	\$845,698.00
Military post, Sheridan, Wyo.....	951.26	.....	.....	951.26	.....	.....	951.26
Military post, Fort Meade, S. Dak.....	6,304.38	.....	.....	6,304.38	.....	.....	6,304.38
Military post, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	35,772.00	.....	.....	35,772.00	.....	.....	35,772.00
Military post, Des Moines, Iowa.....	59,615.00	.....	.....	59,615.00	.....	.....	59,615.00
Military post, Manila, P. I.....	1,068,399.81	.....	.....	1,068,399.81	248,468.74	.....	839,931.07
Military post, Bismarck, N. Dak.....	153,400.00	.....	\$29.20	29.20	.....	.....	29.20
Military post, Indianapolis, Ind.....	128,400.00	80,000.00	.....	183,400.00	181,003.25	.....	2,386.75
Military post, Fort Snelling, Minn.....	.....	110,000.00	150.40	110,150.40	.....	.....	110,150.40
Military post, Fort Brady, Mich.....	.....	280,000.00	.....	128,400.00	113,313.00	.....	15,087.00
Military post, Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	.....	.....	.....	280,000.00	.....	.....	280,000.00
Site for military post, Skagway, Alaska.....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Sewerage system, Fortress Monroe, Va.....	1,396.70	.....	.....	10,836.20	8,913.28	1,396.70	524.22
Purchase of land, military reservation, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	284.60	9,457.50	.....	284.60	.....	.....	284.60
Road on Fort Sheridan military reservation, Ill.....	.....	.....	74.36	74.36	.....	.....	74.36
Road to Mount Rainier National Park.....	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	8,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Survey for wagon road from Valdez to Fort Egbert, Alaska.....	.....	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00	12,000.00	.....	13,000.00
Survey for military trail between Yukon River and Coldfoot, Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's warehouse, Omaha, Nebr.....	74,600.00	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	1,500.00	.....	1,000.00
Enlargement of Governors Island, N. Y.....	189,994.00	150,000.00	.....	74,600.00	46,340.00	.....	29,280.00
Army buildings, Governors Island, N. Y.....	60,000.00	.....	.....	339,994.00	70,000.00	.....	269,994.00
Gettysburg National Park.....	1,611.91	60,000.00	.....	60,000.00	.....	.....	60,000.00
Shiloh National Military Park.....	36,978.56	20,000.00	.....	61,611.91	57,523.43	.....	4,088.48
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.....	2,374.52	40,000.00	.....	56,978.56	54,973.54	.....	2,005.04
Vicksburg National Military Park.....	95,686.23	150,000.00	.....	42,374.52	41,714.12	.....	660.40
Antietam Battlefield: Preservation.....	11	4,500.00	.....	245,686.23	155,177.61	.....	90,468.62
Improvement of Yellowstone National Park.....	140,605.78	250,000.00	.....	4,500.11	4,500.00	.....	222,812.18
Battle lines and sites for tablets at Antietam.....	2.84	.....	.....	390,605.78	167,172.88	621.22	59,500.00
Monuments and markers at Gettysburg.....	61,500.00	.....	.....	61,500.00	.....	2.84	4,984.60
Lincoln Tablet, Gettysburg National Park.....	4,984.60	.....	.....	4,984.60	.....	.....	4,984.60
Total military posts and parks.....	4,988,919.57	1,142,429.14	253.96	6,131,602.67	3,232,046.24	2,071.33	2,897,485.10
Repayments in excess of payments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253.96	.....	.....
Actual expenditures.....							
					3,231,792.28	.....	.....

Total harbors and rivers.....	49,998,233.92	12,302,592.81	62,300,826.73	23,278,998.35	124,449.02	38,997,679.36
Total buildings and grounds, Military Academy.....	1,895,500.04	397,957.00	2,293,457.04	276,173.41	1,767.81	2,006,486.82
Total arsenals.....	723,826.73	723,826.73	1,900,312.71	578,016.52	11,962.49	710,438.70
Total fortifications.....	16,457,764.86	7,333,748.99	23,791,513.85	6,815,866.19	14,731.63	16,960,916.63
Total military posts and parks.....	4,988,919.57	1,142,429.14	6,131,348.71	3,231,792.28	2,071.83	2,897,465.10
Total public works.....	73,916,903.87	21,890,554.67	95,807,458.54	34,180,546.75	154,902.28	61,472,009.51
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.						
National cemeteries.						
National cemeteries.....	2,016.11	110,000.00	112,016.11	99,199.27	1,585.01	11,281.83
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries.....	843.31	61,890.00	62,733.31	59,678.66	2,264.97	2,792.68
Headstones for graves of soldiers.....	4,282.21	60,050.38	64,332.59	33,510.59	3,260.74	17,511.29
Burial of indigent soldiers.....	1,856.26	3,000.00	4,856.26	1,960.00	896.20	2,600.00
Repairing graves to national cemeteries.....	1,886.23	15,000.00	16,886.23	13,877.87	547.70	2,800.83
Road to national cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.....	1,886.23	5,000.00	5,000.31	4,999.85	.31	2,412.76
Road to national cemetery, Illinois.....	2,412.76	.....	2,412.76	.....	.....	.....
Road to national cemetery, Staunton, Va.....	24	.....	24	.....	24	.....
Road to national cemetery, Dover, Tenn.....	6,200.00	.....	6,200.00	6,198.75	.....	1.25
Road to national cemetery, Springfield, Mo.....	8,934.00	2,700.00	11,634.00	11,634.00	.....	.....
Confederate cemetery, Camp Chase, Ohio.....	.....	1,960.00	1,960.00	.....	.....	1,960.00
Military cemetery, Prairie du Chien, Wis.....	.....	2,952.00	2,952.00	.....	.....	2,952.00
Improving Confederate mound, Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago, Ill.....	3,850.00	.....	3,850.00	3,850.00	.....	.....
Improving Oak Hill Cemetery, Evansville, Ind.....	537.35	.....	537.35	27.65	27.65	.....
Reburial of Confederate soldiers at national cemetery, Arlington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	537.35	.....
Total national cemeteries.....	32,718.75	252,542.38	285,261.13	234,985.79	6,580.20	44,342.79
Repayments in excess of payments.....	.....	.....	.....	27.65	.....	.....
Actual expenditures.....	.....	.....	.....	234,358.14	.....	.....
Soldiers' Homes.						
Support of Soldiers' Home.....	687,653.49	687,653.49	687,653.49	687,653.49	.....	.....
Soldiers' Home: Permanent fund.....	3,609,752.10	642,406.35	4,252,158.45	331,900.00	.....	3,920,258.45
Soldiers' Home: Interest account.....	25,926.68	84,260.31	110,186.99	110,186.99	.....	.....
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	1,975,247.74	3,710,942.63	5,686,090.37	4,404,025.28	135,820.64	1,146,244.45
State or Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors.....	.....	1,034,149.42	1,034,149.42	796,289.99	.....	237,859.43
Total Soldiers' Homes.....	5,610,926.52	6,156,312.20	11,770,238.72	6,329,905.75	136,230.07	5,904,102.90
War claims and relief acts.						
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs.....	.....	188.50	188.50	188.50	.....	.....
Bounty under act of July 28, 1866.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
Bounty under act of July 11, 1862.....	25.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....	25.00
Bounty to Fifteenth and Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.....	.....	.....	391.66	.....	391.66	.....
Arrears of pay and bounty, etc.....	56,152.23	300,000.00	356,152.23	.....	21,494.29	137,634.47

Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, of all appropriations under direction of the War Department, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1903.	Appropriated July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Repayments July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Aggregate available.	Amounts drawn from the Treasury July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1904.	Balances June 30, 1904.
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS—Continued.							
War claims and relief acts—Continued.							
Pay of two and three year volunteers.....		\$28.58	\$678.96	\$707.54		\$707.54	\$229,953.34
Pay of the Army, war with Spain.....	\$223,873.59	200,000.00		423,873.59	\$47,670.44	146,249.81	
Extra pay to volunteers, war with Spain.....		228,435.41		228,435.41	228,435.41		19,738.32
Extra pay to Regular Army, war with Spain.....			19,738.32	19,738.32			47.60
Pay of volunteers.....	47.60			47.60			
Services and supplies of Montana volunteers in the Nez Perce Indian war.....							
Pay, transportation, services, and supplies of Oregon and Washington volunteers.....	657.00			657.00			637.00
Traveling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers.....		4,097.63		4,097.63			
Suppressing hostilities of the Plute Indians in Nevada in 1860.....	256.51			256.51			256.51
Horses and other property lost in the military service.....	975.00		145.00	1,120.00			1,120.00
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and to soldiers on furlough.....	40,065.14	5,258.00		45,323.14	15,618.00		29,705.14
Examination of claims of States and Territories under act of June 27, 1862.....	2,155.11			2,155.11			2,155.11
Claims of officers and men of the Army for destruction of private property.....	5,689.75			5,689.75			6,689.75
Claims of loyal citizens for supplies furnished during the rebellion.....		3,018.34		3,018.34	3,018.34		273.00
Claims for quartermaster stores and commissary supplies, act of July 4, 1864.....	273.00			273.00			
Awards for quartermaster stores and commissary supplies taken by army in Tennessee.....	1,154.74			1,154.74			1,154.74
Reimbursing State and citizens of California for expenses suppressing Modoc Indian hostilities.....	130.00			130.00			130.00
Reimbursement to States and Territories for expenses in raising troops for war with Spain.....	224.25			224.25			224.25
Reimbursement to State of Iowa for expenses in raising troops for war with Spain.....		39,305.72		39,305.72	39,305.72		
Capture of Jefferson Davis.....		20,545.70		20,545.70	20,545.70		
Reimbursement of contract nurses.....	1,503.88			1,503.88			1,503.88
Reimbursement to contract surgeons.....	8,278.98			8,278.98			8,278.98
Investigating claims of Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry.....	1,040.88		481.20	1,521.58			1,521.58
Expenses of Rogue River Indian war.....	1,596.28			1,596.28		1,596.28	
Three months pay proper.....		15.81		15.81			
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war.....			328.78	328.78		328.78	
			729.00	729.00			729.00

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, of all appropriations under direction of the War Department, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1903.	Appropriated July 1, 1903 to June 30, 1904.	Repayments July 1, 1903 to June 30, 1904.	Aggregate available.	Amounts drawn from the Treasury July 1, 1903 to June 30, 1904.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1904.	Balances June 30, 1904.
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS—Continued.							
Miscellaneous—Continued.							
Report of Army Board on Origin and Spread of Typhoid Fever.	\$24,420.00			\$24,420.00	\$2,000.00		\$22,420.00
Care of civil records, military government of Cuba.	10,280.00			10,280.00	9,000.00		1,280.00
Support of bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands.			\$60.53	60.53		\$60.53	
Establishment of Apache prisoners at Fort Sill, Okla.		\$3.90		3.90	3.90		
National trophy and prizes for Army and militia.		2,500.00		2,500.00	2,457.00		43.00
Total miscellaneous.	257,997.41	450,696.03	97.55	708,790.99	\$72,722.11	15,448.13	\$20,620.75
Repayments in excess of payments.					97.55		
Actual expenditures.					\$72,624.56		
Total national cemeteries.	32,718.75	252,542.38		285,261.13	234,358.14	6,560.20	14,342.79
Total Soldiers' Homes.	5,610,926.62	6,199,312.20		11,770,238.72	6,329,905.76	186,230.07	5,304,102.96
Total war claims and relief acts.	870,677.62	3,691,164.77		4,561,842.39	3,276,822.03	232,803.61	1,043,216.76
Total miscellaneous.	257,997.41	450,696.03		708,693.44	\$72,624.56	15,448.13	\$20,620.75
Total miscellaneous objects.	6,772,320.30	10,543,715.38		17,316,035.68	10,212,710.48	391,042.01	6,712,283.19
RECAPITULATION.							
Civil establishment.	\$1,261,389.74	\$2,230,866.00		\$3,492,245.74	\$2,279,081.74	\$103,665.88	\$1,109,498.12
Support of the Army (military establishment and Military Academy).	65,118,487.90	74,392,029.34		139,510,517.24	69,575,242.69	36,552,398.64	33,382,876.91
Organized militia.	3,106,046.67	3,237,022.26		6,343,070.93	3,290,638.65	27,689.72	3,023,687.58
Public works (including harbors and rivers).	73,516,908.87	21,890,554.67		95,407,463.54	34,180,546.75	154,902.28	61,472,009.51
Miscellaneous objects.	6,772,820.30	10,543,715.38		17,316,035.68	10,212,710.48	391,042.01	6,712,283.19
Total.	150,174,150.48	112,294,177.67		262,468,328.15	119,538,276.31	37,229,698.53	105,700,354.31
PANAMA CANAL.							
Canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.		9,897,515.00		9,897,515.00	75,000.00		9,822,515.00

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

REPORT OF LIEUT. GEN. A. R. CHAFFEE, CHIEF OF STAFF.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, November 10, 1904.

SIR: During the year covered by this report the country has enjoyed a period of peace, and with the exception of a few encounters with the savage Moros in the Department of Mindanao the Regular troops have not been in action. In these few instances a display of force was rendered necessary through defiance of law in certain localities. In one instance our loss was rather severe, a detachment of a company of infantry being ambushed, with the result that it suffered a loss of some 22 casualties out of 39 engaged.

In other parts of the Philippine Islands troops have generally been engaged in the routine of garrison work, but many of the companies of Philippine Scouts have been more or less actively employed to suppress ladronism, under the orders of the civil government of the islands.

DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Early in the year a general rearrangement of higher commands was directed. This plan divides the country into five grand military divisions, each under the command of a major-general.

The Atlantic coast, the Gulf coast as far as Louisiana, the Canadian frontier as far as Lake Erie, and the States lying east of the line extending from Erie, Pa., to Mobile, Ala., comprise the Atlantic Division, which is divided into two departments.

The great stretch of country drained by the Ohio, the Missouri, and the upper Mississippi valleys and the States along the Canadian frontier from Lake Erie to western Montana comprise the Northern Division, which is divided into three departments.

The lower Mississippi Valley, the Southwestern States and Territories, the Gulf coast of Louisiana and Texas, and the States on the Mexican frontier comprise the Southwestern Division, which is divided into two departments.

The Pacific coast line, embracing the States on the Pacific slope, those drained by the Columbia River, the great Territory of Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands, comprise the Pacific Division, which is divided into two departments.

The Philippines Division includes all the islands in the Philippine archipelago and is divided into three departments.

Department commanders continue to exercise most of the functions heretofore vested in them, being primarily charged with the sanitation of posts and camps, with the discipline, shelter, supply, and instruction of troops. The duties of the division commander pertain to the higher functions of command. He originates, directs, or approves military operations, and gives particular attention to all matters pertaining to the inspection of the troops in his division, including organizations pertaining to the several States and to military colleges. He has supervision of maneuvers, when authorized by the War Department, and gives special attention to a study of the frontier and preparation of plans for mobilization and concentration of troops, regular, volunteer, and militia.

THE GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, on January 9, 1904, of Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff, and the detail of the undersigned as Chief of Staff on the same date were followed by the assignment of Maj. Gen. G. L. Gillespie and Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss as assistants to the Chief of Staff. But few other changes in the assignment to stations and duties of the General Staff Corps have been made since the date of the last annual report, a part of the officers, "the general staff serving with troops," having been on duty with commanders of territorial divisions, and the remainder, constituting "the War Department General Staff," being stationed in Washington. Of the latter, several have been temporarily detached at maneuvers and on other service, and four were sent as observers of the Russo-Japanese war and are now with the armies in the field.

The War Department General Staff, besides aiding the Secretary of War, as contemplated by law, in the administration of current business, has made important revisions during the year of existing regulations, orders, and manuals governing the instruction and administration of the Army. In consultation with the chiefs of staff bureaus it has completed a revision of the Articles of War and the general regulations of the Army; it has also revised the drill regulations for infantry and the orders governing military education in the Army and at military colleges, and has now in preparation field-service regulations for the government of troops in the field and at peace maneuvers. It has further systematized and developed the Military Information Division, to which has been transferred the War Department library and the distribution of War Department publications, and has made some progress, in advance of the establishment of the War College, in the important duty imposed by statute on the General Staff of preparing plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces of the country in time of war.

The progress made upon the construction of the War College building at the present time indicates that it will not be ready for occupancy before the fall of 1906. In the absence of this building it is impossible to convene at the temporary War College a class of the desired size. For the current year a class of nine officers has been assembled, all that could be provided for, and it is unlikely that a larger class can be convened for next year.

An enumeration of the more important matters reported on by the

divisions of the War Department General Staff during the year would show that the volume of work done has been very great, and that practically all of the subjects placed by the statute or the regulations of the President under supervision of the General Staff have been considered by it during the year.

While the practical value of this work must be tested by the experience of the Army under the revised regulations and orders adopted, and a discussion of its merits at this time would therefore be premature, it may be stated that a part of the work has already stood a sufficient test, and that in the main only conservative changes and such as were generally recommended or called for by new conditions have been made. Satisfactory results may therefore be reasonably expected.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the new methods of administration incident to the General Staff scheme, which, as stated in the last annual report of the Chief of Staff, were readily inaugurated without friction or delay, have continued to work satisfactorily. The special staffs have performed their appropriate functions as before the establishment of the General Staff Corps and the work of the latter body has been as a rule limited to the general and coordinating duties contemplated by law. Under this system the expectations of the authorities that fuller consideration could be given the important questions requiring solution at the War Department and a more consistent policy maintained in the current administration of affairs have been entirely realized. Further experience may suggest advantageous modifications in the methods adopted, in the assignment of duties, and in other details, but abundant proof of the wisdom of Congress in establishing the new corps and prescribing its duties is found in the record of its first year's work, which warrants the confident expectation that in due time the highly important objects of the law will be fully accomplished.

THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

The War College has operated during the past year on the general line laid down by the Secretary of War in his annual report for the year 1899, in which report he set forth in detail for the information of Congress the great advantages that would result from the establishment of such an institution. In carrying out the views then expressed by the Secretary—and which may be said to have been approved by Congress by its appropriation of the money necessary for the erection of the War College building—the following course of study has been established:

(a) The critical study of an approved plan of operations, with a view to its confirmation or modification.

(b) The assumption of the original conditions on which an approved plan was based, and the preparation of an independent plan, the two to be subsequently prepared and discussed.

(c) In each case a minute and detailed study of a certain number of days' operations at an important period of the plan, involving the preparation of every daily order of importance to be issued during the period, directing the position and movements of wagon trains of every kind, the tactical arrangement of marches (assignment of roads to columns, arrangement of columns on the roads, etc.), length of marches, tactical arrangement of camps and bivouacs, etc.

(d) In connection with the above, the discussion of special problems encountered by the technical troops, of the tactical use of the three arms under the given conditions, the supply of ammunition, the disposition of the wounded, etc.

(e) A war game, in which an actual campaign (of the civil war for instance) will be taken, all the initial conditions of the campaign being assumed to exist now as

they actually did, except that the organization, armament, equipment, and tactical methods are those of the present day, the probable result being worked out on the map.

(f) Informal lectures and general discussions of current military events and developments.

It will thus be seen that the study pursued at this institution is of the highest character that can be exacted of officers of the Army. It consists in the application to practical problems of the knowledge previously gained by these officers at one or more of the technical schools, which together constitute our splendid but inexpensive system of military education. The work of the Army War College is intended to be conducted in cooperation with that of the Naval War College, thus guaranteeing a harmony of action between the two services which cannot fail to be of great advantage to the Government.

SMALL-ARMS TARGET PRACTICE.

The publication of the new Small-Arms Firing Regulations has stimulated interest in target practice with the rifle and pistol, and during the year an effort has been made to reach the high standard attained by the Army prior to 1898.

NEW SERVICE RIFLE.

It is expected that at the close of this calendar year the Ordnance Department will be prepared to rearm both foot and mounted troops with the new model rifle. The tests that have been made of this arm warrant the belief that its ballistic qualities are unequalled by any service rifle in the world.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Two batteries of field artillery have been horsed, and two other additional batteries designated as mountain batteries. The field artillery is now organized into thirteen battalions of two and three batteries each, making nine battalions of field artillery proper, two battalions of mountain artillery, one battalion of siege artillery, and one battalion of horse artillery.

SIGNAL CORPS.

A noteworthy achievement, the main credit for which belongs to the Signal Corps of the Army, has been the completion of the Alaskan cable, whereby an all-American communication can be had with points in Alaska. The total distance from Seattle to Nome is over 3,000 miles. The performance of this feat was attended with many difficulties in laying both the land and the sea lines. Maintenance of the land section, 1,546 miles in length, is also full of difficulty, and requires careful and frequent inspection to find breaks and repair them.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army, fully appreciating the difficult and arduous labors of the officers and men of his corps in Alaska and the Philippine Islands in their efforts to establish and maintain in working order telegraphic communication, very justly invites attention to their services. The Chief of Staff, for the troops located at remote stations, unserved with telegraphic news by other lines, and only at long intervals with mails (we have many such stations), can highly commend the work of the Signal Corps as affording to the personnel of the Army situated as stated one cause for contentment the

absence of which would personally distress their comrades in the service more fortunately located.

STRENGTH OF ARMY.

The total strength of the Regular Army on October 15, 1904, consisted of—

Officers	3,744
Enlisted men	59,606

Of this total of 3,744 officers, 894 belong to the staff and 2,850 to the line of the Army.

Of the staff officers, 800 were present for duty, 21 sick, 20 absent on leave, and 53 absent on detached service.

Of the line officers, 2,148 were present for duty, 49 sick, 176 absent on leave, 475 absent on detached service, and 2 absent without leave.

DETACHED OFFICERS.

The character of duty performed by officers on detached service and the number so detached for each is as follows:

The General Staff	45
On recruiting service	60
At the United States Military Academy	76
Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth	86
Cavalry and Light Artillery School, Fort Riley	1
Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.	60
School Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N. Y.	15
Instructors at State colleges	36
Aids-de-camp	32
With Philippine government	19
With Isthmian Canal Commission	4
Military attachés	10
Observing operations, Russia-Japan war	4
World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.	28
With government of Porto Rico	1
With Porto Rico Provisional Regiment	2
Acting judge-advocates	7
With Quartermaster's Department	4
Assistants to Chief of Artillery	3
Acting inspectors-general	2
In bureaus of War Department	4
At department headquarters	8
On transport service	6
Superintendent Carlisle Indian School	1
Indian agents	2
Acting superintendent national park	1
With District of Columbia Militia	1
Revising Drill Regulations	6
Member Ordnance Board	1
With Cuban artillery	1
Absent in arrest	2
Total	528

NOTE.—In addition to the four officers noted as "Observing operations Russia-Japan war," four officers of the General Staff are also on that duty.

This number of officers absent from the colors, being about 21 per cent, is large, but all are engaged upon what may properly be termed collateral military service, highly necessary to the Government's military interests. The following is quoted from the report of the com-

manding general, Department of the Gulf, Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry:

Details to the General Staff, the several staff departments, service schools and colleges, institutions of learning throughout the country, recruiting and other detached duty, depletes the line and deprives the troops of the services of these excellent officers when they are most needed. It is to be regretted that details to the General Staff do not make vacancies to be filled by promotion and appointment, as do details to the several staff departments. Legislation providing for the filling of vacancies caused by details to the General Staff should be enacted.

It is undoubtedly true that the practical instruction of the troops and post administration are harmfully affected when large numbers of officers are detached.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY OCTOBER 15, 1904.

The following table shows the distribution of the Army throughout the country and in the insular possessions on the date mentioned. In this table it should be noted that the enlisted strength of the Medical Department (Hospital Corps amounting to 3,167) is included. It is to be observed, however, that the strength of the Hospital Corps is not counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law. (24 Stat. L., 435.)

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
United States:			
Cavalry.....	564	8,938	9,502
Artillery.....	612	14,302	14,914
Infantry.....	1,025	16,157	17,182
Medical department.....	210	2,185	2,395
Miscellaneous.....	481	4,178	4,654
Total.....	2,892	45,755	48,647
Philippine Islands (Regular Army):			
Cavalry.....	183	3,161	3,344
Artillery.....	15	441	456
Infantry.....	392	6,974	7,366
Medical department.....	88	891	979
Miscellaneous.....	101	962	1,063
Total.....	779	12,429	13,208
Philippine Scouts.....	100	3,978	4,078
Porto Rico (Regular Army):			
Medical department.....	2	21	23
Miscellaneous.....	3	5	8
Total.....	5	26	31
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.....	21	549	570
Hawaiian Islands:			
Artillery.....	4	206	210
Medical department.....	1	13	14
Miscellaneous.....	2	3	5
Total.....	7	222	229
Alaska:			
Infantry.....	48	815	863
Medical department.....	5	51	56
Miscellaneous.....	3	171	174
Total.....	56	1,037	1,093
China:			
Infantry.....	4	128	132
Medical department.....	1	6	7
Miscellaneous.....		3	3
Total.....	5	137	142
Aggregate.....	3,865	64,133	67,998

This aggregate strength is divided as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Regular Army.....	3,744	59,606	63,350
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.....	21	549	570
Philippine Scouts.....	100	3,978	4,078
Aggregate.....	3,865	64,133	67,998

OFFICERS EARNESTLY AT WORK.

It is gratifying to note that division and department commanders report that the officers of the Army are professionally interested in their work and earnest in their efforts, and that they are striving hard to better fit themselves to meet any emergency the needs of the nation may demand.

LOSS OF OFFICERS.

During the period from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, the loss in officers of the Regular Army has been as follows:

Killed in action or died of wounds.....	4
Died from other causes.....	23
Retired.....	86
Resigned.....	27
Honorably discharged.....	2
Dismissed.....	11
Deserted.....	2
Total.....	155

Of the 11 officers of the Regular Army dismissed, by approved sentence of the court, 2 were graduates of the Military Academy, 5 were appointed from the Volunteer Army, 1 was appointed from civil life, and 3 were promoted from the ranks of the Army. The report of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army shows that during the year just closed 37 officers were tried by general court-martial, of whom 30 were convicted (sentences disapproved in 2 cases) and 7 were acquitted.

In the Porto Rican Provisional Regiment and Philippine Scouts the loss from all causes was 13 officers.

RECRUITS AND RECRUIT DEPOTS.

In the reports of several of the department commanders reference is made to the character of recruits supplied, the complaint generally being that they are not up to the standard. Of course, it should be remembered that the number of men recruited prior to 1898 did not average more than 8,300 annually, thus enabling the acceptance of the highest grade material only, while during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, the recruiting service supplied 28,225 men, white and colored. It is estimated that over 35,000 men will be needed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. From personal observation during the past summer, at some 49 posts, camps, and stations, embracing all arms, when, among other things, I gave special attention to the appearance of the individual soldier as I saw him in his barrack room, few indeed were noticed who impressed me as being vicious or of low character.

On the contrary, the great majority, I thought, presented fair, if

not even good, material out of which to mold, through careful administration, supervision, and kindly disciplinary measures, reliant, self-respecting soldiers. But few showed any outward sign of viciousness. Quite a number, however, because of apparent youth, poorly nourished bodies, or weak physical systems, impressed me as weaklings, and not fitted to endure the physical hardship and exposure soldiers frequently are called upon to undergo. Evidently the minimums of the standard for admission to the Army had been very closely observed, if not trespassed upon, in the enlistment of these unsatisfactory men. The reenlistments have been so few in recent years that only a minority of the company noncommissioned officers have to their credit a full term or more of service.

The organization of the recruiting service is as previously existing for many years, with many long-service officers upon the detail. Under rules governing this service officers are permitted to exercise a limited discretion regarding the physical condition and development of the men examined by them, and it is desired and expected by the Department that this discretion be wisely exercised. From the report of the Surgeon-General and from other sources it appears that more errors of judgment or faults due to oversight have been committed by the recruiting officers than seems justifiable; of all discharges for disability (1,582) during the past year, 5.22 per cent were for causes existing prior to enlistment. The Surgeon-General states that under the most rigid examinations some physically unfit men will be accepted, but regards this showing as not good. It would be impossible to keep the Army at its normal strength if every man showing a blemish were rejected upon examination, and it is a fact, too, that full physical development and sturdy bodies are not usually found in men just turned 21. Large numbers of such men are offered for enlistment, and test the discretion of recruiting officers. The number of men rejected by recruiting officers during the past year was 83,452, or about 76 per centum of the whole number of applicants.

The number of recruits now required annually is so much larger than before the Army was increased by the act of February 2, 1901, that the necessity is great for a reestablishment of recruit depots, discontinued October 1, 1894. Fort Slocum, N. Y., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., have been determined upon for this purpose. These places are at present used as assembly and distributing points for recruits, but owing to the fact that they are also stations for organized troops, in consequence of having no barrack accommodations elsewhere for them, full use of these stations for the recruiting service is at the moment impracticable. Recruit depots established, all recruits will undergo an examination there by medical officers of the Army, and the physically unfit eliminated at this stage.

DESERTION.

The number of desertions from the Army this year was 5,873. During my tour of inspection I made personal inquiry regarding the subject, and found that organizations averaged an annual loss from this cause of eight to twelve—some greater, some less—scarcely any in the colored organizations, and occasionally a white company with but one or two. Inquiry of prisoners at the several guardhouses failed to elicit any special cause for desertion; there was not a single instance

in which mistreatment of any kind was alleged, or that proper care and attention was not exercised by the military authorities in control. In nearly all cases men stated they had found the service different from their expectations; that a soldier's life was not what had been anticipated before entry therein, and hence a cause of dissatisfaction which eventuated in desertion.

Bearing directly upon this subject, and having it in mind, special inquiry was made regarding the administration of companies, their interior economy, mess arrangements, and the treatment of men by officers and noncommissioned officers. While I failed to find anything in the administrative action of company officers to account for the large number of desertions, I believe it to be a fact that much inexperience, as now, in command of companies affects this subject somewhat. Character, habits, aptitude, differ widely among men upon entering the Army, and it is the skill of the experienced officer, with his intelligent sympathy, his counsel and admonition, rather than rigid mechanical enforcement of the Articles of War for minor faults, that best harmonizes these varying elements and secures contentment of young soldiers in companies and the service.

The Government provides liberally in the matter of clothing and food, and constructs splendid barracks, fitted with all modern appliances for health and comfort. At no post is the fatigue duty excessive—generally speaking, it is light—and all in all the soldier is getting everything that under the laws could in reason be asked.

For many years the numerous desertions from the Army have deeply interested the Department, and seemingly every possible effort has been made to discover an administrative cause. No serious fault exists not inherent in the man himself; therefore, it is not susceptible of military control and correction. Trial, conviction, and punishment by dishonorable discharge and confinement for one, two, or three years of the few deserters that are apprehended or surrender themselves have, in my opinion, but slight influence as a restraining force on the service generally. The premeditated crime of desertion from the military service being a fault not of the service but of the citizen who deliberately takes upon himself the highly honorable and necessary duty of military service under the National Government, it would seem that public censure, disapproval, and means of correction may best be afforded by civil laws.

All States and Territories are interested in the welfare of the Army and Navy; all have men who claim citizenship with them in both Services. Deserters from the military service return to civil life and there seek employment and the exercise of civil rights and functions accorded to others, and it is rare that they do not disclose having had connection with the military service. If all States and Territories should by law withhold from deserters exercise of the right to vote at national, State, and municipal elections, unless the act of desertion be atoned for by lawful discharge, subsequently earned by service, it seems probable that the most healthful remedy practicable would be applied to the evil and that the result would be surprisingly great. The majority of deserters would return to the colors at their own expense and serve out their unexpired enlistment contracts in order to receive a lawful discharge, which would reestablish their civil status.

If such laws were enacted by the States and Territories the very serious penalty to follow desertion from the service would be known

to the man upon enlistment. This knowledge would operate to steady many men who think of consequences, chances of escape, and detection in after-years. It would deter large numbers from commission of the act. The military result would be, as I believe, to practically put an end to trials for desertion, and empty our military prisons of two-thirds of their occupants; this, too, by the application of corrective civil laws, temporary in individual application, depending on the will of the party concerned.

GENERAL PRISONERS AND MILITARY PRISONS.

Existing facilities are inadequate for properly guarding and handling general prisoners at posts. In fact, it is not desirable to hold in confinement at posts prisoners who have been sentenced to dishonorable discharge with terms of confinement of one year or more. Department commanders are practically united in condemnation of this system, citing as a principal reason the bad influence exercised by this class of men upon young and inexperienced soldiers. At present there are something more than 1,700 general prisoners of all classes, the majority serving sentences for desertion, with facilities for confining them, other than at post guardhouses, only at Governors Island (capacity, 250) and Alcatraz Island (capacity, 250). There is a pressing necessity for additional facilities. It is understood that by June 30, 1906, the new Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., will be ready for occupancy, and at that time the building now used as a Federal prison there will revert to the control of the War Department. Using this plant for the purpose, 500 more general prisoners can be handled there, thus providing for a total of 1,000—still insufficient accommodations for the care of some 700, according to our present number, which is not liable to decrease.

At the present time post guardhouses are simply crowded to an unsanitary limit. In administering discipline it is frequently necessary to confine soldiers for a few days as punishment for minor offenses, and while so confined such young men are thrown into association with a more hardened class, whose influence is unwholesome. So department commanders all urge the construction of a military prison where general prisoners may be sent to serve their sentences. Having this state of affairs in mind, I made a careful inspection of the military reservation near Indianapolis, some 2,000 acres in extent, and where the construction of barracks and quarters is about to begin, to house one regiment of infantry. This reservation seems to me the most available and suitable spot we have for the location of additional prison facilities, and I recommend that you approve the estimate prepared by the Quartermaster-General for this purpose, which is only about one-half the sum that will be required for 500 prisoners.

Regarding this very important subject, I requested the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army to favor me with his views as to the necessity for additional prison facilities. His response is quoted in full, as follows:

In conformity to your instructions of the 10th instant, I beg leave to submit the following expression of views as to the necessity of establishing a new military prison:

The conditions surrounding the confinement of military prisoners at posts are far from satisfactory. These conditions are due in part to the increase in the numerical strength of the military establishment, and in part to the fact that no accommodation has as yet been provided to replace the old military prison at Fort Leavenworth,

Kans., which was turned over to the Department of Justice in 1895. The Leavenworth prison was established in 1874 in pursuance of authority to that end which was conferred by the acts of March 23, 1873 (17 Stat. L., 582) and May 21, 1874 (18 ibid., 48). It was maintained as a reformatory until 1895 when, for reasons presently to be described, the buildings constituting the prison were transferred to the Department of Justice. By the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 380), its restoration to the War Department was provided for and is to take place when the new United States prison, now undergoing construction on a portion of the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, has been completed; and I find, upon inquiry at the Department of Justice, that, at the present rate of appropriation, the new buildings will be completed so as to allow the old prison to be restored to the War Department during the summer of 1906.

The discontinuance of the military prison was due, in part, to representations that the institution had not met the expectations which were entertained as to its usefulness when its establishment was authorized by Congress, and, in part, to the belief that the labor of the prisoners could be better utilized at some of the larger military posts which were then in process of construction, thus relieving the enlisted men of the Army from a form of hard labor which could only be carried on by them with considerable detriment to their military training and with no corresponding advantage to the public interest. As a consequence the prison was transferred, and the Department was thus deprived of a place where its military prisoners could be securely confined, but no increased accommodations were provided at posts, and at the outbreak of the war with Spain their garrisons were withdrawn and many of them remained unoccupied until the restoration of order in the Philippine Islands made it possible to reduce materially the forces which had been employed there in the suppression of the insurrectionary movement between the years 1899 and 1902.

Meantime the numerical strength of the Army has been increased to such an extent as to require more than twice as much in the way of prison accommodation as was necessary in 1898, when the regular establishment consisted of but 25,000 men, and it has been impossible to provide suitable places of confinement at military posts for the class of prisoners which was formerly provided for at Fort Leavenworth. It has been found possible to confine about 250 prisoners on Alcatraz Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, and provision for about the same number has been made in one of the obsolete masonry forts at Governors Island, N. Y., but when this has been done the Department finds nearly 1,000 prisoners on its hands for whom there is no available prison accommodation and whose detention at military posts constitutes a serious menace to discipline. It will thus appear that the relief that will be obtained two years hence, when the old military prison is restored to the control of the War Department, will not meet the demands in the way of prison accommodation and that it will be necessary to find suitable places of detention for from 300 to 500 prisoners in addition to those already provided for at Alcatraz and Governors islands and in guardhouses at some of the larger military posts.

The prisons at Alcatraz and Governors islands are well located to receive offenders tried at posts on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the Philippine Islands; and the old prison at Fort Leavenworth, when it becomes available, will serve the same purpose as to prisoners sent from posts lying between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains; but this leaves without adequate accommodation a large area lying between the Mississippi River and the Alleghany Mountains, in which a considerable number of posts have been established since 1890. To meet this need there is no place which fulfills the conditions of a prison site so well as the tract which has recently been procured by the Department in the vicinity of Indianapolis, Ind., upon which the necessary buildings for a military prison are now undergoing construction, and which is of sufficient size to accommodate a small prison without interfering with its use for garrison purposes. The sanitary conditions of the site are all that could be desired, the water supply is both excellent and sufficient, and Indianapolis is a center of building and manufacturing industry, where materials for the construction of the prison buildings can be procured at reasonable cost. Other conditions, including the central location of the new site, the cheapness of supplies, and the reasonable rates of railway transportation favor the selection of that site as one well adapted for the purposes of a military prison.

In presenting this matter to Congress it is desirable that the provisions of chapter 6, Title XIV (sections 1344-1361, R. S.), should be made applicable to any prison which may be established upon the reservation near Indianapolis, and to any other place which may be designated by the President for the confinement of persons convicted by general courts-martial of purely military offenses and sentenced to dishonorable discharge from the military service, and to such terms of confinement in addition thereto as may be authorized by the orders prescribing manners of punishments to be imposed by military tribunals in cases falling within their jurisdiction.

POST EXCHANGE.

To combat, modify, and, to a material extent, control a serious fault of some men enlisted in the Army—excessive drinking—the Department authorized (in General Orders, No. 10, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, February 1, 1889), under proper regulations, the sale of beer and light wines at post canteens (later on called post exchanges) and prohibited the sale of strong alcoholic liquors. Upon consideration of much respectable expert testimony regarding the benefit resulting to the class of men referred to, and in the manner stated, the privilege of selling beer and light wines at post exchanges was withdrawn, pursuant to the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901.

Since then the attention of the Department has been frequently and in many ways called to this subject, and to the effect that instead of reasonable control, modification, and material reformation in the matter of intemperance among the class of men specified, and their improvement morally, in discipline, and in contentment, results of the opposite nature have responded to the most recent decision.

Intemperance is an evil to be severely reprobated, discountenanced, and discouraged, and it is due to remark that nowhere is it so frequently and systematically denounced and drastically punished as in the military service.

The following, bearing upon this general subject, is quoted from reports of this year from department commanders and the Inspector-General of the Army:

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, commanding the Department of the Colorado, quotes from the judge-advocate of his department thus:

These desertions can be in large part attributed to the malign influences of saloons and brothels situated near the reservations seducing enlisted men from the paths of decency. This is only another of the many arguments in favor of restoring to the Army the canteen, which provided places of amusement and social intercourse, where men could get light refreshments under restraining, decent, and orderly influences.

General Baldwin then adds—

I fully concur in these views and trust that the sale of beer and light wines, under proper restrictions, may be again authorized in the post exchange. If men are unable to get a glass of beer in a decent and orderly manner in the garrison they will resort to the vile brothels which cluster around the borders of the reservations where they drink all manner of alcoholic beverages and often sink into debauchery and ruin.

Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, commanding the Department of Texas, submits this from the report of his judge-advocate:

With the beginning of the work on the addition to the post of Fort Sam Houston it is observed that the prices of business property immediately in the rear of the new reservation have materially advanced and that arrangements are already being made for the construction of the usual assortment of saloons and dives that the virtual abolition of the canteen feature of the post exchange has made a universal accompaniment of every military post. I think it is beyond question that permission to sell beer in the post exchange would drive out of business at least two-thirds of the lower resorts in the vicinity of posts. Or, if this is impracticable, it is thought that the selling of liquor within a certain distance of military posts should be prohibited by law. This is already done in some States in the case of schools and colleges, and its extension to the Army would be in the line of good citizenship, since the Army is virtually a training school of young men in the supremely important profession of public defense.

Regarding the above, General Lee remarks:

The foregoing views and recommendations of the judge-advocate are the result of a thorough knowledge of actual service conditions.

They are fully approved, and if carried into effect marked improvement would follow.

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the Department of the Visayas, says:

The construction of some of the posts has been followed by the usual crop of saloons and disreputable people. With the well-regulated post exchange of former days the weak had a choice of evils and generally chose the less—the pure beer of the exchange. So long as the misguided Christian women of America insist upon carrying the “canteen” question into politics, young soldiers whose powers of resistance to temptation are below the normal, or not firmly exercised, will continue to fall victims to the plagues of service in India and the Orient generally—drunkenness, dissolute company, and venereal diseases.

Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, commanding the Atlantic Division and the Department of the East, in commenting upon the post exchange, says:

A careful canvass has been made of the officers commanding the various posts in the Department of the East, with a view to obtaining their opinion on the advisability of reestablishing the canteen feature of the post exchange.

Only one of the commanding officers emphatically believes that it should not be reestablished. With a very few other exceptions, the opinions of the commanding officers are emphatic that it would be for the best good of the service to reestablish the canteen feature. The few referred to appear somewhat lukewarm, most of them believing that the canteen feature is an evil, but that perhaps it would be the lesser of two evils to reestablish it.

If it were possible by my act to absolutely stop the manufacture and use of intoxicating drinks of any kind, I would do so; if it were possible by my act to prevent the use by any person in the military service of intoxicating drinks, I would do so; but realizing that the impossible, however desirable, must give way to what is possible and practicable, I am firmly of the opinion that it would be in the interests of discipline to reestablish the canteen feature of the post exchange, recognizing that in this way the evil of the use of drink can be minimized. I say this, realizing that there are many objections to the selling of beer and light wines at military posts, both on ethical grounds and from actual results in the past, but as the almost universal testimony of post and company commanders is that many more men will leave the post to get drink when none can be obtained thereon than if there were beer and light wines sold at the post exchange, I can but advocate the reestablishment of their sale at military posts. The possibility of thus, to a great extent, regulating the use of drink by the enlisted men, appears to me to be a very strong argument in its favor. The enlisted men of the Army are neither better nor worse than men of the same class elsewhere. It is well known that the majority of men are not prohibitionists, not can they be made prohibitionists by law. Facts are stubborn things, and will not bend to theories; theories must bend to facts.

Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Philippines, remarks as follows:

It has almost become a “custom of the service” to make some reference to the canteen question in all annual reports. I commanded posts in the days of the sutler, the post trader, and the canteen, and have been familiar with the workings of the prohibition law (on the reservation) which abolished the canteen. My experience shows me that the canteen was by far the best system of all. Fortunately for the Government, this is a matter which affects only the individual soldier and not the Army. Under the canteen system more men will remain in the post, keep better dressed, have more money, and more self-respect. The young recruit will be less liable to become a drunkard, as he will not be brought in contact with the low dives that flourish in the near vicinity of military posts when prohibition rules on the reservation. But however much we may regret the effect of the present unfortunate conditions upon the individual, we know that “the Army” will continue its long record of duty well done, regardless of surroundings.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Department of the Gulf, referring to conditions at certain coast artillery posts, says:

It would add much to the discipline and contentment of the enlisted men at these outlying stations were the post exchange fully established with the privilege of selling beer and light wines.

The Inspector-General of the Army, Brig. Gen. G. H. Burton, has this to say on the subject:

It seems to be the almost unanimous sentiment of the Army that the one thing lacking to meet the soldiers' wants and tastes is the canteen feature. The absence of this leads to sickness, the commission of military offenses, desertion, and other crimes, as well as impaired discipline, by driving men to resort to the low dives and grogeries that have sprung up like mushrooms around military reservations since the prohibition law was enacted. No moralist can justly claim that it is more injurious to the health or morality of a soldier to drink mild beer in a well-regulated canteen at a post, where gambling is prohibited and excesses are not tolerated, than it is to drink bad whisky in a vile den off the reservation, where drinking and gambling are encouraged without restraint. In fact the canteen feature is not only a benefit morally, but the profits derived from the sales of beer and light wines are used to improve the mess, as well as for the purchase of periodicals, publications, etc., all of which add to the soldiers' comfort and contentment. The Army wants the canteen feature because experience, since its abolition, warrants the conclusion that its restoration will promote the morale, health, and content of the soldier.

The inspector-general of the Philippines Division, referring to the canteen feature, states: "Its absence is seriously felt. The effect, especially in the provinces, is to encourage men in the use of the various native drinks, and in some instances of opium."

MANEUVERS.

Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 last year to defray the cost of participation of the organized militia in the maneuvers. This sum was fairly apportioned to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, but the amount assigned to the Atlantic Division was not sufficient to warrant an unlimited invitation to all the militia of the States in that section. An equitable scaling of numbers was resorted to, and invitations to attend extended accordingly.

In the summer and autumn of 1904 combined maneuvers of the Regular Army and National Guard were held at American Lake, Wash., at Atascadero, Cal., and at Manassas, Va. The maneuvers at American Lake were under the command of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. Army, and the troops engaged therein were as follows:

REGULARS.

Headquarters, band, and First and Second Battalions, Tenth Infantry;
Headquarters, band, and First and Second Battalions, and Company K, Nineteenth Infantry;
Band, Troops E, F, G, and H, Ninth Cavalry;
Eighth and Twenty-sixth Batteries, Field Artillery;
Second Company Hospital Corps;
Two brigade hospitals;
Two regimental hospitals.

MILITIA.

Infantry:
Second Regiment, Washington Militia;
Third Regiment, Oregon Militia;
Separate Battalion Oregon Militia (four companies);
Second Regiment, Idaho Militia.

Cavalry:

Troop A, Oregon Militia;
 Troop B, Washington Militia;
 Detachment Hospital Corps, Oregon Militia;
 Detachment Hospital Corps, Washington Militia;
 Company A, Signal Corps, Washington Militia.

The forces engaged aggregated 4,011 men, of which number 1,687 were Regulars and 2,324 Militia.

The maneuvers at American Lake consisted of practical problems in the attack and defense of outposts, the conduct of advance and rear guards, the attack and defense of an intrenched position, the contact of opposing forces (two brigades acting as advance guards of imaginary divisions), the attack and defense of a convoy, covering the landing of an expeditionary force, and the deployment of a division. The brigades were assembled in separate camps, the First Brigade under the command of Col. Edward S. Godfrey, Ninth Cavalry, and the Second Brigade under the command of Col. Charles H. Noble, Tenth Infantry.

The maneuvers at Atascadero, Cal., were under the command of Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. Army, and the troops engaged therein were as follows:

REGULARS.

Third Battalion, Tenth Infantry;
 Headquarters, band, and 5 companies, Thirteenth Infantry;
 Headquarters, band, and 12 companies, Fifteenth Infantry;
 Band and 4 companies, Twenty-eighth Infantry;
 Third Squadron, Ninth Cavalry;
 First, Fifth, and Twenty-first Batteries, Field Artillery;
 Division field hospital (United States Hospital Company No. 2);
 Company C, Signal Corps.

MILITIA.

First California Infantry, 8 companies;
 Second California Infantry, 8 companies;
 Fifth California Infantry, 8 companies;
 Sixth California Infantry, 9 companies;
 Seventh California Infantry, 10 companies;
 Troops A, B, C, and D, California Cavalry;
 First Battalion (band and 4 batteries), California Artillery (as infantry);
 Signal Corps, First and Second Brigades, California Militia;
 Detachments Sanitary Corps.

The forces aggregated 4,428 officers and men, of which number 2,247 were Regulars and 2,181 Militia.

The First Brigade was under the command of Col. Alfred C. Markley, Thirteenth Infantry, and the Second Brigade under the command of Col. Henry C. Ward, Fifteenth Infantry. The maneuvers consisted of a series of tactical problems, embracing the conduct of advance and rear guards, the attack and defense of a convoy, the attack and defense of outposts, reconnaissance in force, march and deployment of a division for battle, attack and defense of an intrenched position, bivouacs, outposts and night attacks, the passage of a defile, and attack of opposing forces.

The maneuvers at Manassas were conducted on a larger scale than

ever before attempted in this country. The Regular troops participating consisted of:

Headquarters, band, and 8 troops, Fifteenth Cavalry;
 Headquarters, band, and 8 troops, Seventh Cavalry;
 The Third, Fourth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-seventh Batteries, Field Artillery;
 Three companies, First Infantry;
 Headquarters, band, and 9 companies, Fifth Infantry;
 Headquarters, band, and 10 companies, Sixteenth Infantry;
 Headquarters, band, and 8 companies, Ninth Infantry;
 Headquarters, band, and 5 companies, Eighth Infantry;
 Headquarters, band, and 3 companies, Second Battalion of Engineers.

The total Regular forces aggregated 408 officers and 4,654 men.

The Militia organizations participating were as follows:

One troop (A) Connecticut Cavalry, provisional;
 Two troops (First Squadron) New York Cavalry, provisional;
 One light battery (A) Massachusetts Field Artillery (four 3.2-inch guns);
 First Maine Infantry;
 First Connecticut Infantry;
 Second Connecticut Infantry;
 Third Connecticut Infantry;
 First Separate Company, Connecticut Infantry (colored);
 Staff, Connecticut;
 Fifth Massachusetts Infantry;
 First Tennessee Infantry;
 First Florida Infantry, provisional;
 Fourteenth New York Infantry;
 Seventy-fourth New York Infantry;
 Fifth New Jersey Infantry;
 Seventieth Virginia Infantry;
 First South Carolina Infantry, provisional;
 First Georgia Infantry, provisional;
 First Alabama Infantry, provisional;
 Texas Brigade headquarters;
 First Texas Infantry, provisional;
 Georgia Brigade headquarters;
 Battery A, First Virginia Field Artillery (four 3-inch M. L. guns);
 One troop Maryland Cavalry;
 One light battery (A), Connecticut Field Artillery (four 3.6-inch guns);
 One battery, Connecticut, machine gun (four .30-inch, gravity feed);
 Second Maine Infantry;
 First Vermont Infantry and band;
 Eighth Massachusetts Infantry;
 Ninth Massachusetts Infantry;
 Massachusetts Brigade headquarters;
 First North Carolina Infantry;
 Two battalions West Virginia Infantry, provisional;
 Third Tennessee Infantry;
 Second New York Infantry;
 Twelfth New York Infantry;
 Fourth New Jersey Infantry;
 First Maryland Infantry;
 Second South Carolina Infantry;
 Second Georgia Infantry, provisional;
 Second Texas Infantry, provisional;
 One battalion (4 companies) Delaware Infantry, provisional;
 One squadron (3 troops) Georgia Cavalry, provisional;
 Two ambulance corps, Maine;
 One medical corps, Connecticut;
 One hospital corps, Connecticut;
 One signal corps, Connecticut;
 One ambulance corps, Massachusetts;
 One signal corps, Massachusetts;
 One signal corps, Maryland.

The Militia aggregated 1,570 officers and 19,664 men.

Thirty-two guns and 2,093 horses were employed in the maneuvers.

The Regulars and Militia were combined in a provisional army corps under the command of Maj. Gen. H. C. Corbin, U. S. Army, and were organized in two divisions, one of which, under the command of Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, U. S. Army, was encamped at Manassas, and the other, under command of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. Army, was encamped at Thoroughfare. The camp of the corps commander was at Gainesville, about midway between the two. The two brigades were known, respectively, as the Blue and the Brown, the former being attired in blue and the latter in the field-service uniform. The maneuvers consisted of two problems involving movements on a large scale, two days being devoted to each problem. The problems were as follows:

PROBLEM NO. 1.

GENERAL SITUATION.

A Blue army, based upon the Potomac River at Washington, is marching westward against a Brown army operating in the Shenandoah Valley toward Washington. The leading corps of the Blue consists of two divisions; one (real) being at Manassas and the other (imaginary) being at Fairfax Court-House. The rest of the Blue army (imaginary) is preparing to move forward from Alexandria. The leading corps of the Brown army consists of two divisions; one (real) being at Thoroughfare, and the other (imaginary) being at Front Royal. The rest of the Brown army is at Strasburg, preparing to move forward.

SPECIAL SITUATION—BLUE.

The leading division (real) of the Blue army has reached Manassas; the remaining division (imaginary) is at Fairfax Court House. The commander of the leading Blue corps is with the advanced division. He ascertains at Manassas, by means of reconnaissance, that one division of the Brown army is in the vicinity of Thoroughfare. He has learned through spies that the remaining division was at Front Royal on the afternoon of the 5th and was making preparations to march the following morning. He determines to attack the Brown division, with the object of defeating and, if possible, capturing it before other Brown forces can come to its assistance, and for this purpose orders an immediate attack by the leading Blue division (real) and sends orders to the remaining division (imaginary) to push forward immediately from Fairfax Court House and join in the action, in accordance with orders that he will give upon its arrival.

SPECIAL SITUATION—BROWN.

The Brown commander at Front Royal has pushed forward his leading division (real) by forced marches through Thoroughfare Gap, with orders to take up a defensive position such that he can cover the Gap and permit the passage of the rest of the Brown forces. It is known that the Blue army is advancing, and the commander of the Brown division has notified the commander of the Brown army by telegraph

that a large force of Blues is already at Manassas. This force is estimated to consist of a division. Another division is known to be following it closely, but its exact location is not ascertained. He receives a dispatch in reply to hold his position at all hazards, and informing him that within forty-eight hours at the farthest he will be strongly reenforced. On the morning of the 6th the Brown commander ascertains definitely that the leading division of the Blue is at Manassas and that another division is at Fairfax Court-House.

PROBLEM NO. 2.

GENERAL SITUATION.

A Blue army is assembled at Washington, and is preparing to move against a Brown army which is operating from the Shenandoah Valley against the capital. The advanced corps of the Blue army consists of two divisions, one of which (real) has been pushed forward in observation to Manassas; the other (imaginary) is at Annandale, where it is receiving rations and ammunition preparatory to moving forward to Centerville to support the First Division.

The leading corps of the Brown army has one division in the vicinity of Thoroughfare, the remaining division being at Salem. The Brown army, the main body of which is at Front Royal, has orders to concentrate at Gainesville. The Brown commander learns by reconnaissance that a Blue division is at Manassas, and he has received information that the other division is a few miles west of Alexandria.

SPECIAL SITUATION—BLUE.

The commander of the Blue division at Manassas ascertains by reconnaissance the presence of the Brown division at Thoroughfare, the strength of this division being approximately equal to his own. He also learns through spies that the remaining division (imaginary) is west of the Bull Run Mountain, and on the evening of September 7 was believed to be at Salem. The commander of the Blue army is notified accordingly, and he gives orders for the commander of the Blue division to take up a defensive position in the vicinity of Manassas and to hold the enemy in check while waiting reenforcements. The commander of the Blue division is assured that the division at Annandale will reach him by the evening of the following day, and that further reenforcements are following from Washington. The commander of the Blue division accordingly takes up a defensive position with a view to repelling an attack by the Brown division, assisted probably by heavy reenforcements which he knows to be in its rear.

SPECIAL SITUATION—BROWN.

The Brown commander being informed of the presence of the Blue division at Manassas and fearing that it may fall back to effect a junction with the forces in its rear, determines to attack it without delay, trusting to the attack of the first division (real) to hold the Blue division until the arrival of the division from Salem.

The solution of these military problems was highly satisfactory, not only in the ability and skill displayed by the division and brigade commanders, but in the zeal, and intelligent interest manifested by the

officers and men of the entire command. The conditions approximated as closely to those of actual war as it is possible to make them in time of peace, and the maneuvers were highly successful.

These maneuvers can not fail to be of great value in the practical training of our military forces, both Regular and Militia; for they accustom officers of the higher grades to the command of troops under campaign conditions; they familiarize officers of all grades with the handling of their organizations in unexpected and varied situations, thus cultivating their resourcefulness and military judgment; they teach the men the duties of scouting, reconnaissance, marching, and battle formations, and give them a knowledge of life in camp and bivouac; they give officers of the staff departments practical experience in the transportation and supply of troops, and they enable officers and men to acquire a knowledge of camp sanitation that may mean the saving of many lives in future. To the Militia these encampments furnish, moreover, not only a means of observing the methods of the regular service, but of comparing their own progress with that of the militia of other States. The prime object of the maneuvers is to disseminate practical military knowledge among those upon whom we must draw for officers of volunteers in time of war.

DISTRIBUTION OF REGIMENTS.

Conditions in the Philippine Islands appear to be such as to warrant a reduction of the troops there to seven regiments of infantry and three regiments of cavalry. This will bring back to the United States two regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry; but at present barracks and quarters are not available for them, and it will take from one to two years to construct them. In this connection I respectfully urge the Secretary of War to give his hearty support to the estimates for funds submitted by the Quartermaster-General for barracks and quarters and for military posts. The distribution of the infantry and cavalry of the Regular Army will then be as follows:

In the United States proper, 22 regiments of infantry; 12 regiments of cavalry.

In Alaska, 1 regiment of infantry.

In the Philippine Islands, 7 regiments of infantry; 3 regiments of cavalry.

The coast artillery is now fairly well provided with barracks and quarters, completed, under construction or authorized, except in the vicinity of San Francisco, where provision must still be made for sheltering some ten companies. The field artillery will be fully provided for when the general scheme for distribution of infantry and cavalry is made effective, as this arm is directly allied with the other two and is to be provided for in the expansion of several posts.

SEACOAST DEFENSE.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the matter of seacoast defenses. The efficiency of last year has been added to by one 12-inch gun, four 10-inch guns, seven rapid-fire guns, and twenty-two mortars.

The existing project calls for—

Heavy guns (8-inch, 10-inch, 12-inch)	364
Mortars (12-inch)	524
Rapid-fire guns (2.24-inch to 6-inch)	1, 296

Appropriations provide for emplacements and guns, viz:

12-inch	105
10-inch	133
8-inch	96
Rapid-fire	587
Mortars (12-inch)	376

The present condition, with reference to service, is shown in the following table:

	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	Rapid fire.	Mortars, 12-inch.
Guns mounted	93	119	93	185	350
Ready for armament	8	8	3	250	14
Under construction	4	6		152	12
Total emplacements	105	133	96	587	376
Defense completed equals	93	119	93	185	350
Defense under way equals	12	14	3	402	26
Total	334			587	376
Project (heavy guns)	364			1,296	524
Unprovided for (by appropriations)	30			709	148

The Chief of Engineers reports enough high-power armament of 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch caliber to afford an effective defense, and that it is not contemplated to construct many more of these emplacements until an adequate rapid-fire armament to supplement the heavier guns has been provided. It will be observed that a very material "supplement to the heavier guns" will result when the "under way" 402 are in place.

Defenses constructed and under way at this time have tailings in their wake that will cost millions. Position and range finders for about half, fire-control system for practically the whole plant, additions to the torpedo defenses in all harbors, and buildings for various purposes in connection with the system are tailings of great consequence in two ways, (a) to provide, and (b) to maintain. When provided, however, the power of the defenses in place will be enhanced to a degree highly respectable.

It would seem advisable, indeed most desirable, that our seacoast defenses "constructed and under way" be brought to a condition of full completion before proceeding further with new work. Completed as above suggested we will be in a fit condition for study of what further provision is a necessity. The Secretary of War made pertinent reference to this matter in his report to the President dated December 7, 1903.

The Chief of Artillery says in his report that in the absence of the approved range and position-finding equipment and other accessories the guns that we have are deprived of two-thirds of their value by day, all or nearly all of their value at night.

THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

The Chief of Artillery in his report very fully explains numerous deficiencies which, it is claimed, afflict the Artillery Corps as a body, the seacoast defense per se, the field artillery, the torpedo defense.

In brief, men and officers are insufficient in numbers to afford one relief for fixed defenses, the organization of this branch is not quite satisfactory, the number of officers for field artillery is inadequate, the organization is not the best. Studies by the torpedo board show material deficiencies in the system hitherto arranged and provided for mine defense of fortified harbors, and proper organization for this service is lacking. The pay of coast artillerymen, particularly men for special employment, is insufficient to attract and retain in service men of desired ability. All these deficiencies may be removed only after legislation by Congress.

Conditions seem not so critical as to warrant hasty action; on the contrary, deliberate study of the coast defense service is necessary to determine whether or not it will be advisable to put out of commission and into the hands of care takers many batteries that can not be fired in time of peace without damage to adjacent private property, and to systematically assemble the coast artillery troops at stations where practice may be safely held; or, stated in another way, to establish a theoretical season of about eight months' duration, omitting service at the guns, and a practical season of four months, when all shall be exercised at stations where the conditions permit the firing of full-service charges and the full and complete use of all accessories, as in actual service.

Some addition to the Coast Artillery is, I think, necessary, but what the number should be needs to be determined after very thorough study by the General Staff of present and for some years prospective conditions.

LEGISLATION.

The several matters suggesting legislation contained in the reports of the department and division commanders and of the bureau chiefs that have been received by the Chief of Staff have been referred to the General Staff for study and recommendation, with a view to submitting to you in concrete form reports for your information and your instructions.

My opinion is, in effect, that but little new general legislation is necessary at this time. Less than four years ago radical reorganization of the Army was inaugurated, and sufficient time has not, in my judgment, elapsed to try out our new organization and wisely determine to what extent additional enactments of Congress should be asked for to modify alleged defects.

ENLARGEMENT OF CERTAIN MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

There are on file in the Department requests and recommendations for the purchase of several pieces of land adjoining the reservations indicated in the following list, and the reasons set out in support of the requests are briefly stated.

The first five items mentioned have, in my opinion, strongest reasons for your consideration at an opportune occasion.

1. *Fort Greble, R. I.*—This post, located on Dutch Island and an important link in the defense of Narragansett Bay, is without sufficient water for purposes of its garrison. The soil of the island, hitherto the source of a considerable part of the water used at this station, is

practically drained of its supply, and the one light artesian well provides an insufficient quantity for drinking and kitchen use. The two sources combined during the rainy season, or about four months of the year, provide sufficient for the garrison when strict economy is practiced, but during the remaining eight months it has been found necessary to purchase water at an expense of \$3,500 per month. Very careful investigation by the Quartermaster's Department suggests, as the best solution of this question, the purchase of about 22 acres, situated upon the mainland nearly opposite Fort Greble. Upon this land there are springs sufficiently strong to provide an abundance of water for Fort Greble, and the area of ground which it is proposed to purchase will be sufficient to protect the springs from pollution. It will be necessary to pipe this water from the mainland to Dutch Island. The estimated cost of the 22 acres of land is \$66,000. The representative of the owners has made a verbal tender to the Chief of Staff of the land desired for the amount stated.

2. *Fort Baker and Point Bonita, Cal.*—General MacArthur strongly recommends the purchase of 2,500 acres of land lying between Fort Baker and Point Bonita, Cal., being that part of the watershed of Rodero Creek that does not now belong to the United States. Fort Baker and Point Bonita are important fortified places included in the defenses for San Francisco Harbor, and are not accessible to water supply other than herein stated. It is further desired to obtain this land in order to afford target-range facilities for the garrisons in San Francisco Harbor. At the present time we have no adequate facilities for small-arm target practice or for practice of field artillery for troops stationed in that vicinity. General MacArthur reports that on the ground it is proposed to acquire good ranges can be made for both small arms and field artillery. Estimated cost of land, \$125,000.

3. *Vancouver Barracks, Wash.*—For the purchase of a tract of land about 3,000 acres in extent at American Lake, near Tacoma, Wash., to provide a safe and suitable target range for Vancouver Barracks and Fort Lawton, Wash. Vancouver Barracks is the station of a regiment of infantry and two batteries of field artillery, and at Fort Lawton there is a battalion of infantry. At neither of these stations is there suitable Government ground for complete rifle ranges—none at all for field artillery. Target practice the present year was held upon the ground which it is here proposed to purchase. The estimated cost is \$30,000.

4. *Yokeka Point, Washington.*—For the Quartermaster's Department's share of a tract of land to be purchased by the Engineer Department to establish a military post and armament at Deception Pass, Puget Sound, Wash. Construction of defenses at this point has not yet been begun, and it is desired to secure land for garrison use at the same time the Engineer Department purchases land on which to construct the emplacements for guns. Estimated cost of land to be purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, \$2,500.

5. *Fort Bayard, N. Mex.*—This post, abandoned some years ago as a station for troops, is the location of a general hospital for the treatment of pulmonary diseases. For several years its water supply has been failing, the draft upon the small valley from whence water is obtained being in excess of the annual saturation of the soil. The living source, springs, which have hitherto supplied the valley in addi-

tion to rainfall, are some distance from the post. Private parties control the springs and consume nearly all the water. The object in view is to extinguish the private right and obtain control of the adjacent watershed. An exhaustive study of the country in the vicinity of Fort Bayard indicates that it is not practicable to obtain water from deep wells. It seems necessary, therefore, to secure control of the source of water which supplies the valley adjoining the post, or else abandon the hospital. The quantity that is now obtained is reported to be only sufficient to permit one bath a week for the more than 200 patients under treatment at the place. The estimated cost of land and water right is \$90,000.

6. *Fort Taylor, Fla.*—There is an insufficient amount of land in the Fort Taylor Reservation on which to construct barracks and quarters for the garrison, and it is desired to purchase 41 additional acres. The reservation upon which the troops are now quartered is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the guns, so the Chief of Artillery urges the purchase of land adjacent to the guns and the location of the garrison thereon. This matter has been heretofore submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War. If this purchase shall be authorized, and quarters and barracks, etc., are constructed near the guns, as is proposed, the garrison will be saved the fatigue and distress of a daily march under rather severe heat for about eight months of the year, and much time now lost in the march to and from the batteries will become available for instruction of the men. Estimated cost of the land, exclusive of expense to cover cost of considerable filling which will have to be done, is \$125,000.

7. *Fort Worden, Wash.*—For the purchase of about 111 acres of land adjoining Fort Worden, in order to secure ground suitable for garden purposes, target range, and a cemetery for Forts Worden, Flagler, and Casey. The estimated cost is \$25,000.

8. *Whipple Barracks, Ariz.*—For the purchase of approximately 106 acres of land adjacent to the post of Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for drill grounds. The military reservation at this post amounts to about 1,200 acres of land, but it is so broken that there is no drill ground on this large Government holding, and it is desired to secure the tract referred to at an estimated cost of \$9,000.

9. *Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.*—For the purchase of about 16.39 acres of land adjacent to Fort Wadsworth. This land is not absolutely necessary for military purposes. Its purchase has been particularly urged with a view to avoiding damage to private property situated within concussion zone of the heavy guns located at this place. The estimated cost is \$100,000.

10. *Fort Levett, Cushing Island, Me.*—For the purchase of about 86 acres of land on Cushing Island, adjacent to the Fort Levett reservation. The land is not necessary for defensive purposes, nor for the erection of barracks and quarters for the garrison. The Fort Levett guns are located within a few hundred feet of a large hotel and not far away from several cottages—private property. Complaint is made that the concussion during target practice is so severe as to cause material damage. The occupants of the hotel are within close view of the batteries. Estimated cost, \$400,000.

11. *Fort Revere, Mass.*—It is reported that private residences near this reservation are liable to damage during firing of the heavy guns.

The reservation is also too limited for proper construction of post buildings. The estimated cost of necessary land is \$30,000.

The total estimated cost of all the properties referred to above is \$1,002,500.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Lieutenant-General, Chief of Staff.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, THE MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE, *October 1, 1904.*

SIR: The Military Secretary's Department of the Army and The Military Secretary's Office of the War Department were created by a provision of the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. That act provided that the officers of the Adjutant-General's Department, except the Adjutant-General himself, and the officers of the Record and Pension Office should thereafter constitute one department of the Army, to be known as The Military Secretary's Department; and that the Adjutant-General's Office and the Record and Pension Office should thereafter constitute a consolidated bureau to be known as The Military Secretary's Office of the War Department. The full text of this provision of law is as follows:

AN ACT making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, and for other purposes.

* * * * *

That the officers of the Adjutant-General's Department, except the Adjutant-General, and the officers of the Record and Pension Office shall hereafter constitute one department of the Army, to be known as the Military Secretary's Department; and the Adjutant-General's Office and the Record and Pension Office, heretofore constituting bureaus of the War Department, shall hereafter constitute a consolidated bureau to be known as the Military Secretary's Office of the War Department. The officers so consolidated shall be borne on one list in the order of rank held by them, and those of them who hold permanent appointments as officers of the Adjutant-General's Department or of the Record and Pension Office shall be entitled to promotion below the grade of brigadier-general, as now provided by law and in the order of their standing on said list. Except as otherwise provided herein, the laws now in force shall continue to govern the appointment, promotion, and detail of all officers of the consolidated department hereby created: *Provided*, That the officers of the said consolidated department shall be subject to the supervision of the Chief of Staff in all matters pertaining to the command, discipline, or administration of the existing military establishment: *Provided further*, That no appointments or details to the grade of assistant adjutant-general with the rank of major shall be made until the number of officers of that grade shall be reduced to less than ten, and thereafter the number of officers of said grade in the consolidated department shall be ten: *Provided further*, That of the officers consolidated as hereinbefore provided the senior in rank, who shall be chief of the consolidated department and the title of whose office is hereby

changed to that of the Military Secretary, shall hereafter have the rank of major-general, and the second senior of said officers shall hereafter have the rank of brigadier-general: *Provided further*, That when the office of Military Secretary with the rank of major-general shall hereafter become vacant, it shall not be filled with said rank, and thereafter the chief of the Military Secretary's Department shall have the rank of a brigadier-general with the title of The Military Secretary, and there shall be only one officer above the rank of colonel in the said department. Except as hereinafter provided, the remaining offices of the consolidated department shall retain the titles that they now bear: *Provided further*, That when the office of Adjutant-General shall become vacant the vacancy so created on the active list of the Army shall not be filled, and thereafter the several officers now designated by the title assistant adjutant-general and by the title assistant chief of the Record and Pension Office shall be designated by the title Military Secretary: *Provided further*, That the chief of the Military Secretary's Department shall be a member of the Board of Commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home.

* * * * *

Approved, April 23, 1904.

In the deficiency appropriation act approved April 27, 1904, it was provided that any appropriation available for the support of either of the consolidated offices should be available for the support of the bureau formed by the consolidation, and that all employees provided by law for either of said offices, except such employees as were transferred by the Secretary of War to the Military Information Division of the General Staff prior to April 1, 1904, should be regarded as employees of the consolidated bureau and should be exclusively engaged upon the work of that bureau, as required in the case of the employees of the Record and Pension Office by the acts making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal years 1904 and 1905. On May 12, 1904, the employees on duty in the Military Information Division were transferred to the office of the Chief of Staff.

In accordance with the terms of the organic act, the Chief of the Record and Pension Office, the senior officer of the consolidated department, was commissioned The Military Secretary, with the rank of major-general, to date from April 23, 1904.

Although the newly created bureau of the War Department began its legal existence on April 23, 1904, and the Adjutant-General's Office and the Record and Pension Office of the War Department legally ceased to exist on that date, the consolidation of the two offices was not actually accomplished until near the end of the fiscal year, and this, the first annual report of The Military Secretary, is therefore divided in accordance with the designations of the original bureaus by which, until near its close, the business of the last fiscal year was conducted.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The following returns show (a) the strength of the Army of the United States June 30, 1903, and June 30, 1904, with losses from all causes between those dates; (b) strength of the Army by divisions and departments, each month, from July, 1903, to June, 1904; (c) monthly strength and losses from all causes, in the Army of the United States, between July 1, 1903, and June 30, 1904, and (d) deaths in the Army of the United States between July 1, 1903, and June 30, 1904:

22			8	1	1			3	134	410		
194			6		1	1			76	450		
5			6		1	1		1	6	94		
15			4		2	1		2	134	398		
21			4			1		1	232	507		
50			1		2	2			40	209		
28			3	1			1	3	73	416		
20			3		4			2	81	340		
11			5		1			1	138	586		
107			10			2	1	5	37	461		
101			4			1		4	68	410		
5			3		1			1	110	473		
4			4		2			5	7	156		
11			1	1				1	75	397		
11			2	1	1	2			73	257		
5	14		3		1	1		1	11	70		11
14			12		1			3	2	151		
18						1		2	144	378		
38								3	29	176		
14			1	2		1			121	436		
9			2		2			2	25	141	3	10
3		2	10					5	2	99	2	7
10			4	1			1	13	17	326		
6			9					5	24	285		
70			6			2	1		91	870		
141			8	1		2		3	65	748		
90	6	1	6	1		1	1	2	61	732		2
79			7	2				4	18	437		
69			2	1		2		1	107	781		
192	20	3	138	14	20	21	6	76	2,120	11,815	5	30
14			3					3	40	187		
			1							1		
1										14		
154			23	2			1	2	694	32		
								1	2	996		
										2,545		
169			27	2			1	6	736	3,775		
242	24	4	297	43	42	32	14	188	5,873	28,388	7	45
5									1	323		
98	3		59	3	4	3	6		15	270		4
345	27	4	356	46	46	35	20	188	5,889	28,981	7	49

1 Pension Office. The Military Secretary's Department was created by the consolidation of the enlisted force provided by law. (24 Stat. L., 435.)
at the end of each of those years, taking no account of those who had been appre-

D.—Deaths in the Army of the United States between July 1, 1903, and June 30, 1904.

Country.	Killed.		Died of wounds.		Disease.		Accident.		Drowned.		Suicide.		Murder or homicide.		Total.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Regular Army:																
United States					16	190	2	32		17	3	23		10	21	272
Cuba					1	1										1
Alaska					2	2		1		2						5
Porto Rico					1	1										1
Hawaiian Islands					1	1				1						2
Philippine Islands	3	24	1	4	2	87		9		21		9		4	6	158
China					2	2				1						3
At sea					13	13		1								14
Total	3	24	1	4	18	297	2	43		42	3	32		14	27	456
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment																
Philippine scouts		3			2	59		3		4		3		6	2	78
Grand total	3	27	1	4	20	356	2	46		46	3	35		20	29	534

THE ARMY.

The Army during the past year has remained virtually as organized by General Orders, No. 108, of 1902, with the following modifications, made by General Orders, No. 78, dated April 29, 1904: Two corporals and 18 privates have been added to each of the four troops of cavalry at Fort Myer, Va.; the enlisted strength at West Point was increased by 7; the Signal Corps was enlarged by the addition of 402 men, and the number of post quartermaster-sergeants was increased from 150 to 200.

The actual strength of the Army on June 30, 1904, was 3,871 officers and 65,946 enlisted men.

The distribution of the troops at that date was as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
In the United States	2,348	43,859
In the Philippines:		
Regular Army	721	12,002
Philippine Scouts	100	4,987
In Porto Rico:		
Regular Army	6	31
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment	21	445
In China	4	136
Troops at camps, en route, recruits, etc.	671	4,486
Total	3,871	65,946

These figures include the strength of the Hospital Corps (Medical Department). It is to be observed, however, that the strength of the Hospital Corps (3,080) is not counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law.

One hundred and seventy-four appointments to the grade of second lieutenant were made in the Army during the year ended June 30, 1904, and the following statement shows the source from which the appointments were made, and the corps or arm of service to which the appointees were assigned:

	Engineers.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Total.
Military Academy.....	10	24	30	60	124
Enlisted men, United States Army.....				37	37
Civilians.....		1		12	13
Total.....	10	25	30	109	174

Three of the civilians appointed had prior military service.

The probable number of enlisted men in the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, who will be entitled to increased pay under the acts of August 4, 1854, and May 15, 1872, is as follows:

Under act of August 4, 1854. [Sec. 1284, R. S.]

5 years' continuous service (\$2 per month).....	6,050
10 years' continuous service (\$3 per month).....	2,073
15 years' continuous service (\$4 per month).....	1,446
20 years' continuous service (\$5 per month).....	903
25 years' continuous service (\$6 per month).....	344
30 years' continuous service (\$7 per month).....	67

Under act of May 15, 1872. [Sec. 1281, R. S.]

\$1 per month for third year of service.....	10,090
\$2 per month for fourth year of service.....	15,667
\$3 per month for fifth year of service.....	1,985

This statement indicates that there are present in the ranks 27,742 men who will have served more than three years and 10,883 men who will have had a continuous service of five years and upward in the fiscal year 1906.

The total number of the losses in the Army during the year ended June 30, 1904, was 29,149, as follows:

REGULAR ARMY.

Officers:		
Killed in action, died of wounds, disease, etc.....	27	
Resigned or discharged.....	29	
Dismissed.....	11	
Deserted.....	2	
Retired.....	86	
		155
Enlisted men:		
Killed in action, died of wounds, disease, etc.....	456	
Discharged upon expiration of term of service.....	16,592	
Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, and by order.....	5,279	
Deserted ".....	5,873	
Retired.....	188	
		28,388
Total.....		28,543

Seven officers and 45 enlisted men were wounded.

^a The actual number of desertions during the year ended June 30, 1903, was 6,428. The figures given in the reports for the years 1899 to 1903, inclusive, are misleading, as they represent only the number of deserters *at large* during each of those years, taking no account of those who had been apprehended or had surrendered themselves in each of the periods named.

PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT.

Officers:	
Resigned	5
	— 5
Enlisted men:	
Discharged upon expiration of term of service	304
Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, and by order...	18
Deserted	1
	— 323
Total	328

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Officers:	
Died of disease, etc	2
Resigned or discharged	4
Dismissed	2
	— 8
Enlisted men:	
Killed in action, died of wounds, disease, etc	78
Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, and by order....	177
Deserted	15
	— 270
Total	278
Four enlisted men were wounded.	

CUBA.

The four companies of Coast Artillery in Cuba at the date of the last annual report have been withdrawn—the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Companies on February 1, and the Twentieth and the Twenty-second Companies on February 5, 1904. This last date marks the complete evacuation of that island by United States troops.

PORTO RICO.

The Fifty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, left San Juan May 7, and the Fifty-sixth May 12, 1904, since which date the only armed force in that island has been the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

Under the act of April 23, 1904, that regiment was reorganized. It was to be composed of 2 battalions of 4 companies each, to include the enlisted men of the old regiment who were in service June 30, 1904, the field officers to be detailed from the officers of the Regular Army, the captains and subalterns in service at that date and found mentally, morally, and physically qualified to be entitled to preference in appointment for a provisional term of four years. The reappointed officers after examination were to be eligible to promotion in the regiment up to and including the rank of captain. Vacancies thereafter existing in the grade of second lieutenant were to be filled by the President by the appointment of citizens of Porto Rico for the provisional term of four years; vacancies not filled as provided above to be filled by detail from the infantry line of the Army of officers of the same grades as those of the vacancies to be filled. Men enlisted in the regiment must be citizens of Porto Rico. The term of enlistment is two years and, except noncommissioned officers, no reenlistment is allowed in time of peace. A register of the names of all enlisted men who have served honorably in the organization is required to be kept at regimental headquarters, and such men are to be regarded as a reserve to be specially considered in time of war.

CHINA.

No change has been made during the past year in the small force (Company B, Ninth Infantry) kept in that country as a guard to the United States legation.

THE PHILIPPINES.

During the year ended June 30, 1904, these organizations were forwarded to the Philippines: Engineers, two companies; cavalry, Second, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Regiments; infantry, Seventh, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Regiments.

These organizations were recalled to the United States: Engineers, two companies; cavalry, First, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Regiments; Coast Artillery, Tenth, Thirty-eighth, Eighty-fifth, and One hundred and eighth Companies; infantry, Fifth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth Regiments.

In addition the Fourth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, and Forty-seventh Companies, Philippine Scouts, left the Philippine Islands, February 15, 1904, for the St. Louis Exposition.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Companies, Coast Artillery, were brought back from Honolulu, and their places supplied by the Twenty-eighth and Ninety-second Companies, Coast Artillery.

MILITARY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Important considerations led, in December last, to a comprehensive rearrangement of the several geographical departments into which, for facility of military administration, the country is divided. In the Philippine Islands, however, no change was made in the geographical division or departments. The divisional plan, which had been discontinued on July 2, 1891, has been revived, the United States being primarily divided into four divisions, each comprising two or more military departments. The geographical limits of the several commands are as follows:

1. The *Atlantic Division*, headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y., embracing—

(a) The *Department of the East*, headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y., composed of the New England States, the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, the District of Columbia, the island of Porto Rico, and the islands and keys adjacent thereto.

(b) The *Department of the Gulf*, headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., composed of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. The troops stationed in the island of Cuba were assigned to this Department.

2. The *Northern Division*, headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., embracing—

(a) The *Department of the Lakes*, headquarters at Chicago, Ill., composed of the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky.

(b) The *Department of the Missouri*, headquarters at Omaha, Nebr., composed of the States of Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming (except that part included in the Yellowstone National Park), Kansas, and Missouri.

(c) The *Department of Dakota*, headquarters at St. Paul, Minn., composed of the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and so much of Wyoming and Idaho as is included in the Yellowstone National Park.

3. The *Southwestern Division*, headquarters at Oklahoma City, Okla., embracing—

(a) The *Department of Texas*, headquarters at San Antonio, Tex., composed of the States of Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, the Indian Territory, and the Territory of Oklahoma.

(b) The *Department of the Colorado*, headquarters at Denver, Colo., composed of the States of Colorado and Utah and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

4. The *Pacific Division*, headquarters at San Francisco, Cal., embracing—

(a) The *Department of California*, headquarters at San Francisco, Cal., composed of the States of California and Nevada, the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies.

(b) The *Department of the Columbia*, headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., composed of the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho (except that part included in the Yellowstone National Park), and the Territory of Alaska.

5. The *Philippines Division*, headquarters at Manila, P. I., embracing—

(a) The *Department of Luzon*, headquarters at Manila, P. I., composed of all that portion of the Philippine Archipelago lying north of a line passing southeastwardly through the West Pass of Apo, or Mindoro Strait, to the twelfth parallel of north latitude; thence east along said parallel to longitude $124^{\circ} 10'$ east of Greenwich, but including the entire island of Masbate; thence northerly to and through San Bernardino Straits.

(b) The *Department of the Visayas*, headquarters at Iloilo, P. I., embracing all islands of the Philippine Archipelago lying south of the southern boundary line of the Department of Luzon and east of longitude $121^{\circ} 45'$ east of Greenwich and north of the ninth parallel of latitude, except the islands of Mindanao, Paragua, and all islands east of the Straits of Suragoa.

(c) The *Department of Mindanao*, headquarters at Zamboanga, P. I., embracing all islands of the Philippine Archipelago not included in other Departments.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The number of officers and instructors at the Military Academy September 1, 1904, was 94 as against 89 in 1903, the difference being due to an increase of 3 officers and 3 civilians as instructors, and the loss of 1 officer as associate professor.

The maximum number of cadets was 523, including 1 cadet from Costa Rica receiving instruction under a joint resolution of Congress. The academic year opened with 481 cadets on the rolls, divided into the four classes, as follows: First class, 115; second class, 78; third class, 130, and fourth class, 158. During the year 25 cadets were

discharged for deficiency in studies or conduct, or for physical disability; 16 resigned, and 124 graduated, the largest graduating class in the history of the Academy. There were admitted, in June, 138 cadets; in July, 1; and in August, 12, viz, 10 former cadets (taking only the physical examination), 101 accepted on certificate, and 40 on examination.

The health of the command continued good during the entire year, not a single case of typhoid fever having occurred, and the cases of malarial fever having been much reduced. This reduction is attributed to the vigorous methods pursued to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. The existence, however, of a number of cases of measles, mumps, and chicken-pox emphasizes the necessity of an isolated building, apart from the regular hospital, for the treatment of infectious diseases. While such a building is included in the scheme of general improvement, it will be several years before it can be utilized, and the construction of a temporary building for the purpose is recommended by the surgeon of the post and the superintendent.

The provision in the act of April 28, 1904, for cleaning and lighting cadet barracks, and for the maintenance of the cadet bath houses, which expense had heretofore been borne by the cadets, operates to add about \$21 per year to the allowance to each cadet. Advantage of this has been taken to increase the fund retained for each graduate's equipment, making in all \$9.50 per month, which will go well toward defraying the cost of his outfit on graduation, and should enable him to enter the service without debt—a most desirable end to attain.

The average cost of subsisting cadets was 64.3 cents per diem. During the previous year it was 53.9 cents. This increase in cost was partly due to the unusually high price of all food supplies, and partly to the maintenance of an extra table during the active athletic season, and to the visits of instruction made by the classes during the year.

The discipline of the cadets continues to be satisfactory, and it is believed that the close observance of the regulations governing the treatment of fourth class men is due as much to an increasing disposition to yield ready obedience to authority as to fear of the results of disobedience. In other respects, the standard of courtesy, character, and efficient performance of duty is reported to be most gratifying.

During the past year, in addition to visits to the battlefield at Gettysburg, Watervliet Arsenal, and the Sandy Hook proving grounds, the first class spent three days in camp at Fort Totten, N. Y., and exercised in the service of seacoast artillery and in submarine defense.

Through the courtesy of the St. Louis Fair Commission and the assistance of the War Department the battalion of cadets, 45 men of the cavalry and artillery detachments, 50 horses, and a few civilian employees visited the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, encamping within the grounds under their own canvas. A drill programme was carried out in the forenoons, and dress parades, reviews, and inspections were held in the afternoons. The command also participated in various ceremonies, and many hospitalities were extended to it.

The academic instruction of cadets has been maintained throughout the year at its usual standard of thoroughness, and the degree of efficiency attained in the several classes has been highly satisfactory.

The Superintendent believes that a rule requiring three years' service after graduation before an officer is eligible for detail at the academy will have all the good effects of the old rule requiring four years'

service and none of the disadvantages of the present rule requiring only two years' service. He thinks that the organization of the General Staff and of the detailed staff will render more difficult the selection of the most efficient instructors at the Academy, as the number of officers ineligible for such detail is greatly increased by the new staff system.

The third season of the cadets' participation in the intercollegiate fencing tournament ended, like its predecessors, in a decisive victory for the Military Academy. The intercollegiate meet was held at the New York Athletic Club, April 1 and 2, Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell, the Naval Academy, and the Military Academy being represented by teams. The Military Academy score was 41 won, 13 lost. Columbia and Cornell came next, each with a score of 33 won and 21 lost.

Work upon plans for the new buildings and other improvements, provided for in the act of June 28, 1902, has been prosecuted with diligence. The plans for the riding hall, cavalry barracks and stables, and artillery barracks, stables, and gun sheds have been completed and approved; those for cadet barracks, cadet headquarters and store, double and triple sets of officers' quarters are reported as practically ready for approval, and it is hoped to begin, at an early date, the construction of the latter.

A plan of improvement of the forest lands of the reservation has been perfected by the United States Bureau of Forestry. It is expected that the wood that will be cut in carrying out the plan will defray the cost of all the improvements to be made.

The Superintendent calls special attention to the item, in the estimates submitted, for maintaining the children's school, its object being to put this school upon a basis that will enable it to provide the foundation for a common school education for the many children, most of them soldiers', residing at the post. West Point is isolated, and the difficulty of access to neighboring towns, especially in winter, is so great that a school for small children is a necessity. He is of the opinion that the responsibility for this work rests largely upon the Government, and that as a matter of right and justice the Government should assume the burden.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

During the year ended June 30, 1904, the need for recruits was continuous and called for unremitting efforts on the part of the recruiting officers. From February, 1904, to the end of the fiscal year the need became more urgent, in view of the expiration of the term of service of those who enlisted on the reorganization of the Army in 1901, and called for increased activity on the part of recruiting officers to meet the unusual losses. Recruiting offices at city stations were enjoined to redouble their efforts to meet the demands of the recruiting service, giving due care to the requirements of law and regulations.

Fifty-eight officers are supplied for the general recruiting detail by taking 1 from each regiment of cavalry and of infantry and 13 from the Artillery Corps. It was not found necessary during the year to increase this number by more than 2 at any time, and only 1 retired officer was detailed for recruiting duty under the provisions of the act approved April 23, 1904.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 93 central recruiting stations in the large cities, 46 of which were main stations and 47 auxiliary stations. Thirteen of the central auxiliaries were in charge of officers who were acting as assistants to the recruiting officers at the main stations. January 1, 1904, these 13 auxiliary stations were made independent stations, making 59 main stations, each in charge of an officer. In June, 1904, an additional main station was opened at Santa Fe, N. Mex., being under the charge of a retired officer. June 30, 1904, there were 108 central recruiting stations, of which number 60 were main stations and 48 auxiliary stations. Ordinarily an auxiliary station was maintained only so long as found to be necessary for an effective canvass of surrounding territory and of the route between it and the main station, but some auxiliary stations proved to be such desirable recruiting centers that no change was made in their location. In addition to the stations already considered, many temporary stations were opened from time to time in locations that could be visited by the recruiting officer at a central station on his trips to an auxiliary station, without involving additional expense for mileage. In this manner each officer usually conducted two or more auxiliary stations, visiting them and temporary stations en route thereto, under proper orders from this office. The general instructions under which recruiting officers prosecute their canvass for recruits caution them to constantly bear in mind that under the instructions of the Secretary of War the necessity for economy in mileage, transportation, and other expenses involved in the conduct of the recruiting service is imperative. The smallest number of cities and towns canvassed in any one month during the past fiscal year by officers of the general recruiting detail was 183; the largest, 244.

During the year enlistments were also made at all military posts by officers detailed by the post commanders, and by recruiting parties sent out to canvass and make enlistments in cities and towns surrounding the posts, under orders of the respective post and department commanders and pursuant to instructions from this office. The largest number of cities and towns visited by recruiting officers from posts, in any one month, was 58; the largest number of cities and towns canvassed during any one month by recruiting officers from both city stations and posts was 302. In addition to these, many towns were visited by enlisted members of recruiting parties for the purpose of distributing recruiting posters, handbills, and circulars of information, and with a view to referring desirable applicants to some recruiting station or military post.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, 1,705 unassigned recruits were forwarded to the Philippines Division for assignment to organizations of the line by the division commander; these were all forwarded subsequently to February 29, 1904. During the same period 60 men in lieu of recruits were supplied to Company B, Ninth Infantry, at Pekin, China, by transfer from infantry organizations in the Philippines Division. These transfers were made in July and September, 1903.

The total number of enlistments and reenlistments in the Army during the year, exclusive of the Hospital Corps and the Philippine Scouts, was 27,380, of which number 21,389 were made at city stations by officers of the general recruiting detail, and 5,991 at and in the vicinity of military posts and in the field by officers detailed by their commanding officers.

The enlistments are classified as follows:

For the general service	26,569
For the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry	222
For the staff departments	589
Total	27,380

Of the 27,380 accepted applicants 23,464 were native born, 3,662 were of foreign birth, 32 were born in the Philippine Islands and enlisted for band musicians, and 222 were born in Porto Rico; 25,846 were white, 1,248 were colored, 32 were Indians, 222 were Porto Ricans, and 32 were Filipinos.

The original enlistments numbered 21,008 and the reenlistments, 6,372. The percentage of native born among original enlistments was 88.7.

The reports show that the recruiting officers making the 26,791 enlistments embraced in the first two items of the foregoing list rejected 83,452 applicants, or about 76 per centum of the whole number, as lacking in either mental, moral, or physical qualifications; 2,285 of these were rejected as aliens and 4,608 as illiterates.

The number of enlistments reported for the Philippine Scouts during the fiscal year was 461. As required by the law authorizing their enlistment, they were all natives of the Philippine Islands.

The number of men enlisted for the Hospital Corps during the past fiscal year was 845, of whom 668 were native born and 177 were of foreign birth; 813 were white and 32 were colored. The enlistments numbered 518, and the reenlistments 327.

Including the Hospital Corps and the Philippine Scouts, the aggregate of all enlistments for the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, was 28,686.

During the past year complaints as to the number of unsatisfactory recruits that have been received at posts have been somewhat more numerous than usual. In many instances these complaints were emphasized by department commanders in transmitting them to the War Department, and are referred to in their annual reports. All such complaints have been carefully investigated. While in some instances these complaints were not well founded, or seemed to have been made before opportunity had been had to practically test the recruits in actual service, nevertheless the well-founded complaints have been more than usually numerous. This was due to a variety of causes, to which attention is invited.

In the last year an abnormally large number of enlistments became necessary to fill the vacancies caused by the discharge of the men who enlisted on the reorganization of the Army in 1901. At the beginning of the calendar year 1904 it was estimated that upward of 30,000 men would be needed in this year to fill vacancies resulting from discharge by expiration of term of service. Adding to this the number required to fill the vacancies resulting from unforeseen casualties, it was estimated that between thirty-five and forty thousand enlistments would be necessary in the current year. Enlistments in the last months of 1903 were made at the rate of about four hundred a week. To keep the organizations of the Army filled during the following year, it clearly was necessary almost to double that number, and this, too, at a time of great industrial activity, when labor was in demand at high wages. Unfilled requisitions for recruits were accumulating. Under

these circumstances recruiting officers were advised that increased activity was necessary. It is not doubted that this increased demand for recruits caused the acceptance of some undesirable men who would not have been accepted under normal conditions.

The abnormal demand for recruits has been met and the organizations have been kept up to their effective strength. The demand for recruits is now decreasing and will remain below normal until 1907, when we may be confronted again with the same conditions as to recruiting that prevailed at the beginning of the present year.

While the demand for an unusually large number of recruits could not have been obviated, the number of undesirable recruits sent to the regiments might have been diminished materially if the recruits could have been assembled at recruiting depots and retained there for a few weeks, under the instruction and observation of a competent force of line and medical officers, before they were forwarded to their regiments. Under existing conditions they were hurried from the recruiting stations to the rendezvous and from the rendezvous to their companies. This was necessary because of the limited facilities at the rendezvous for caring for recruits. Even with the utmost expedition in forwarding them to their companies, it was difficult to avoid overcrowding at the rendezvous and the unsanitary conditions that always result from such overcrowding.

In this connection it should be borne in mind that nearly all the medical examiners at recruiting stations are civilian physicians unfamiliar with the requirements of the military service. Even with the most competent of this class of physicians it must be expected that many undesirable recruits will be accepted. These medical examiners have been changed whenever it was discovered that they were not sufficiently careful in their examinations; but errors of judgment are not infrequent, even among the most careful and competent, if they have not the training and experience of the military surgeon.

As it does not seem practicable to secure the services of military surgeons for duty at recruiting stations, it is all the more necessary that depots for recruits shall be established, and shall be provided with an adequate force of medical officers to perform the duties of examination and inspection and with suitable facilities for the retention of the recruits under observation and instruction during a probation period of reasonable length. A recommendation to this effect was made by The Military Secretary's Office in May, 1904, and is now renewed.

POST EXCHANGES.

During the year ended June 30, 1904, the aggregate receipts of post exchanges in operation in the Army—so far as reports have been received—amounted to \$1,764,393.51, as against \$1,466,146.70 during the preceding fiscal year, and there was received, as money on deposit, \$29,536.63, making a total amount of money received \$1,793,930.14. There was expended for merchandise purchased, rents, fixtures, repairs, and expenses of operation, \$1,399,172.27, which—less deposits—left a profit of \$365,221.24. From this amount the following allotments were made: To the funds of the several regimental bands, \$4,688.19; to the maintenance of post gardens, \$1,578.73; to post libraries, \$574.34; to gymnasiums, \$1,941.77; for prizes for encouragement of athletic sports, \$11,485.68. After setting aside the sum of

\$163,430.12 as a reserve fund to meet expenses for at least one month, as required by paragraph 17 of the Exchange Regulations, the sum of \$181,522.41 was passed to the credit of company and mess funds for the benefit of the enlisted men in the form of dividends.

The net value of these exchanges—that is to say, the balance of their combined assets over their liabilities—was, on June 30, 1904, \$409,008.03, as against \$350,756.69 on June 30, 1903. The total number of exchanges closed during the fiscal year was 23; the total number of new exchanges established, 28; and the total number in operation on June 30, 1904, 148.

FLOOD IN KANSAS AND MISSOURI.

Kansas City, Kans., and the city of the same name in Missouri, were again threatened by flood in July last, the conditions being reported by telegraph July 7 as serious. On receipt of the information the War Department directed the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth to confer with the proper authorities and report, by wire, the actual conditions existing, and the extent of Federal aid, if any, required. The report received stated that about 5,000 people in the vicinity of Kansas City, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo., had left their homes by reason of the flood in the Kaw Valley, fearing a repetition of last year's disaster, but that only about 1,050 were in need of assistance. To meet the urgent necessities of the case, the Acting Secretary of War authorized the issuance of 1,000 rations per day, and, if deemed necessary, the loan of tents. July 12, on a report that aid was no longer needed, the issue of rations was discontinued.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Following is a list showing the number of persons committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane, under the orders of the Secretary of War, from September 1, 1903, to September 1, 1904:

Officers of the United States Army	7
Enlisted men of the United States Army	73
Enlisted men of the United States Army (retired)	2
Late soldiers of the United States Army	1
Total	83

THE MILITIA.

In general, very satisfactory progress has been made toward bringing the organized militia of the several States and Territories, respecting armament, equipment, and discipline, to a condition equal to that of the Regular Army, especially with regard to the two elements first named. In several of the States new laws have been enacted, based upon the Federal militia law of January 21, 1903, and embracing several features suggested by the War Department.

The adjutants-general of the several States and Territories, with the exceptions of those of Florida, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and Montana, have rendered their annual reports for the calendar year ended December 31, 1903.

Under the authority conferred upon him by section 12 of the act of January 21, 1903, the Secretary of War, under date of August 25, requested the adjutants-general of the several States and Territories to

submit a report covering several specified points of special interest; but so far answers have been received from only four States and one Territory, viz, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and the Territory of Oklahoma.

The result of the special inspection, made under the direction of division commanders in accordance with General Orders, No. 71, dated December 29, 1903, while in many cases not entirely satisfactory to the Department, was not allowed to militate against the interest of any State or Territory so far as to deprive it of the benefits of participation in the allotment of funds under section 14 of the act of January 21, 1903, the War Department having decided that where a disposition was shown by the State authorities to supply deficiencies noted by the inspecting officers such deficiencies would be waived for the current year, as in the majority of instances they were due to the fact that, while there was a sufficiency of arms and equipments, the issue of these to the troops had not been completed at the date of inspection.

The general results of the special inspections show a great advance in zeal, efficiency, care of arms, uniforms, etc.; also that both officers and men had acquired a clearer comprehension of their duty to the State and National Governments. They also show that the militia is gradually being brought to conform to the system of the United States Army with regard to military instruction and discipline.

Of a total of 8,479 officers and 106,787 men composing the organized militia of the several States and Territories, 6,915 officers and 83,385 men were present at the special inspections. Comparison with the attendance at prior inspections shows a gratifying decrease in the number of absentees, which number, it is not doubted, will be further lessened in future.

Since the inspection of 1903 many changes have occurred in the organization of the militia of the different States and Territories, old companies having been disbanded and new companies organized. These changes were made mainly with a view to the betterment of the service, and to secure a larger attendance at drills, etc., the extended territory over which some companies were scattered in the past having precluded the assembling of a working percentage of the normal strength of the organizations.

An account of the participation of the militia with the troops of the Regular Army, at Manassas, Va., Camp Atascadero, Cal., and at American Lake, Wash., is given under the caption of "Combined maneuvers." In addition to these maneuvers there have been encampments of the organized militia of twenty-eight States and Territories, at nine of which officers and troops were detailed from the Regular Army for purposes of instruction and example.

The naval militia of New York and Massachusetts, during their practice cruise, were authorized to land and encamp on the reservations of Fort Rodman and Fort Winthrop, Mass., respectively. Two batteries of the Connecticut Artillery encamped for one week on the reservation at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., during which time they were drilled as coast artillery, and exercised in the handling of heavy guns.

Target practice, to a greater or lesser extent, was had during the past year by the militia of most of the States, although, in many instances, under disadvantageous circumstances. The change of arm from the Springfield to the .30-caliber rifle necessitated a rebuilding of

ranges, which many States were unable to accomplish; and, in the case of city organizations, range facilities, unless transportation was provided, were unavailable.

With regard to practice marches and field instruction, reports received show that of the 2,041 State or Territorial organizations reported upon, 1,709 participated in practice marches or attended at camps of instruction for at least five consecutive days; 1,774 assembled for drill or target practice at least 24 times during the year; and 72 were mustered in too late to participate, or were excused by the governor.

Under the provisions of section 13 of the act of January 21, 1903, magazine arms and equipments were issued in sufficient numbers to fully arm the organized militia of each State and Territory, according to the strength existing at the date of the law. In addition to the 109,139 rifles and the 5,436 carbines issued to date, a gratuitous issue of ammunition, caliber .30, has been made in exchange, round for round, for corresponding ammunition suitable to the obsolete arms replaced.

The act of March 2, 1903, provided for the detail of but 20 retired officers for service in connection with the organized militia in the States and Territories, and assignments were made under that limitation, but after the passage of the act of April 23, 1904, which practically removed this limitation, officers were detailed for similar duty in the States of Colorado, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington, and Wisconsin, and in the Territory of Arizona.

Among the recommendations made by these officers, the more important are as follows:

A uniform system for educating line officers should be promulgated by the War Department.

The entrance physical examination prescribed for the Regular Army should be adopted.

States adopting the United States uniform should have some distinguishing designation upon the collar of officers' coats and the uniform of the troops.

Per diem allowance should be paid for attendance at drills.

Every enlisted man of the organized militia should receive a sufficient clothing allowance to thoroughly equip him with dress and field outfit.

Ammunition for target practice should be without cost to the State.

While armories, well adapted to the purposes for which designed, are found in the larger cities of the more populous States, there is a lack of proper armory accommodations in the smaller cities and villages.

COMBINED ARMY AND MILITIA MANEUVERS.

The act of January 21, 1903, authorized the Secretary of War to provide for the participation, by any part of the organized militia of a State or Territory, on the request of the governor thereof, in the encampment, maneuvers and field instruction of the regular troops; and means to defray the expenses incident to such participation having been provided by the act of April 23, 1904, the War Department decided that such combined maneuvers should be held this year in but two of the four military divisions of the United States, viz, in the

Atlantic and in the Pacific Divisions, in view of the fact that the majority of the States now included in the Northern and Southwestern Divisions had sent troops to the encampments held last year at Fort Riley, Kans., and at West Point, Ky.

In the Atlantic Division, owing to its great extent, considerable difficulty was experienced in locating a suitable site reasonably accessible to the extreme northern and southern sections. Virginia possessing obvious advantages in point of location and topography, the country in the vicinity of Manassas was selected as combining more perfectly all the essentials of a maneuver zone, together with accessibility from all portions of the division, at the least expense for the transportation of the troops to attend the maneuvers.

The aggregate strength of the troops of the Regular Army ordered to Manassas and its vicinity was 5,159 officers and enlisted men, while the strength of the portions of the organized militia from 17 States assembled at that point was 1,564 officers and 19,573 enlisted men.

In the Pacific Division the plan of concentrating troops at a central point had to be abandoned, owing to the natural disadvantages and the inadequacy of rail transportation between the two departments composing that division. Two sites were therefore selected (one in each department) for the accommodation of the military forces, regular and militia, within their respective limits.

The site selected in the Department of California (Rancho del Encinal) is located in San Luis Obispo County, near Atascadero Station, and was named Camp Atascadero.

The strength of the troops assembled at that camp in August last was: Regular Army, 147 officers and 2,176 enlisted men; militia, 227 officers and 2,040 enlisted men.

In the Department of the Columbia, American Lake, Washington, was the site selected, and the troops which encamped at that point from July 7 to July 27, 1904, were composed of: Regular Army, 102 officers and 1,585 enlisted men; militia, 170 officers and 2,154 enlisted men.

INSTRUCTION OF MILITIA OFFICERS AT POST SCHOOLS.

The act of January 21, 1903, "to promote the efficiency of the militia," provides, in section 16, for the attendance of officers of the organized militia at any of the military schools and colleges of the United States. By direction of the President, regulations were prepared governing the mode of admission and limiting the number of posts at which militia officers could be authorized to attend post schools. The number of posts was limited to those garrisoned by at least four company, troop, or battery organizations, and the number of such officers to one for each company, troop, or battery organization.

Following is a list of the military posts at which militia officers may attend post schools, under the provisions of the act above cited:

Department.	Posts.	Maximum number that may attend.
East	Fort Adams, Newport, R. I	4
	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.....	10
	Fort Hamilton, N. Y.....	5
	Fort Jay, New York City.....	4
	Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y	8
	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y	12
	Fort Wadsworth, N. Y	5
	Fort Myer (signal post), Va.....	6
		54
Lakes	Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	4
	Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio	8
	Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	12
	Fort Thomas, Ky	8
	Fort Wayne, Mich	4
		36
Gulf	Fort Barrancas, Fla.....	5
	Fort McPherson, Ga	7
		12
Missouri.....	Fort Crook, Nebr.....	8
	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	9
	Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.....	4
	Jefferson Barracks, Mo	10
	Fort Meade, S. Dak	8
	Fort Niobrara, Nebr	9
		48
Dakota	Fort Harrison, Mont.....	4
	Fort Snelling, Minn.....	10
		14
Columbia.....	Vancouver Barracks, Wash	10
	Fort Walla Walla, Wash	4
		14
California	Orl Barracks, Monterey, Cal	16
	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal	14
		30
	Total	208

PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, at a meeting held January 18, 1904, arranged for the holding of the national match instituted by the act of March 2, 1903, and in addition thereto provided for a national individual match and for a national pistol match.

These several competitions were held at Fort Riley, Kans., commencing August 22, under the direction of Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, United States Army; Capt. A. C. Macomb, Fifth Artillery, executive officer.

The "national match" occupied two days, and was participated in by nineteen United States and militia teams.

The "national individual match" was open to officers and men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, the organized militia, and to members of the National Rifle Association and affiliated clubs, military or civilian. August 25 and 26 were devoted to this match, in which competition 197 individuals entered.

The "national pistol match" was also open to officers and men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, the organized militia, and to members of the National Rifle Association and affiliated clubs. This match was held on August 27, with 38 competitors participating.

The results of these matches will be announced hereafter.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The following is a summary of the movements of troops to and from the insular possessions, and from Cuba, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

1903.

July 1.—Transport *Sherman* sailed from San Francisco for Manila with the First Squadron, Twelfth Cavalry, and the Seventeenth Infantry—50 officers and 942 enlisted men. Col. D. J. Craigie, Seventeenth Infantry, commanding.

July 2.—Transport *Kilpatrick* sailed from Manila, via Suez Canal, for New York, with headquarters and the First and Third Battalions, Fifth Infantry—27 officers and 322 enlisted men. Lieut. Col. G. P. Borden, Fifth Infantry, commanding.

July 10.—Transport *Thomas* arrived at San Francisco from Manila with the Third Squadron, Fifth Cavalry, Companies G and H, Engineers, casuals, etc.—40 officers and 909 enlisted men. Lieut. Col. C. B. Sears, Engineers, commanding.

July 14.—Transport *Logan* sailed from Manila for San Francisco with the Third Squadron, Sixth Cavalry, and the Twenty-sixth Infantry—58 officers and 1,456 enlisted men. Col. C. Williams, Twenty-sixth Infantry, commanding.

July 26.—Transport *Sherman* arrived at Manila from San Francisco.

August 1.—Transport *Sheridan* sailed from San Francisco for Manila with headquarters and Third Squadron, Twelfth Cavalry—38 officers and 322 enlisted men. Lieut. Col. G. F. Chase, Twelfth Cavalry, commanding.

August 9.—Transport *Logan* arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

August 22.—Transport *Sherman* sailed from Manila for San Francisco with First Squadron, First Cavalry, and the Tenth Infantry—65 officers and 1,148 enlisted men. Col. C. H. Noble, Tenth Infantry, commanding.

August 30.—Transport *Sheridan* arrived at Manila from San Francisco.

September 1.—Transport *Thomas* sailed from San Francisco for Manila with casuals, etc.—23 officers and 62 enlisted men—also 10 officers and 305 enlisted men of the Marine Corps. Maj. F. H. Hardie, Fourteenth Cavalry, commanding.

September 5.—Transport *Logan* sailed from San Francisco for Manila with the Fourteenth Cavalry—44 officers and 750 enlisted men. Col. T. C. Lebo, Fourteenth Cavalry, commanding.

September 16.—Transport *Sheridan* sailed from Manila for San Francisco with Second Squadron, First Cavalry, First and Second Squadrons, Fifth Cavalry, and Second Squadron, Sixth Cavalry.

September 17.—Transport *Sumner* sailed from Manila, via Suez Canal, for New York, with Major General Davis, and Second Battalion, Fifth Infantry.

September 17.—Transport *Sherman* arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

September 17.—Transport *Kilpatrick* arrived at New York from Manila.

September 29.—Transport *Logan* arrived at Manila from San Francisco.

October 1.—Transport *Sherman* sailed from San Francisco for Manila with the Seventh Infantry and Companies L and M, Engineers—77 officers and 726 enlisted men. Lieut. Col. C. A. Booth, Seventh Infantry, commanding.

October 2.—Transport *Thomas* arrived at Manila from San Francisco.

October 10.—Transport *Sheridan* arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

October 10.—Transport *Thomas* sailed from Manila for San Francisco, with Troops C and H, Fifteenth Cavalry, casuals, etc.—21 officers and 241 enlisted men. First Lieut. W. C. Tremaine, Fifteenth Cavalry, commanding.

October 15.—Transport *Logan* sailed from Manila for San Francisco, with headquarters, Troops A, B, D, E, F, G, I, K, L, M, Fifteenth Cavalry, casuals, etc.—39 officers and 648 enlisted men. Col. W. M. Wallace, Fifteenth Cavalry, commanding.

October 18.—Transport *Kilpatrick* sailed from Habana, Cuba, with Second Band, Artillery Corps, and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Companies, Coast Artillery, for stations, respectively, at Fort Williams and Fort McKinley, Me.

October 24.—Transport *Kilpatrick* arrived at Portland, Me., from Habana, Cuba.

October 28.—Transport *Sherman* arrived at Manila from San Francisco.

October 31.—Transport *Sheridan* sailed from San Francisco for Manila, with the Twenty-second Infantry, casualties, etc.—48 officers and 733 enlisted men. Col. H. Wygant, Twenty-second Infantry, commanding.

November 11.—Transport *Thomas* arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

November 14.—Transport *Sherman* sailed from Manila for San Francisco with Companies E and F, Engineers, the Thirtieth Infantry, casualties, etc.—47 officers and 856 enlisted men. Col. J. J. O'Connell, Thirtieth Infantry, commanding.

November 15.—Transport *Logan* arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

November 21.—Transport *Sumner* arrived at New York City from Manila.

November 28.—Transport *Sheridan* arrived at Manila from San Francisco.

December 1.—Transport *Logan* sailed from San Francisco for Manila with the Twentieth Infantry, 1 officer and 68 enlisted men, Marine Corps, casualties, etc.—47 officers and 760 enlisted men. Col. W. S. McCaskey, Twentieth Infantry, commanding.

December 15.—Transport *Sheridan* sailed from Manila for San Francisco with the Twenty-eighth Infantry, casualties, etc.—49 officers and 1,086 enlisted men. Col. O. J. Sweet, Twenty-eighth Infantry, commanding.

December 15.—Transport *Sherman* arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

December 20.—Transport *Kilpatrick* sailed from New York for Manila with headquarters, Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Second Cavalry, casualties, etc.—40 officers and 674 enlisted men. Col. W. S. Edgerly, Second Cavalry, commanding.

December 28.—Transport *Logan* arrived at Manila from San Francisco.

1904.

January 1.—Transport *Thomas* sailed from San Francisco for Manila with Troops L and M, Second Cavalry, casualties, etc.—18 officers and 193 enlisted men. Capt. J. H. Gardner, Second Cavalry, commanding.

January 14.—Transport *Sheridan* arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

January 15.—Transport *Logan* sailed from Manila for San Francisco with the Twenty-seventh Infantry, 3 officers and 72 enlisted men, Marine Corps, casualties, etc.—55 officers and 1,058 enlisted men. Col. S. R. Whitall, Twenty-seventh Infantry, commanding.

January 25.—Transport *Sumner* sailed from New York for Santiago, Cuba.

January 26.—Transport *Thomas* arrived at Manila from San Francisco.

February 1.—Transport *Sumner* left Santiago, Cuba, for Habana, en route to the United States with the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Companies, Coast Artillery.

February 1.—Transport *Sheridan* sailed from San Francisco for Manila with 14 officers and 63 enlisted men, casualties, also 2 officers and 49 enlisted men, Marine Corps. Lieut. Col. J. Garrard, Fourteenth Cavalry, commanding.

February 5.—Transport *Sumner* left Habana, Cuba, for the United States, having taken on board the Twentieth and Twenty-second Companies, Coast Artillery. (These were the last United States troops in Cuba.)

February 10.—Transport *Sumner* arrived at Pensacola from Habana, Cuba. (Arrived at New York February 17.)

February 12.—Transport *Logan* arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

February 15.—Transport *Thomas* sailed from Manila for San Francisco with the Eleventh Infantry and the Fourth, Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth, and Forty-seventh Companies, Philippine Scouts, casualties, etc.—59 officers and 1,369 enlisted men. Col. A. L. Myer, Eleventh Infantry, commanding.

February 18.—Transport *Kilpatrick* arrived at Manila from New York.

March 1.—Transport *Sherman* sailed from San Francisco for Manila with the Twelfth Infantry, recruits, casualties, etc.—39 officers and 1,340 enlisted men. Col. J. W. Bubb, Twelfth Infantry, commanding.

March 1.—Transport *Sheridan* arrived at Manila from San Francisco.

March 11.—Transport *Buford* sailed from San Francisco for Manila with Maj. F. B. McCoy, Seventeenth Infantry, and 2 enlisted men, and with 22 officers and 600 enlisted men, Marine Corps.

March 14.—Transport *Thomas* arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

March 15.—Transport *Sheridan* sailed from Manila for San Francisco with the Eleventh Cavalry, casualties, etc.—45 officers and 872 enlisted men. Col. E. D. Thomas, Eleventh Cavalry, commanding.

March 26.—Transport *Kilpatrick* sailed from Manila for New York with 5 officers and 42 enlisted men.

March 28.—Transport *Sherman* arrived at Manila from San Francisco.

April 1.—Transport *Logan* sailed from San Francisco for Manila with recruits, casualties, etc.—8 officers and 313 enlisted men. Maj. H. H. Benham, Twenty-third Infantry, commanding.

- April 6.*—Transport *Burnside* (cable boat) sailed from Manila for Seattle, Wash.
- April 12.*—Transport *Buford* arrived at Manila from San Francisco.
- April 15.*—Transport *Sheridan* arrived at San Francisco from Manila.
- April 15.*—Transport *Sherman* sailed from Manila for San Francisco with the Twenty-ninth Infantry, casualties, etc.—60 officers and 791 enlisted men. Col. B. C. Lockwood, Twenty-ninth Infantry, commanding.
- April 28.*—Transport *Logan* arrived at Manila from San Francisco.
- April 30.*—Transport *Thomas* sailed from San Francisco for Manila with recruits, casualties, etc.—17 officers and 266 enlisted men. Capt. H. L. Ferguson, Thirteenth Infantry, commanding. Also the Twenty-eighth and Ninety-second Companies, Coast Artillery, 4 officers and 156 enlisted men for Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
- May 7.*—The Fifty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, sailed from San Juan, P. R., on the steamship *Porto Rico*, for the United States.
- May 12.*—The Fifty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, sailed from San Juan, P. R., on the steamship *Maracaibo*, for the United States.
- May 12.*—Transport *Buford* sailed from Manila for San Francisco with 1 officer and 11 enlisted men, casualties.
- May 14.*—Transport *Logan* sailed from Manila for San Francisco with casualties, etc.—27 officers and 381 enlisted men.
- May 15.*—Steamship *Porto Rico* arrived at Boston, Mass., from San Juan, P. R.
- May 16.*—Transport *Sherman* arrived at San Francisco from Manila, having taken on board at Honolulu, H. I., May 8, the Sixty-sixth and the Sixty-seventh Companies, Coast Artillery—3 officers and 139 enlisted men.
- May 17.*—Steamship *Maracaibo* arrived at New York from San Juan, P. R.
- May 18.*—Transport *Burnside* (cable boat) arrived at Seattle, Wash.
- May 22.*—Transport *Kilpatrick* arrived at New York from Manila.
- May 27.*—Transport *Thomas* arrived at Manila from San Francisco.
- June 1.*—Transport *Sheridan* sailed from San Francisco for Manila with recruits, casualties, etc.—18 officers and 747 enlisted men. Capt. C. C. Ballou, Fifteenth Infantry, commanding.
- June 13.*—Transport *Logan* arrived at San Francisco from Manila.
- June 15.*—Transport *Buford* arrived at San Francisco from Manila.
- June 15.*—Transport *Thomas* sailed from Manila for San Francisco with the Tenth, Thirty-eighth, Eighty-fifth, and One hundred and eighth Companies, Coast Artillery, casualties, etc.—34 officers and 688 enlisted men. Maj. J. C. Bush, Artillery Corps, commanding.
- June 26.*—Transport *Sheridan* arrived at Manila from San Francisco.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY (OTHER THAN MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS TO AND FROM THE INSULAR POSSESSIONS) JULY 1, 1903, TO JUNE 30, 1904.

1903

July 1.—Company B, First Battalion Engineers, returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., from detached service at Kansas City, Mo.

July 4.—The Forty-fourth and One hundred and fourth Companies, Coast Artillery, from Fort Washington, Md.; the Forty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, from Fort Hunt, Va.; and Companies L and M, Third Battalion of Engineers, from Washington Barracks, D. C., took part in the celebration in Washington, D. C. The Band and Company H, Ninth Infantry, from Madison Barracks, N. Y., participated in celebration of Independence Day at Carthage, N. Y. Company K, Third Infantry, from Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., participated in celebration at Mount Pleasant, Tenn. Troop M, Second Cavalry, from Fort Sheridan, Ill., participated in celebration at La Porte, Ind.

July 6-13.—Company H, Sixteenth Infantry, from Fort McPherson, Ga., participated in the encampment of the First and Third Regiments of Infantry, Georgia State Troops, at Augusta, Ga.

July 9-19.—Troops E and H, Second Cavalry, from Fort Myer, Va., participated in the encampment of the Maryland National Guard at Belair, Md.

July 10.—Companies A and C, First Battalion Engineers, returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., from detached service at Lawrence, Kans., having left that point July 9, marching overland.

July 10-20.—The Thirteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery, National Guard of New York, and the First and Second Companies, Coast Artillery, Connecticut National Guard, participated in drills, exercises, and maneuvers at Fort Terry, N. Y., with the Forty-third and One hundredth Companies, Coast Artillery, stationed at that post.

July 11-18.—The Fourth Battery, Field Artillery, from Fort Myer, Va., participated in the encampment of the Third Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, at Mount Gretna, Pa.

July 13.—Field, Staff, and Second Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry, left Presidio of San Francisco for Vancouver Barracks, Wash. The cantonment on the military reservation at Monterey, Cal., was designated as Ord Barracks.

July 15.—Lieut. Robert C. Corliss, with 70 men, Eighth Company, Philippine Scouts, scouting in the vicinity of Zapote River, Cavite, exchanged shots with insurgents, killing 1. Field, staff, and Second Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry, arrived and took station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

July 16.—Detachment of Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, left Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Wingate, N. Mex. Sixth Band, Artillery Corps, left the Presidio of San Francisco for Fort Flagler, Wash. Company A, Thirteenth Infantry, left Fort McDowell, Cal., for temporary duty at Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal.

July 16-17.—These troops participated in the reunion of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba at Detroit, Mich.: Companies A and D, Ninth Infantry, from Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Band, Company L, and a composite company, Ninth Infantry, from Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Band and First Battalion, Third Infantry, from Fort Thomas, Ky.; Troop F, Second Cavalry, from Fort Myer, Va., and the Twenty-first Battery, Field Artillery, from Fort Sheridan, Ill.

July 17.—Headquarters, Band, and Detachment of Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, left Presidio, San Francisco, for Fort Logan, Colo. Headquarters Third Squadron, Fifth Cavalry, and Troops I and M left Presidio for Fort Grant, Ariz. Troop L, Fifth Cavalry, left the Presidio for Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Companies G and H, Second Battalion Engineers, left the Presidio of San Francisco for Washington, D. C.

July 18.—Detachment of Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Wingate, N. Mex. Sergt. Gambino Sunga, Eighth Company, Philippine Scouts, scouting in vicinity of Talisay, Batangas, with 37 men of his company, exchanged shots with insurgents at barrio of Caloccan, Batangas. No casualties.

July 19.—Troop L, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. The Sixth Band, Artillery Corps, arrived at Fort Flagler, Wash.

July 20.—Headquarters, Band, and one-half Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Logan, Colo. Headquarters, Band, and Third Squadron, Twelfth Cavalry, left Fort Clark, Tex., for San Francisco, en route to Philippines. Third Squadron, headquarters, Troops I and M, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Grant, Ariz. The Twenty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery (temporarily at the Presidio of San Francisco), proceeded, by marching, to station at Fort Miley, Cal.

July 20-27.—Troop C, Seventh Cavalry, from Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., participated in the encampment of the Georgia State troops at Savannah, Ga.

July 20-29.—Company I, Sixteenth Infantry, from Fort McPherson, Ga., participated in the encampment of the Georgia State troops at Rome, Ga.

July 22.—Companies G and H, Second Battalion Engineers, arrived at Washington Barracks, D. C.

July 23.—Headquarters, Band, and Third Squadron, Twelfth Cavalry, arrived at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. The Tenth Band, Artillery Corps, changed station from Fort Warren to Fort Banks, Mass.

July 23 to August 2.—Troops E and H, Second Cavalry, returning from the encampment of the Maryland National Guard at Belair, participated in the encampment of the National Guard of the District of Columbia at Leesburg, Va.

July 24.—Company D, Thirteenth Infantry, left Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal., for temporary duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

July 25.—Maj. Gen. George W. Davis relinquished command of the Division of the Philippines, having been succeeded by Maj. Gen. James F. Wade. Brig. Gen. George M. Randall assumed command of the Department of Luzon, vice General Wade. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood was assigned to the command of the Department of Mindanao and appointed governor of the Moro Province.

July 27.—Lieut. Robert C. Corliss, with 12 men of Eighth Company, Philippine Scouts, encountered small band of ladrones in vicinity of Silang Cavite, and captured 1 gun.

July 29.—Company A, Thirteenth Infantry, rejoined station, Fort McDowell, Cal., from temporary duty at Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal. Company D, Thirteenth Infantry, rejoined station, Discharge Camp, Angel Island, from temporary duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

July 31.—Detachment of Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, left Fort Logan, Colo., for Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

August 1.—The Fifth Band, Artillery Corps, Fifty-first and One hundred and twenty-third Companies, Coast Artillery, from Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; detachments

of Fiftieth and Eighty-sixth Companies, Coast Artillery, from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and Companies A, B, and D, Sixteenth Infantry, from Fort Slocum, N. Y., participated in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the Ericsson statue, at Battery Park, New York City.

August 2.—Detachment of Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Whipple Barracks from Fort Logan. Detachment of Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, left Fort Wingate, N. Mex., for Whipple Barracks. Troops E and H, Second Cavalry, returned to Fort Myer, Va., from detached service with the National Guard of the District of Columbia at Leesburg, Va.

August 3.—Detachment of Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., from Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

August 3-9.—Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, from Fort McPherson, Ga., participated in the encampment of certain troops of the South Carolina National Guard at Anderson, S. C. Company H, Sixteenth Infantry, from Fort McPherson, Ga., participated in the encampment of the Alabama National Guard at Mobile, Ala.

August 4.—Lieutenant Martin, of the Constabulary, with 20 men, surprised the camp of the Pulajan leader of Samar and Leyte, Papa Pablo, in the mountains back of Blanca Aurora, Samar, killing 3 and recovering 3 revolvers, about 100 rounds of ammunition, a large number of war bolos, and some correspondence. No casualties to the Constabulary.

August 4-13.—Companies I and K, Ninth Infantry, from Madison Barracks, N. Y., participated in the encampment of the West Virginia National Guard at Parkersburg, W. Va.

August 5-12.—Company L, Sixteenth Infantry, from Fort McPherson, Ga., participated in the encampment of a portion of North Carolina National Guard at Greensboro, N. C.

August 6.—Post of Fort Rosecrans, Cal., was occupied by the Thirtieth and One hundred and fifteenth Companies, Coast Artillery, with the headquarters of the Artillery district at San Diego.

August 7.—Troop H, Third Cavalry, left Fort Apache, Ariz., for Morenci, Ariz.

August 8.—Sergt. W. Yates, Company H, Signal Corps, stationed at Passi, Panay, while patrolling line north of his station with a native signal corps repair man, was captured at the barrio Del Agtambo by a band of about 35 ladrones and carried into the mountains, where, after robbing him of his arms and personal property, he was released the same day. Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young assumed command of the Army, relieving Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired.

August 10.—Troop H, Third Cavalry, arrived at Morenci, Ariz., from Fort Apache. Troop G, Third Cavalry, left Morenci, Ariz., for Fort Apache, Ariz.

August 10-16.—Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, from Fort McPherson, Ga., participated in the encampment of a portion of the South Carolina State troops at Camden, S. C.

August 11.—Detachment of 15 men of Thirty-first Company, Philippine Scouts, ran into Capt. Pablo Velasco, with 17 ladrones, about 4 miles northwest of Buena Vista, Albay; 3 ladrones killed; cuartel and effects destroyed; no casualties to scouts.

August 12.—Twenty-fifth Battery, Field Artillery, left San Francisco for Fort Riley, Kans.

August 14.—Headquarters, Field, Staff, Band, and First Battalion, Twenty-sixth Infantry, left Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

August 15.—Second Battalion, Twenty-sixth Infantry, left San Francisco, for Forts McIntosh and Ringgold, Tex. Third Battalion, Sixth Infantry, left San Francisco for Fort Brown, Tex. Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young relinquished command of the Army and assumed the duties of Chief of the General Staff Corps organized by act of Congress approved February 14, 1903.

August 16.—Troop G, Third Cavalry, arrived at Fort Apache, Ariz., from Morenci, Ariz.

August 17.—Third Squadron, Sixth Cavalry, left San Francisco, for Fort Keogh, Mont.

August 18.—Headquarters, Band, and First Battalion, Twenty-sixth Infantry, arrived at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. The Twenty-fifth Battery, Field Artillery, arrived at Fort Riley, Kans.

August 18-25.—Company I, Sixteenth Infantry, from Fort McPherson, Ga., participated in the encampment of a portion of the troops of the North Carolina National Guard, at Asheville, N. C.

August 18-26.—Companies A and B, Twenty-sixth Infantry, and the Second Battery, Field Artillery, from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., participated in the encampment of the Texas National Guard, at Austin, Tex.

August 19.—Companies E and F, Twenty-sixth Infantry, arrived at Fort McIntosh, Tex.

Private Cerilo del Prado, First Company, Philippine Scouts, while on pass was killed by ladrones, near barrio of Talippa, Rizal; body found by constabulary, who captured 4 of the assailants.

August 20.—Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, left Whipple Barracks, Ariz., the captain and 32 men for Fort Wingate, N. Mex., and a lieutenant and 31 men for Fort Logan, Colo. Troop A, Fourteenth Cavalry, left Fort Duchesne, Utah, for San Francisco.

August 21.—Third Squadron, Sixth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Keogh, Mont. The detachment of Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, from Whipple Barracks, Ariz., arrived at Fort Wingate, N. Mex. Commanding officer of Troop C, Fifteenth Cavalry, reported engagement with hostile Moros at Bucayan, on west side of Lake Lanao, 12 miles from Panter; 13 Moros killed, several wounded; 3 rifles recovered. No casualties in troops. Maj. Robert L. Bullard reported that he, with 110 men, Twenty-eighth Infantry, attacked and captured cotta of Sultan Birrengdeng, 7 miles east of Marahui, Misamis. No casualties in troops.

August 22.—The detachment of Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, from Whipple Barracks, Ariz., arrived at Fort Logan, Colo.

August 22-29.—Combined Army and Navy maneuvers in the artillery district of Portland, Me. The garrisons forming the artillery district of Portland, viz, the Forty-ninth, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, and One hundred and seventh Companies, Coast Artillery, reenforced by the Eighty-first Company, from Fort Slocum, N. Y.; the Fifty-fourth, Eighty-seventh, and One hundred and fourteenth Companies, from Fort Totten, N. Y.; the Fifty-third and Fifty-seventh Companies, from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; the Ninety-sixth Company, from Fort Warren, Mass.; the Eighty-fourth and Ninety-eighth Companies, from Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; the Thirty-seventh Company, from Fort Washington, Md.; the Fortieth Company, from Fort Howard, Md.; the Eighty-ninth Company, from Fort Banks, Mass.; the One hundred and twelfth Company, from Fort Du Pont, Del.; the One hundred and thirteenth Company, from Fort McHenry, Md.; the One hundred and twentieth Company, from Fort Strong, Mass.; the Fifty-fifth and Ninety-fifth Companies, from Fort Hancock, N. J.; Company L, Third Battalion of Engineers, from Washington Barracks, D. C., and the Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Batteries, Field Artillery, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., as well as the First and Second Regiments of Infantry, Signal Corps and Ambulance Corps, National Guard of the State of Maine; the First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and the First and Second Companies Signal Corps, National Guard of New York, participated in a series of maneuvers in combination with the following vessels of the Navy: Battleships *Kearsarge*, *Alabama*, *Illinois*, and *Texas*; cruisers *Olympia*, *Baltimore*, *Prairie*, *Yankee*, *Topeka*, *Panther*, *Chicago*, and *Newport*; destroyers *Truxtun*, *Worden*, *Whipple*, *Lawrence*, and *Stewart*; training ships *Hartford* and *Essex*; supply vessels and colliers *Culgoa*, *Cæsar*, *Hannibal*, *Sterling*, *Lebanon*, *Marcellus*, and *Leonidas*, and the tenders or tugs *Scorpion*, *Vixen*, *Nina*, and *Peoria*.

August 23.—Troops E and H, Fourteenth Cavalry left Fort Logan, Colo., for San Francisco, Cal. Troops B and D, Sixth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Meade, S. Dak.

August 24.—Headquarters, noncommissioned Staff, and Band, Third Squadron, Fourteenth Cavalry, left Fort Grant, Ariz., for San Francisco, Cal. Troops F and G, Fourteenth Cavalry, left Fort Wingate, N. Mex., and Troops B, C, and D, Fourteenth Cavalry, left Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for San Francisco, Cal.

August 25-27.—Company G, Twenty-second Infantry, from Fort Crook, Nebr., participated in the reunion of the G. A. R. of Douglas County, at Bennington, Nebr.

August 26.—Troop E, Fourth Cavalry, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., participated in the fair at Platte City, Mo. Company M, Twenty-sixth Infantry, arrived at Fort Ringgold, Tex.

August 28.—Company H, Twenty-sixth Infantry, arrived at Camp Eagle Pass, Tex. (3 officers, 69 men). The Twenty-eighth Battery, Field Artillery, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., participated in a fair at Platte City, Mo.

September 1-14.—Troop I and detail of Troop K, Second Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., attended ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the monument erected by the Society of Colonial Wars, at Lake George, N. Y., to commemorate the battle of Lake George.

September 2.—Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, arrived at Fort Ringgold, Tex.

September 4.—Companies I, K, and L, Twenty-sixth Infantry, arrived at Fort Brown, Tex.

September 8.—Third Battery, Field Artillery, left Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., to march to Fort Myer, Va., for station.

September 8-16.—Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, from Fort McPherson, Ga., participated in an encampment of Florida State Troops at Jacksonville, Fla.

September 10-21.—Troop C, Second Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., participated in fair at Springfield, Vt.

September 11-21.—Troop D, Second Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., participated in fair at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

September 12.—The garrison of Fort Yates, N. Dak., was withdrawn, and the post turned over to a custodian of the Quartermaster's Department. Company I, Twenty-first Infantry, proceeded by marching to Fort Lincoln, N. Dak., for station.

September 13.—Headquarters, Band, First and Third Battalions, Fifth Infantry, arrived at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., from New York City.

September 14.—Field, Staff, Band, and Second Battalion, First Infantry, from Fort Wayne, Mich., participated in McKinley Memorial Exercises at Toledo, Ohio.

September 15.—Company I, Twenty-first Infantry, arrived at Fort Lincoln, N. Dak. Headquarters, and Companies L and M, Third Battalion of Engineers, left Washington Barracks, D. C., for San Francisco.

September 16.—Companies E and F, Ninth Infantry, left Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for Madison Barracks, arriving same date.

September 20-26.—Troop K and detail of Troop B, Second Cavalry, attended fair at Morrisville, Vt., from Fort Ethan Allen.

September 21.—Headquarters and Companies L and M, Third Battalion of Engineers, arrived at the Presidio of San Francisco, en route to Manila. Troop A, Third Cavalry, left Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., marching to Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

September 23.—The depot of recruit instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, was discontinued and designated as the infantry cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco; and the discharge camp, Angel Island, was designated the depot of recruits and casualties, as a subpost of Fort McDowell, Cal. The Fourth Battery, Field Artillery, returned to Fort Myer, Va., from service with the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

September 25.—The post of Mayaguez, subpost of San Juan, P. R., was discontinued.

September 25 to October 16.—Maneuvers at West Point, Ky. These troops serving in the Departments of the East, Lakes, and Missouri, engaged in a series of maneuvers at West Point, Ky.: Companies A, C, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, First Infantry; Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L, and M, Third Infantry; Companies I, K, L, and M, Twentieth Infantry; Troops L and M, Second Cavalry; Troops I and K, Fourth Cavalry; Troops D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, Seventh Cavalry; Troops E, F, G, and H, Eighth Cavalry; the Fourteenth and Twenty-first Batteries, Field Artillery; Company B, Signal Corps, and Hospital Corps Company of Instruction No. 1. These maneuvers were also participated in by State troops as follows: First, Second, and Third Regiments of Infantry; Battery A, Artillery, Signal Corps, and Hospital Corps, Indiana National Guard. Second and Third Regiments of Infantry and Batteries A, B, and C, Artillery Battalion, Kentucky State Guard. First, Second, and Third Regiments of Infantry and First Independent Battalion, Michigan National Guard. Eighth Regiment of Infantry, Ohio National Guard; and First Regiment of Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard.

September 26.—First Squadron, First Cavalry, left San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

September 29.—Post of Ponce, subpost of Henry Barracks, P. R., was abandoned.

September 30.—First Squadron, First Cavalry, arrived at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Camp at Morenci, Ariz., was discontinued, and Troop H, Third Cavalry, left for Fort Apache, Ariz.

October 1.—Company C, Thirteenth Infantry, changed station from depot of recruits and casualties, Fort McDowell, Cal., to Fort Mason, Cal. Company K, Thirteenth Infantry, changed station from Fort Mason, Cal., to depot of recruits and casualties, Fort McDowell, Cal. Troop M, First Cavalry, left Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and arrived at Fort Clark, Tex.

October 3.—Troop H, Third Cavalry, arrived at Fort Apache, Ariz. Troop C, Seventh Cavalry, left Camp G. H. Thomas, Ga., to attend horse fair at Nashville, Tenn., October 6-10; thence to Birmingham, Ala., to attend State fair from October 15-24, and thence to Jacksonville, Fla., to attend Jacksonville carnival, November 1-7, 1903. Troop H, Second Cavalry, left Fort Myer, Va., to attend fair at York, Pa., returning October 11.

October 5.—Troop E, Tenth Cavalry, left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for detached service at Fort Logan, Colo.

October 6.—Troop A, Third Cavalry, arrived at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. Distance marched, 428 miles.

October 7.—Troop E, Tenth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Logan, Colo.

October 12.—The Eighteenth and Twenty-first Companies, Coast Artillery, left Rowell Barracks, Cuba, to embark on the transport *Kilpatrick*, which sailed on the 13th for Habana and the United States.

October 15.—Troops from Forts Myer, Hunt, and Washington, and Washington Barracks, took part in the parade in Washington in connection with the dedication of the statue to Gen. W. T. Sherman.

October 15-27.—Maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kans. These troops, serving in the Departments of the Missouri, Colorado, and Dakota, engaged in a series of maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kans.: The Second Infantry (12 companies); the Sixth Infantry (12 companies); the First Battalion, Twelfth Infantry; the Twenty-first Infantry (12 companies); the Twenty-fifth Infantry (11 companies); the First and Second Squadrons, Fourth Cavalry; the First and Third Squadrons, Eighth Cavalry; the First and Third Squadrons, Tenth Cavalry; the Sixth, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth Batteries, Field Artillery; Companies A, B, C, and D, Corps of Engineers; Hospital Corps, and Company B, Signal Corps. These maneuvers were also participated in by State troops as follows: The Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, Iowa National Guard; a provisional regiment of infantry, National Guard of Missouri; the Second Regiment of Infantry, Nebraska National Guard; a provisional regiment of infantry, Texas Volunteer Guard; the First and Second Regiments of Infantry, Kansas National Guard; Batteries A and B, Artillery Battalion, Kansas National Guard, and the Signal Corps, Nebraska National Guard.

October 17.—First Squadron, Fifth Cavalry (9 officers, 142 men), left Presidio of San Francisco for Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Company F, Sixth Infantry, left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for Fort Crook, Nebr., arriving same day, for temporary duty pending arrival of Thirtieth Infantry from the Philippines.

October 18.—Troops E, F, and G, Fifth Cavalry (6 officers, 115 men), left Presidio of San Francisco. Company F for Fort Duchesne, Utah, and Companies E and G for Fort Logan, Colo.; and staff Second Squadron and Troop H, Fifth Cavalry (3 officers, 37 men), left Presidio of San Francisco for Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

October 19.—Second Squadron, First Cavalry (9 officers, 156 men), left San Francisco for Fort Clark, Tex. First Squadron, Fifth Cavalry (9 officers, 150 men), arrived at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Troop H, Fifth Cavalry (3 officers, 37 men), arrived at Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

October 20.—Companies B and C, Twenty-second Infantry (7 officers, 118 men), left Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for San Francisco, en route to the Philippine Islands. The Third Battery, Field Artillery, arrived at Fort Myer, Va., having left Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., by marching, September 8.

October 21.—Companies A and D, Twenty-second Infantry (6 officers, 106 men), left Fort Reno, Okla., for San Francisco, en route to the Philippine Islands. Headquarters, Band, Second and Third Battalions, Twenty-second Infantry (24 officers, 456 men, 2 medical officers, 6 Hospital Corps men), left Fort Crook, Nebr., for San Francisco, en route to the Philippine Islands. Troops E and G, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Logan, Colo.

October 22.—Troop E, Tenth Cavalry, left Fort Logan, Colo., on return to its station, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Detachment of Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, left Fort Logan, Colo., for station at Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

October 23.—Second Squadron, First Cavalry (9 officers, 156 men), arrived at Fort Clark, Tex.

October 24.—Troop L, Fifth Cavalry, left Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Second Squadron, Sixth Cavalry (8 officers, 129 men), left San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Meade, S. Dak. Detachment of Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Wingate, N. Mex. The Second Band, Artillery Corps, took station at Fort Williams, Me., and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Companies, Coast Artillery, took station at Fort McKinley, Me.

October 25.—The Twenty-second Infantry, en route to Manila, arrived at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

October 26.—Troop E, Tenth Cavalry, arrived at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Troop F, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Duchesne, Utah.

October 27.—The Eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery, from Rowell Barracks, Cuba, arrived at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., for station. The Twenty-first Company, Coast Artillery, from Rowell Barracks, Cuba, arrived at Fort McHenry, Md.

October 28.—Second Squadron, Sixth Cavalry (8 officers, 130 men), arrived at Fort Meade, S. Dak.

October 29.—Troops L and M, Second Cavalry, arrived at Fort Sheridan, Ill., from West Point maneuvers.

October 30.—Detachments of Companies A, B, C, and D, First Infantry (1 officer, 36 men), left Fort Brady, Mich., for service at Canton, Ohio, to relieve detachments of same companies stationed as guard at Westlawn Cemetery. While making a reconnoissance from Camp Randolph, Jolo, P. I., a force consisting of one platoon of the Eighteenth Field Battery, a detachment of 27 men from Troop L, Fourteenth

Cavalry, a detachment of 16 men from Troop I, Fourteenth Cavalry, Company K, Seventeenth Infantry (42 men), and Company M, Seventeenth Infantry (38 men), under command of Capt. D. J. Rumbough, Artillery Corps, was attacked by about 500 Moros, and two men were wounded. Three dead Moros were left upon the field and at least 10 others were seen to fall, but were carried off or concealed.

October 31.—Company F, Eighth Infantry, from Fort Columbus, N. Y., exchanged station with Company L, Eighth Infantry, at Fort Wood, N. Y. A detachment of the Fourth Battery, Field Artillery, left Fort Myer, Va., for Jacksonville, Fla., to take part in Jacksonville trades carnival.

November 2.—Thirtieth Battery, Field Artillery (4 officers, 101 men), left Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for Fort Snelling, Minn.

November 5.—Company D, Thirteenth Infantry, at the depot of recruits and casualties, San Francisco, changed station with Company L, Thirteenth Infantry, at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

November 6.—Thirtieth Battery, Field Artillery (3 officers, 101 men), arrived at Fort Snelling, Minn.

November 9.—The One hundred and nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery, left Fort Delaware, Del., for duty at the World's Fair at St. Louis, Mo.

November 10.—Troop L, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., from Fort Huachuca, Ariz. A platoon of the Fourth Battery, Field Artillery, returned to Fort Myer, Va., from Jacksonville, Fla.

November 12.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, with a regiment of infantry, a battery of artillery, 3 troops of cavalry, and a detachment of engineers, started on an expedition against Datto Hassan and his force of hostile Moros on the island of Jolo, P. I.

November 14.—A small detachment of Company H, Twenty-eighth Infantry, was attacked by Moros near Miriabou, Jolo, P. I., and 3 men were killed and 1 wounded before the enemy was driven off.

November 17.—Field and Staff of Third Squadron and Troop M, Fifth Cavalry (2 officers, 40 men) left Fort Grant, Ariz., for Fort Apache, Ariz. Troop C, Seventh Cavalry, returned to Camp G. H. Thomas, Ga., from Jacksonville, Fla., and Augusta, Ga.

November 20.—Headquarters and First and Third Battalions, Twentieth Infantry (24 officers, 437 men), left Fort Sheridan, Ill., for San Francisco, Cal. Second Battalion, Twentieth Infantry (11 officers, 199 men), left Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for San Francisco. Field, Staff, Band, and First and Second Battalions, Twenty-first Infantry, and Tenth Battery, Field Artillery, from Fort Snelling, Minn., participated in a parade and ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the monument in St. Paul, dedicated to soldiers who served in the civil war. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood operating against hostile Moros on the Island of Jolo, P. I., reported that the cotta of Datto Hassan, occupied by some 2,000 Moros, had been flanked and the enemy driven out, and that Hassan's force had been literally destroyed; also that the Moro position in the mountains north of Taglibi, Jolo, was attacked and taken November 20 and the cottas destroyed. Casualties, 1 enlisted man killed; 1 officer and 7 men wounded. Moro loss estimated at 370 killed and proportionate number wounded.

November 21.—The Second Battalion, Fifth Infantry, arriving on the *Sumner*, left New York for Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. Army, assumed command of the Department of the Missouri.

November 22.—The Second Battalion, Fifth Infantry, arrived at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

November 24.—Field and Staff, Third Squadron, and Troop M, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Apache, Ariz.

November 25.—The Twentieth Infantry (33 officers, 623 men) arrived at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Company C, Signal Corps, arrived at Fort McDowell, Cal.

December 12.—The First and Third Squadrons, Fifteenth Cavalry (17 officers, 390 men), left San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

December 13.—Headquarters, Band, and Second Squadron, Fifteenth Cavalry (12 officers, 254 men), left San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Myer, Va.

December 18.—Companies E and F, Engineers (4 officers, 125 men), left San Francisco, Cal., for Washington Barracks, D. C.

December 20.—First Squadron, Fifteenth Cavalry (7 officers, 153 men), arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Headquarters, Band, and Second Squadron, Fifteenth Cavalry (10 officers, 255 men), arrived at Fort Myer, Va. Troops L and M, Second Cavalry (7 officers, 123 men), left Fort Sheridan, Ill., for San Francisco, Cal.

December 22.—The Second Battalion, Thirtieth Infantry (10 officers, 217 men), left San Francisco, Cal., for stations east.

December 23.—Headquarters, Band, First and Third Battalions, Thirtieth Infantry (22 officers, 355 men), left San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Crook, Nebr.



December 24.—Companies E and F, Second Battalion of Engineers, arrived at Washington Barracks, D. C.

December 26.—Companies G and H, Thirtieth Infantry (3 officers, 106 men), arrived at Fort Reno, Okla.

December 27.—Companies E and F, Thirtieth Infantry (6 officers, 107 men), arrived at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. Headquarters, First Battalion, Thirtieth Infantry (13 officers, 180 men), arrived at Fort Crook, Nebr.

December 28.—Third Battalion, Thirtieth Infantry (10 officers, 169 men), arrived at Fort Crook, Nebr.

December 29.—Companies A and B, Third Infantry (3 officers, 107 men), changed station from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Fort Sheridan, Ill.

December 31.—Detachment of 2 officers and 36 men, Third Infantry, left Fort Thomas, Ky., for Westlawn Cemetery, Canton, Ohio.

1904.

January 9.—Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, Chief of Staff, retired from active service by operation of law, and Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. Army, was detailed as Chief of Staff.

January 15.—The territory of the United States was reorganized into five geographical divisions and twelve departments.

January 20.—The military post at Fort Yates, N. Dak., having been abandoned, all the lands and buildings thereof were, by order of the President of January 13, 1904, turned over to the Interior Department. The fortification on Governors Island, N. Y., known as Fort Columbus, was restored to its original name of Fort Jay.

January 21.—Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, arrived at Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.

January 22.—A force under command of Maj. Robert L. Bullard, Twenty-eighth Infantry, was fired upon by Moros near Marahui, Mindanao, P. I., 1 officer being killed and 1 officer and 1 enlisted man wounded. The Moro cottas were then taken without further casualty, and 5 lantakas, 5 rifles, and a quantity of Moro arms and ammunition captured; 20 Moros killed.

January 23.—Company K, Third Infantry, left Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., for Fort Thomas, Ky.

January 30.—Brig. Gen. Camillo C. C. Carr, U. S. Army, was directed to assume command of the Department of Dakota, superseding Brig. Gen. Wm. A. Kobbe, retired.

February 1.—Hon. William H. Taft was appointed Secretary of War, succeeding Hon. Elihu Root.

February 8.—Detachment of Twenty-third Company, Native Scouts, while scouting in Rizal Province, encountered a band of about 30 armed ladrones on the Lanaoan River, about 10 miles northeast of Montalbon, and after a short engagement the ladrones scattered and took to the mountains. No casualties. The Twentieth and Twenty-second Companies, Coast Artillery, arrived at Fort Barrancas, Fla. The Nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery, left Fort Barrancas, Fla., for Fort Caswell, N. C.

February 14.—Maj. Hugh L. Scott, with the Third Squadron, Fourteenth Cavalry, and a gun of the Eighteenth Battery, Field Artillery, attacked the cotta occupied by the remnants of Datto Hassan's force on the island of Jolo, P. I., and captured it after a severe engagement, all the Moros being killed or captured except Hassan, who escaped. Casualties, 1 officer and 6 men wounded.

February 19.—Companies G and H, Twelfth Infantry, left Fort Duchesne, Utah, for San Francisco.

February 20.—Headquarters, Field, Staff, Band, and First and Second Battalions, Twenty-seventh Infantry (21 officers, 360 men), left San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Sheridan, Ill. Company F, Twelfth Infantry, left Fort Apache, Ariz., for San Francisco, Cal.

February 23.—Third Battalion, Twelfth Infantry (10 officers, 252 men), left Fort Bliss, Tex., for San Francisco, Cal.

February 24.—The Third Battalion, Twenty-seventh Infantry (8 officers, 225 men), arrived at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Headquarters, Band, and First and Second Battalions, Twenty-seventh Infantry (22 officers, 360 men), arrived at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Companies G and H, Twelfth Infantry, left Fort Duchesne, Utah, for San Francisco, Cal.

February 25.—Headquarters, Band, and First Battalion, Twelfth Infantry (14 officers, 312 men), left Fort Douglas, Utah, for San Francisco, Cal.

February 26.—Company F, Twelfth Infantry (1 officer, 54 men), left Fort Apache, Ariz., for San Francisco, Cal. Company E, Twelfth Infantry (2 officers, 54 men), left Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for San Francisco, Cal.

March 1.—Company L, Eighth Infantry, left Fort Jay, N. Y., for Fort Niagara, N. Y. By direction of the President the new military post under construction at Haines, Alaska, was designated as Fort William H. Seward, in memory of the services of the Secretary of State in negotiating the purchase of Alaska.

March 2.—Company F, Eighth Infantry, changed station from Fort Wood to Fort Jay, N. Y. Company L, Eighth Infantry, arrived at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

March 4.—Datto Panglima Hassan was killed while resisting arrest.

March 5.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood left Cottabato, Mindanao, with a force consisting of Companies K and M, Twenty-third Infantry (Capts. D. B. Devore and W. H. Allaire), Companies B and F, Seventeenth Infantry (Captains Cochran and R. O. Van Horn), Troop B, Fourteenth Cavalry (Capt. H. B. Crosby), a section of the Seventeenth Battery, Field Artillery (Capt. G. G. Gatley), and a small detachment of marines and sailors under Commander Coffin on an expedition against the Moros of the Rio Grande Valley, the object being to examine into the alleged warlike and hostile preparations of Datto Ali and his brother Djimbangan, with whom were united many other dattos of the Rio Grande Valley.

March 7.—General Wood's force operating against the Moros of the Rio Grande Valley, Mindanao, encountered a party of well-armed Moros, who fired on the column, but were quickly dispersed, with a loss of 2 killed and a number wounded. No casualties to General Wood's command.

March 10.—Detachment of 50 men of the Forty-eighth Company, Philippine Scouts, under First Lieut. Thomas F. Loudon, accompanied by 1 officer and 10 men of the Philippine Constabulary, while in pursuit of 2 Moro murderers surprised a band of Moros with the murderers, and in the ensuing engagement 3 Moros were killed and a number wounded; 7 carbines, 2 revolvers, and 400 rounds of ammunition were recovered, and 7 rifles, knives, and spears belonging to the Moros were captured. Casualties, 2 men killed and 1 wounded. The force under General Wood operating in the Rio Grande Valley, Mindanao, was reinforced by Companies L and I, Twenty-third Infantry (Capt. M. C. Kerth and First Lieut. H. S. Howland), and Troop A, Fourteenth Cavalry (First Lieut. W. B. Scales), and the fort of Datto Ali having been located, a vigorous bombardment was kept up throughout the day.

March 11.—The fort of Datto Ali was captured by General Wood's force, the Moros having abandoned it during the night. Nineteen iron and 2 brass cannon were captured, also 45 lantakas and an immense amount of powder and military projectiles of all kinds. The fort was destroyed.

March 14.—General Wood's force returned to Cottabato from its expedition up the Rio Grande Valley, Mindanao.

March 17.—The Second Battalion, Second Infantry, left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., by marching for Fort Logan, Colo. Troop E, Tenth Cavalry, left Fort D. A. Russell Wyo., by marching for Fort Washakie, Wyo.

March 18.—Headquarters, Field, Staff, and Band, Fifth Cavalry, left Fort Logan, Colo., for Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

March 19.—Headquarters and Band, Second Infantry, left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for Fort Logan, Colo., arriving same day.

March 21.—Headquarters, Band, First and Second Battalions, Eleventh Infantry, left San Francisco, Cal., for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Company K, Eleventh Infantry, left San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Niobrara, Nebr. Company L, Eleventh Infantry, left San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Washakie, Wyo.

March 22.—Headquarters, Staff, and Band, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Troops E and G, Fifth Cavalry, left Fort Logan, Colo., by marching for Fort Apache, Ariz.

April 2.—By reason of numerous disturbances in Taraca Valley, Mindanao, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood sent two columns of troops from Vicars and Marahui against the hostile Moros in that vicinity.

April 4.—Troop E, Tenth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Washakie, Wyo.

April 7.—Company L, Eleventh Infantry, arrived at Fort Washakie, Wyo. The troops sent against the hostile Moros of Taraca Valley, Mindanao, returned to their station having defeated and scattered large numbers of the enemy and destroyed their forts. Casualties, 2 enlisted men killed and 3 wounded.

April 9.—A detachment of 10 men of the Twenty-fifth Company, Philippine Scouts, while on a scout about 8 miles north of Bayungayan, Talisay, Batangas, P. I., was attacked by a band of outlaws and had 3 men wounded and 2 captured. Reinforcements arriving the outlaws were driven into the mountains, 7 being killed and 1 taken prisoner; wounded unknown.

April 12.—Battalion Philippine Scouts (13 officers, 414 men) left San Francisco, Cal., for World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

April 14.—Company H, Twenty-eighth Infantry, left Camp Eagle Pass for Fort McIntosh, Tex., by marching.

April 20.—Company H, Twenty-sixth Infantry, arrived at Fort McIntosh, Tex. Headquarters, Band, and Second Squadron, Eleventh Cavalry, left San Francisco for Fort Des Moines, Iowa. First Squadron, Eleventh Cavalry, left San Francisco for Fort Riley, Kans. Troops L and M, Eleventh Cavalry, left San Francisco for Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Troops I and K, Eleventh Cavalry, left San Francisco for Fort Sheridan, Ill.

April 24.—Headquarters, Third Squadron, and Troops I and K, Eleventh Cavalry, arrived at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Headquarters, Band, and Second Squadron, Eleventh Cavalry, arrived at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. First Squadron, Eleventh Cavalry, arrived at Fort Riley, Kans. In an accident to a troop train on the Santa Fe Railroad near Needles, Cal., 2 recruits were killed and 13 injured.

April 25.—Troops L and M, Eleventh Cavalry, arrived at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Companies C and L, Twenty-fifth Infantry, left Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for Fort Niobrara, Nebr.

April 26.—Companies C and L, Twenty-fifth Infantry, arrived at Fort Niobrara, Nebr.

April 27.—Troops E and G, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Wingate, N. Mex., en route from Fort Logan to Fort Apache, Ariz.

April 28.—Companies I and M, Eleventh Infantry, left San Francisco for Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

May 2.—Companies I and M, Eleventh Infantry, arrived at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

May 4.—Troops E and G, Fifth Cavalry, left Fort Wingate, N. Mex., continuing march to Fort Apache, Ariz.

May 8.—During a reconnaissance to locate the whereabouts of Datto Ali, who had been sending in threatening messages and attempting to stir up trouble, a detachment of 39 enlisted men, Company F, Seventeenth Infantry, was attacked by Moros, near Lake Liguasan, Mindanao, and 2 officers and 13 enlisted men killed, and 6 enlisted men wounded.

May 9.—Troop B, Fifth Cavalry, left Fort Huachuca, Ariz., by marching for Fort Grant, Ariz.

May 12.—Troops E and G, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Apache, Ariz.

May 13.—Troop B, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Grant, Ariz.

May 16.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, with 450 officers and men, started on an expedition to recover the bodies of the men killed on May 8 by Moros near Lake Liguasan, Mindanao.

May 18.—Troop I, Fifth Cavalry, left Fort Grant, Ariz., by marching for Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Troop D, Third Cavalry, left Fort Assinniboine, Mont., by marching for Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

May 20.—Troop I, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Troop B, Third Cavalry, left Fort Yellowstone by marching for Fort Assinniboine, Mont.

May 21.—First Battalion, Twenty-ninth Infantry, left San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Bliss, Tex. Company I, Twenty-ninth Infantry, left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

May 23.—First Battalion, Twenty-ninth Infantry, arrived at Fort Bliss, Tex. Field, Staff, Band, Second Battalion, and Companies K, L, and M, Twenty-ninth Infantry, left San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Douglas and Fort Duchesne, Utah. Company I, Twenty-ninth Infantry, arrived at Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

May 24.—Company C, Twenty-sixth Infantry, left Fort Bliss, Tex., for Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

May 30.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood returned from expedition to Lake Liguasan, Mindanao, with remains of officers and men killed in action of May 8. He reported that Ali with a small aggregation of outlaws were hiding and would be pursued until captured or destroyed. No casualties in expedition.

May 31.—Companies K and M, Twenty-ninth Infantry, arrived at Fort Duchesne, Utah.

June 5.—Troop D, Third Cavalry, arrived at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

June 9.—Troop B, Third Cavalry, arrived at Fort Assinniboine, Mont.

June 14.—The camp at Buluan, Mindanao, was attacked by a force of about 120 Moros under Datto Ali, who were repulsed without loss and driven from the trenches which had been constructed during the night. First Lieut. Frederick S. Young, Twenty-third Infantry, with detachments of Company K, that regiment, and Troop D, Fourteenth Cavalry, was sent in pursuit and encountered the enemy at Malangit. A sharp fight, lasting about forty-five minutes, ensued, when the Moros were put to flight and scattered, with a loss of about 29 killed and wounded. Our casualties, 1 officer and 2 enlisted men wounded.

June 18.—Companies B and C, Twenty-seventh Infantry, left Fort Sheridan, Ill., for Fort Thomas, Ky.

June 19.—Company L, Nineteenth Infantry, arrived at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for temporary station.

June 20.—Headquarters, First and Third Battalions, Third Infantry, left Fort Thomas, Ky., for San Francisco. The Second Battalion, Third Infantry, left Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for San Francisco, Cal.

June 24 to July 2.—Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, from Fort Snelling, Minn., participated in encampment of the South Dakota National Guard at Watertown, S. Dak.

June 27.—The Thirtieth Company, Coast Artillery, left San Diego, Cal., for Fort Lawton, Wash.

June 30.—The reservation of Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., was transferred to the Columbia Military Academy, and Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, left post for Fort McPherson, Ga.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE.

After the close of the fiscal year 1903, and prior to the establishment of The Military Secretary's Office, the Record and Pension Office was enlarged and its business increased by the transfer to it from other bureaus of the Department of many employees and records.

On August 6, 1903, at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-General of the Army, and under the orders of the Secretary of War, the records of Army Headquarters were transferred to the Record and Pension Office, to be classified, catalogued, and preserved. These records, consisting of books and files, though by no means complete, cover the period from 1828 to 1878. The classification and cataloguing of the records have been completed, and the records are now in convenient order for consultation.

On August 19, 1903, in order to simplify the business methods and expedite the work of the Department, the returns division and the rolls division of the Adjutant-General's Office, with all of their records and employees, excepting certain records of recent date, were transferred, by order of the Secretary of War, to the Record and Pension Office, together with certain records of the Surgeon-General's Office, and by the Secretary's order a board of officers, consisting of the Chief of the Record and Pension Office, the Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, and Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, was appointed with instructions to investigate and report as to other records or employees to be transferred to or from any bureau or office of the War Department, the object being to concentrate in the Record and Pension Office the historical records and business of the Department, leaving to other bureaus or offices such business of a current nature as relates, in the present, to the command or administration of the military establishment.

The result of this order and of the recommendations of the board of officers appointed by the Secretary of War was the transfer to the Record and Pension Office of other records and employees as follows: On August 26, 1903, all records, not previously transferred, of the nature of those in the custody of the returns and rolls divisions of the Adjutant-General's Office, all similar records in the future to be transferred to that office as soon as received; on September 28, 1903, other records of the Surgeon-General's Office of a historical nature, together with all of the records of the personal identity section, embracing the records of the medical examination and the personal descriptions of recruits for the Army; in November, 1903, a large number of rolls of

the Signal Corps of the Army and a quantity of records pertaining to that branch of the service, and on January 25, 1904, all records of the mail and record division of the Adjutant-General's Office, with the exception of the record cards of recent date, the records and business of the orders and supply division of that office, with minor exceptions, all of the records and employees of the efficiency division, and all of the record books of the appointment, commission, and personnel division of the same office, the transfer to be under the supervision of the board of officers before referred to, which was instructed to report to the Secretary of War the names and grades of the additional employees to be transferred. In accordance with these instructions the persons to be transferred were subsequently selected and the transfers made.

At the date of the transfer of the rolls division to the Record and Pension Office the work of that division was considerably in arrears, several thousands of troop, battery, company, and detachment muster rolls and some hundreds of recruiting returns remaining to be examined and correspondence entered upon with a view to the correction of such errors as should be discovered. Several thousands of enlistment papers were unrecorded and other thousands of entries were to be made in the enlistment registers. For the purpose of bringing up the arrears, volunteers were called for to work after the usual closing hours, the result being that within four months from the date of transfer the work was up to date, and the Chief of the Record and Pension Office was enabled to report that no part of the current work of his Office was in arrears. The work has since been kept up without a resort to extra hours of labor on the part of the clerical force.

Not only was the work of the Record and Pension Office increased by the transfer to it of clerks and records from other bureaus of the War Department, but these transfers devolved upon that Office the consideration of many questions that were new to it, relating to former officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, among which may be mentioned questions as to the statutory rights of deserters, involving the granting or refusal of so-called "deserters' releases;" the disposition to be made of apprehended deserters or those who have surrendered themselves to the military authorities; the disposition of and requests for clemency in the cases of military convicts who have been discharged from the service; the rights of former enlisted men to certificates of merit, and the title of former officers and enlisted men to medals of honor, both under the old law and practice of the Department and under recent legislation by Congress. These and other questions new to the Record and Pension Office were involved in the transfer to it of business previously transacted in other bureaus of the Department, but, with the exception of the accumulation of business in one of the transferred divisions referred to above, which was promptly disposed of, the work of the Office has been kept constantly up to date, 91 per cent of the cases received having been disposed of within twenty-four hours from the time they reached the Office, and at the close of business on the 30th of June, 1904, as on the last day of every fiscal year since the organization of the Record and Pension Office, not one case remained unacted upon. The current work of the Office for the last fiscal year is represented in part by the table following.

Number of cases received and disposed of.

From the Pension Office.....	80,704
From the Auditor for the War Department	29,409
Remuster cases.....	1,933
Desertion cases.....	1,911
All other cases, miscellaneous.....	66,492
Total.....	180,449
On hand June 30, 1904.....	None.

Besides these recorded cases, many calls from the Quartermaster-General of the Army for information from the records, for use in the adjudication of claims under the act of February 3, 1879, and subsequent acts, for headstones to mark the graves of deceased volunteer soldiers, have been received and disposed of. No formal record of these calls has been kept, but during the last fiscal year calls for information in 12,287 such cases were received and answered.

Informal calls were also received from the Quartermaster-General for information in the cases of 1,633 "Confederate horse claims," so called, arising under the act of Congress approved February 27, 1902, authorizing the payment of former officers and enlisted men of the Confederate Army for horses, side arms, and baggage claimed to have been taken from them by Federal troops in violation of the terms of surrender of the Confederate armies. These calls, which involved the search of the records of witnesses as well as of the claimants themselves, were promptly answered.

Of the pension cases referred to in the statistical table, 11,273 were calls from the Commissioner of Pensions for information relative to the military and medical records of Spanish war volunteers; 2,052 were calls for similar information in the cases of volunteers in service during the Philippine insurrection, and 67,379 were calls relating to service in other wars. The cases from the Auditor for the War Department consisted of calls for information relative to the service or status of officers or enlisted men. Classified by wars they were: War with Spain, 2,409; Philippine insurrection, 7,129; other wars, embracing the Mexican war, the civil war, and the various Indian wars, 19,871.

REMUSTER.

The "remuster cases" mentioned in the statistical table are of unusual importance, involving, as they do, the disbursement of large sums of money by the Treasury and Interior Departments. They arise under the act of Congress approved February 24, 1897, "to provide for the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces." This act is the culmination of a series of acts begun in 1866, providing for the payment of persons commissioned as officers of volunteers during the civil war, and to give to them a pensionable status as of their respective grades for services rendered, under certain conditions, prior to the dates on which they were mustered into the service of the United States and thus became de jure officers of the Government and entitled to the pay and emoluments pertaining to the grades for which they were commissioned.

All of the earlier acts required, by implication at least, that the "muster into service" of their beneficiaries should be "amended,"

and the act of 1897, the one now in force, specifically provides that the persons to whom it applies shall be "held and considered to have been mustered into the service of the United States," and it is implied, though not expressly directed, that the "muster into service" of the persons to whom the act is applied "shall be recognized and established under the terms of this act."

The question as to the date from which a claimant under the law shall be "held and considered" to have been mustered into the service of the United States and his muster into service "recognized and established" is a military question, and the authority of the War Department to decide it has always been conceded by the accounting officers of the Treasury and the officers of the Interior Department.

In the exercise of its administrative functions in this class of cases, the War Department is governed by the liberal and equitable construction of the law given by the Attorney-General of the United States in his opinion of December 10, 1900 (23 Opinions, 340, 341), but it appears that this construction is not sufficiently liberal to meet the views of certain claimants, or their attorneys, who have carried a number of cases to the Court of Claims and have obtained decisions which, if followed as precedents, will revolutionize the practice of the War Department, opening a door for the admission of like claims in the cases of many thousands of commissioned officers of the civil war similarly situated, thus extending the provisions of the law very far beyond what is believed to have been the intention of Congress. It is believed that decisions so far-reaching in their effects should, before being used as precedents, have the clearly expressed sanction of the highest judicial authority, and the Attorney-General has therefore been requested by the Secretary of War to cause an appeal to be taken in a representative case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is proper to state that the number of "remuster cases" mentioned in the statistical table does not by any means represent the whole number of cases considered under the law during the last fiscal year, the question of the application of the law having been considered in some thousands of cases submitted by the Auditor for the War Department and a few by the Commissioner of Pensions, in which formal applications for recognition under the act were not filed and which are not, therefore, counted as remuster cases.

DESERTION CASES.

The cases referred to in the statistical table as desertion cases are those arising under the act of March 2, 1889, and the acts amendatory thereof, "for the relief of certain volunteer and regular soldiers" of the civil war and the war with Mexico. These enactments provide for the removal of the charge of desertion under certain specific conditions, and since the date of the initiatory act many thousands of applications for the relief provided have been received and considered, forming an important feature of the work of the Record and Pension Office. The number of such applications annually received is gradually diminishing, however, and it is believed that a large majority of the meritorious cases has been disposed of.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

The cases referred to in the annual reports of the Record and Pension Office as "miscellaneous," were, during the last fiscal year, of even greater variety than usual, because of the transfers to that office from other bureaus of the War Department. Some of the new varieties of cases have already been mentioned in this report. Generally speaking, the miscellaneous cases embrace all of those, not otherwise classified, relating to the disbanded volunteer armies and the organizations, officers, and enlisted men of which they were composed, and, after the transfers referred to, all of the cases not otherwise classified relating to former officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army. They represent a miscellaneous correspondence averaging 5,541 cases per month, or 217 cases for each and every working day in the fiscal year, including a large correspondence with individual Senators and Representatives, a large number of reports to Congressional committees relative to pending or proposed legislation, and the determination of the great variety of questions constantly arising relative to the history or status of organizations and of individual officers and enlisted men.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

In the sundry civil appropriation act approved March 3, 1903, the Secretary of War was authorized and directed to furnish to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in the Fifty-seventh Congress one set of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies and two sets to such permanent libraries and educational institutions as might be designated by each member of the same Congress, using for this purpose any volumes or parts of volumes remaining unsold or unclaimed by beneficiaries previously designated to receive them, and the Secretary of War was authorized to call upon the Public Printer to print and bind such additional numbers of the several volumes and maps as might be necessary to complete the sets thus provided for. It was also provided that when the additional volumes authorized by the act should have been printed the plates used in printing the work should be destroyed.

The work of printing and distributing the sets authorized by the act referred to was begun during the last fiscal year and is now in progress. The distribution of the publication during the fiscal year, under the several laws relating thereto, including the sales authorized by law, was—

Books (volumes or parts of volumes)	13, 633
Atlases	106
Plates (maps)	687
Total	14, 405

The sales for the fiscal year amounted to \$222.30, which sum was deposited in the United States Treasury as required by law.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, approved February 25, 1903, contained a clause authorizing and requiring the Chief of the Record and Pension Office to compile, under the direction

of the Secretary of War, from such records as are in the possession of the United States and from such other authentic records as may be obtained by loan from the several States and other official sources, a complete roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate armies.

The War Department records of individual service in the Union armies are so nearly complete that it is possible to prepare a list which shall contain the name of every officer and enlisted man who was mustered or otherwise accepted into the military service of the United States during the civil war; but with the Confederate part of the roster there will be greater difficulty, because of the incompleteness of the War Department collection of Confederate records of military service.

Soon after the enactment of the legislation referred to letters were addressed to the governors of the several States from which organized bodies of troops entered the Confederate service, inviting their cooperation with the Department in an effort to make the Confederate part of the roster as nearly complete as it is possible to make it, and the responses of the governors addressed have been such as to assure the Department that they fully appreciate the importance of the work and will cooperate heartily with the Department in its efforts to give to the Confederate soldier the place that is due him in the proposed compilation.

The efforts made and the plans adopted for the completion of the records of Confederate military service were fully explained in the last annual report of the Record and Pension Office. No extended results have yet been realized from the initiatory steps taken, but a considerable number of original records has been received from State officials, historical associations, and private individuals. These records have been copied and returned to the persons from whom they were received.

Comparatively little preliminary work is required for the compilation of the names of the officers and enlisted men of the Union armies, that work having been accomplished in the completion of the much greater work of reproducing the records of the volunteer forces of the United States by the index-record card system. But much preliminary work remains to be done in the matter of copying and indexing the records of Confederate military service. During the last fiscal year such of the service records of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, and Florida as are on file in this Department were reproduced by the system previously applied to the records of the Union volunteers, and considerable progress was made in the reproduction of the records of Georgia regiments. This work is now being continued with all of the office force available for the purpose, but it is evident that the date of its completion is somewhat remote.

INDEX-RECORD CARD WORK.

The work of reproducing, by the index-record card system, the records of individual military service and medical and surgical treatment and the objects for which it was undertaken have been described heretofore in the reports of the Record and Pension Office.

At the date of the last annual report the carding of such of the records of the Revolutionary war and subsequent wars as are on file

in the War Department was virtually completed, with the exception of the service records of the Regular Army, which were but recently transferred to the Record and Pension Office, and with the exception also of the medical records of the Philippine insurrection, the Federal records of Confederate prisoners of war, and the records of Confederate military service. The carding of the records of Confederate prisoners and of the muster rolls of Confederate troops was in progress.

During the last fiscal year a few miscellaneous records of the Revolution and the civil war were carded, the medical records of the Philippine insurrection were reproduced, and the work of carding the records of Confederate prisoners and the Confederate service records was continued with gratifying results, the prison records of several of the large camps in the northern States and such muster rolls of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, and Florida as are on file in this Department, as well as a portion of those of the State of Georgia, having been carded. The work of carding the Federal prison records and the Confederate records of military service is now in progress, and, as stated elsewhere in this report, the completion of this work is a necessary preliminary to the compiling of the proposed roster of the Union and Confederate armies.

The index-record card work of the last fiscal year included the preparation of 967,044 military cards and 15,454 medical cards, making, with the number previously prepared, a total of 45,356,473 of the former and 7,802,617 of the latter class, aggregating 53,159,090 index-record cards prepared up to and including June 30, 1904.

RECORDS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, THE WAR OF 1812, AND OTHER WARS PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WAR.

By an act of Congress approved July 27, 1892, it was required that the military records of the Revolution and the war of 1812, then filed in the Treasury and Interior Departments, be transferred to the War Department, to be preserved and "properly indexed and arranged for use;" by an act approved August 18, 1894, it was directed that all military records of the armies of the Revolution and the war of 1812 then in any of the Executive Departments be transferred to the War Department, "to be preserved, indexed, and prepared for publication;" and by a joint resolution approved April 28, 1904, it was enacted that the military rolls and records of the Indian wars, or any other wars prior to the civil war, preserved in the Interior or other Departments, be transferred to the War Department, to be preserved in the Record and Pension Office, and that they be "properly indexed and arranged for use."

Under the acts of 1892 and 1894 large quantities of records of the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812 were received from the State, Treasury, and Interior Departments, but notwithstanding these accessions the War Department collection of records of the Revolution is very far from complete, and there is reason to believe that the Department file of records of the war of 1812 is also imperfect. As late as December last a considerable quantity of records of the Revolution inadvertently overlooked in previous transfers was received from one of the Executive Departments. An additional consignment of such records has since been received from the same Department, and the

transfers under the legislation of 1904 have been composed largely of the records of the war of 1812.

Under the joint resolution of 1904 a large collection of rolls and other records pertaining to "Wayne's war," the war of 1812, and various Indian wars has been received from the Department of the Interior, but no records have been received from any other of the Executive Departments under that enactment. The records thus far received under the joint resolution have not yet been reproduced by the index-record card system or otherwise "indexed and arranged for use." This work will be taken up without unnecessary delay.

It is hoped that other records will hereafter be received as a result of the Congressional legislation on the subject, and that they will include additional records of the Revolution and the war of 1812, thus helping to complete as nearly as possible the collection of records of those wars now in the custody of the War Department.

With the exception of those recently received, the records of the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812 in the possession of the War Department have been "indexed and arranged for use," but it is obvious that until the collection of these records shall have been made as nearly complete as it is possible to make it no good purpose can be subserved by any further preparation for its publication.

Many records of the Revolutionary war are known to be in the possession of the various States, historical societies, and public libraries, and with the view of supplying as far as possible the deficiency in the War Department collection, some of the States have been requested to loan to the Department the records in their custody. These requests have always been cheerfully complied with and, after having been copied, the original records have been returned to the officials from whom they were received. All of the records in the possession of the United States and the several States taken together will form an incomplete collection, but it is essential that it shall be made as nearly complete as possible before the records shall finally be "prepared for publication."

CLERICAL FORCE.

Since the organization of the Record and Pension Division, subsequently the Record and Pension Office, in 1889, the clerical force of the office has been greatly reduced. Up to June 30, 1903, these reductions, which were the result of the adoption of improved business methods, aggregated 454 in number, representing an annual saving of more than half a million dollars in salaries alone. To this should be added a reduction of 27 in the number of employees provided for in the appropriation for the Record and Pension Office for the last fiscal year, representing a further saving of more than \$25,000 per annum, the total reductions and savings up to June 30, 1904, specifically stated, being 481 clerks or other employees and an annual saving of \$532,620 in the appropriations for the clerical force of the office.

In the preceding statement no account is taken of the transfers to the Record and Pension Office during the last fiscal year from other bureaus of the War Department. Under the orders of the Secretary of War of August 19, August 26, and September 28, 1903, and January 25, 1904, transferring to it the business, records, and employees of certain divisions and sections of other bureaus, the force of the

Record and Pension Office was increased by 104 employees of all grades. These are not included in the number of employees of the Adjutant-General's Office consolidated with those of the Record and Pension Office under the act of April 23, 1904, creating The Military Secretary's Office. Under that act 161 employees of the Adjutant-General's Office were consolidated with those of the Record and Pension Office, the total number of employees of the consolidated office allowed by law at the date of consolidation being 702 of all grades, 134 of whom, among those previously belonging to the Adjutant-General's Office, were on the temporary roll.

Great credit is due to the employees of the consolidated force for their zeal and efficiency and their hearty cooperation with The Military Secretary in bringing up the arrears of business of the transferred divisions, and in placing the newly created office upon a satisfactory basis for the future discharge of the important duties assigned to it by law.

F. C. AINSWORTH,
The Military Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Washington, September 30, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the operations of the Inspector-General's Department covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and the condition of the Army respecting its professional training, discipline, morale, and temperament, as well as its housing, the character and storage of its food supplies, the care of its sick and wounded, the condition of its hospitals, and the kind, quality, and condition of its transportation facilities on sea and land, as disclosed by the reports of the inspection of camps, cantonments, field commands, depots, arsenals, recruiting stations, cemeteries, transports, horses, the elimination of public property, and the accounts of all officers disbursing money in the United States Army.

PERSONNEL.

There were no changes during the year in the personnel of the permanent officers of the Department, but the following officers who had been detailed therein under the act of February 2, 1901, were promoted and ordered to join their regiments, viz: Lieut. Col. Charles A. Williams, U. S. Infantry; Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Smith, U. S. Infantry; Maj. James S. Pettit, U. S. Infantry; Maj. Hobart K. Bailey, U. S. Infantry; and Maj. Ramsey D. Potts, Artillery Corps. The following officers were detailed to fill the vacancies thus made: Lieut. Col. Alfred Reynolds, U. S. Infantry; Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush, U. S. Infantry; Maj. William T. Wood, U. S. Infantry; Maj. John D. C. Hoskins, Artillery Corps; Maj. William A. Nichols, U. S. Infantry.

At the close of the fiscal year 1904 the roster of the Department stood as follows:

Brig. Gen. George H. Burton, Inspector General, U. S. A.
Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, U. S. A.
Col. Charles H. Heyl, Inspector General, U. S. A.
Col. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, U. S. A.
Lieut. Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, U. S. A.
Lieut. Col. Alfred Reynolds, U. S. Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Frank West, U. S. Cavalry.
Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush, U. S. Infantry.
Maj. Herbert E. Tutherly, U. S. Cavalry.
Maj. James A. Irons, U. S. Infantry (General Staff).
Maj. Leonard A. Lovering, U. S. Infantry.
Maj. William T. Wood, U. S. Infantry.
Maj. Lea Febiger, U. S. Infantry.
Maj. John D. C. Hoskins, Artillery Corps.
Maj. Thomas R. Adams, Artillery Corps.
Maj. William A. Nichols, U. S. Infantry.
Maj. George H. G. Gale, U. S. Cavalry.

The following officers were detailed during the year, under the act of June 23, 1874, as acting inspectors-general:

Lieut. Col. Walter Howe, Artillery Corps; Lieut. Col. Sedgwick Pratt, Artillery Corps; Maj. John P. Wissler, Artillery Corps; Maj. E. M. Weaver, Artillery Corps.

Maj. G. F. E. Harrison, Artillery Corps, was also detailed under this act, but was relieved before he entered upon inspection duty.

In addition to these, the following officers did duty at one time or another during the year as acting inspectors-general:

Lieutenant-colonels: Walter Howe, Artillery Corps; Alfred Reynolds, Twentieth Infantry; Ramsey D. Potts, Artillery Corps; C. L. Hodges, Twenty-third Infantry; Daniel H. Brush, Sixth Infantry.

Majors: T. W. Jones, Thirteenth Cavalry; G. K. Hunter, Sixth Cavalry; C. H. Watts, Fifth Cavalry; F. L. Dodds, judge-advocate; J. C. Gresham, Fifteenth Cavalry; F. H. Hardie, Fourteenth Cavalry; W. T. Johnston, Fifteenth Cavalry; C. D. Roberts, Seventh Infantry; W. B. Homer, Artillery Corps.

It is a pleasant duty to here invite attention to the faithful and zealous manner in which the officers, without exception, in the Inspector-General's Department have performed their duties, which frequently are so exacting as to keep them from their homes for weeks and for months at a time in making the tedious and laborious inspections required by law, regulations, and orders, and coincidentally burdened with a sense of the responsibility resting upon them lest they should criticise too severely on the one hand, or yet not sufficiently on the other, to conscientiously represent the best interests of the service. It is a double satisfaction to this office that they have so habitually accomplished this delicate duty and at the same time have found so much good in the general administration of the service as to render forgivable that which was censurable, and still make the year's work of the Army commendable.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The Army at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, consisted of 3,701 officers, 59,887 enlisted men; and at close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, 3,750 officers, 60,514 enlisted men.

The loss during that period, from deaths, resignations, retirements, discharges, etc., was 155 officers and 28,388 enlisted men, showing a net gain of 49 officers and 627 enlisted men.

INSTRUCTION.

The reasonably satisfactory conditions existing respecting the present military instruction of the Army give promise for the success of the military education promulgated toward the close of the last fiscal year. A marked improvement has been noted in a number of commands, especially in the Coast Artillery and the large cavalry and infantry garrisons, and, considering the circumstances, the progress made during the year has been gratifying.

Field exercises, including the execution of various military problems, have been conducted as part of the inspection exercises by a largely increased number of commands, especially in the Southwestern Division. These features afford the best opportunities for inspectors

to observe the state of instruction, and it is pleasing to note the many favorable comments, indicative of proficiency, recorded in the inspection reports. The unfavorable criticisms were few in number, and generally inconsequential in character.

Several of the lieutenants of cavalry and infantry were noted as needing more practical instruction in military topography and sketching, and in many instances they and their commands failed to take proper advantage of cover during simulated engagements. Instruction in horsemanship and shock action required special attention in some of the cavalry commands. The inspector-general of one division reports that a number of young cavalry officers were deficient in horsemanship. He thinks it a source of regret that the exigencies of the service require the transfer of horses from the regiment that has trained them, to another.

Good progress was noted in the various departments of artillery instruction, but thorough proficiency is impossible at several seacoast forts, owing to lack of proper equipment and fire-control systems. As a rule the younger officers, who have joined the artillery since the Spanish-American war, showed commendable progress.

By the designation of certain companies of Coast Artillery as torpedo companies (General Orders, No. 108, War Department, June 20, 1904), the system of submarine defense has been placed on a basis more nearly approaching that necessary for war purposes. An increased number of officers and men will receive instruction in the care and operation of submarine equipment, and those who evince aptitude for this work will be afforded better opportunities for improvement. At some of the submarine stations practical work is hampered by lack of proper apparatus.

In the Philippines Division a number of the younger officers appointed from civil life had not mastered some of the minor duties of their profession, such as the proper manner of giving commands, executing "about face," saluting, etc., and post instruction in signaling, first aid and litter drill seemed to have been frequently neglected. At Camps Connell, Bumpus, Downes, Jossman, and other new posts in the archipelago the labor of road construction, clearing and building generally, has been performed by the troops, the result accomplished and the cheerful manner in which the work was performed reflecting much credit upon officers and troops. Instruction has necessarily been, in a measure, interrupted if not practically suspended, at such posts, but with the completion of this work resumption of military instruction, in systematic and progressive order, is promised.

The general state of efficiency of the Porto Rico regiment as to drill and instruction reflects credit upon officers and men. The two companies formerly mounted have been dismounted.

The companies of engineers are generally well instructed, especially in pontoon drill.

Instruction at two of the recruit rendezvous was not satisfactory, owing to insufficiency in the number of noncommissioned officers available for duty as drillmasters, and more officers were needed at another.

Much interest is taken by officers and men in athletics, and very interesting programmes have been carried out. This work, however, is greatly handicapped by the lack of funds with which to provide prizes and pay other necessary expenses, the exchange, without the

canteen feature, being unable to meet these demands. Especially is this so in the Philippines, and personal subscription has to be depended upon to increase the interest in these events. It is recommended that Congress be asked to make liberal annual appropriations for prizes and other necessary expenses for athletic contests, which are considered to be so beneficial to the Army.

The question of suitable drill grounds is a perplexing one at several posts, such as Alcatraz Island, Fort Mason, Whipple Barracks, and Fort Douglas, as is also that of target ranges. These subjects are receiving the attention of the commanding generals, or have been specially presented for the consideration of the War Department.

The commands are generally kept in readiness for active service.

GARRISON SCHOOLS FOR OFFICERS.

The officers' schools were conducted as required by orders, and the results accomplished were reported to be generally satisfactory. The percentage of officers found deficient in studies was small. It has been suggested that a course in Spanish be made part of the regular course of instruction.

POST SCHOOLS FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Post schools for the instruction of enlisted men in the common English branches of education were conducted during the last school terms with varying results. At some posts, such as Fort Jay, N. Y., the operations were reported to be unsatisfactory owing to lack of competent teachers and interruption in attendance occasioned by the requirements of guard and fatigue duty, while at others the want of suitable schoolrooms interfered materially with this work. The school superintendent at one post (Fort Mason, Cal.) reported that a number of men deserted in consequence of being required to attend school.

Under this heading are now classed the battalion schools for non-commissioned officers, authorized by General Orders, No. 115, War Department, June 27, 1904. The instruction given in the company noncommissioned officers' schools is rather limited and, as a whole, lacking in uniformity, which is the more to be regretted because our present system of battle tactics imposes a higher order of duty on the noncommissioned officers than formerly devolved upon them. The new system is intended to more thoroughly prepare them for their duties under the changed conditions, and its progress will be noted with interest.

MESSING.

The food is, with few exceptions, reported to be properly prepared, invitingly served, sufficient in quantity, and generally of good variety.

Successful gardening is an excellent means for improving the variety of the food. It is believed that gardens are feasible at a great many more posts and stations, especially in the Philippines, and should be cultivated by the troops wherever there is fair prospect of success. Fort Egbert, Alaska, has one of the best gardens in the Pacific Division, and this fact is due to the initiative and efforts of the post commander.

The difficulty in supplying isolated posts in the Philippines has been overcome by better transportation facilities and the abandonment of some of the most inaccessible stations, and hence but little complaint as to scarcity of food supplies has been recorded in the reports.

The general mess system continues to be unpopular. It has been given a fair trial at various posts, and has been generally pronounced unsatisfactory. Its discontinuance has been effected at some posts, and should be, as soon as practicable, at all others where it obtains.

TOURS OF DUTY IN THE PHILIPPINES FOR STAFF OFFICERS.

The inspector-general, Philippines Division, submits the following:

Referring to recent instructions from the War Department fixing the tour of duty in the Philippine Islands for staff officers at three years, it is respectfully submitted that in the opinion of this office the change from two to three years will not result to the best interests of the Government.

The contention that "officers and men can be more efficient the third than the second year and the fifth than the third" will, I believe, be disputed by 95 per cent of all officers and men who have served for two years in the Philippines, as well as by a vast majority of civilians, Americans, who have spent two or more years here continuously.

It is believed by this office that the reverse is the case.

Few men in their third year of continuous service are in their normal condition of physical or mental vigor. This statement will be confirmed almost unanimously by medical officers who have served in the Philippines.

It is further believed that a third year of continuous service will result in so great an increase in the number of officers invalided home, or who return to the States broken in health, requiring months of leave and rest for recuperation, that no economy to the Government will result. If one could break the period by a trip to the States for a few months, or could spend the hot seasons in the mountains, it might be different.

Out of consideration for the almost unanimous wishes of officers affected, and in consideration of what is firmly believed to be for the best interests of the Government, it is recommended that the duration of service in the Philippines for all officers be made two years.

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM.

A tabulation prepared from reports of inspections of 305 organizations of the Regular Army—two-thirds stationed on this side of the Pacific and one-third in the Philippines—shows 30 per cent of the captains absent on detached service which separates them entirely from their companies. It also appears that at the time of inspection of 163 organizations of the Regular Army stationed in the Philippines, 51 were commanded by first lieutenants and 18 by second lieutenants.

At the present time captains are urgently needed with their companies, both on account of the systematic drilling necessary to bring organizations up to a proper state of efficiency, as well as the instruction of the young lieutenants who have not been in the service a sufficient length of time to be proficient in their duties, especially in those which devolve on company commanders. The separation of officers, particularly the captains, from their companies is, without doubt, detrimental to the service from the company standpoint, and some practicable system to prevent or abate it would seem to be urgently necessary. Until recent years Army Regulations prohibited mounted captains being detailed on detached service.

DISCIPLINE AND DESERTIONS.

Good discipline is being maintained.

The following table shows the average enlisted strength of the Regular Army, the number of desertions, the percentage of same—average strength considered—for the last and the three preceding fiscal years:

Fiscal year.	Average enlisted strength.	Desertions.	
		Number.	Per cent.
1901.....	71,006	3,110	4.3
1902.....	79,086	4,667	5.9
1903.....	64,627	5,084	7.8
1904.....	59,807	5,873	9.8

It appears from this table that the annual percentage of desertions, average strength considered, has increased, with rapid strides and somewhat uniform ratio, from 4.3 in 1901 to the extraordinary figure of 9.8 (128 per cent increase) for the past fiscal year, in which the total of 5,873 desertions occurred.

Among the "causes" which are given as leading to desertion are the large number of bad men among the recruits who are unfitted for the service, or unwilling to submit to discipline and instruction; lack of a canteen, which drives men to the low grogeries and brothels where many soldiers' troubles originate; too much school and books; the general mess at some posts, and the large amount of fatigue work at others.

It is observed that owing to the large number of recruits who desert there is a tendency to blame the recruiting service. An applicant who is eligible for enlistment under the prescribed regulations (which do not require test of aptitude for the military service), is entitled to the privilege of serving his country; and the recruiting officer, not being a prophet, can not foretell whether he will serve his allotted time. It is believed that the recruiting service is now giving the Army men of higher average intelligence than those formerly enlisted. In proof of this, one has only to recall the fact that twenty years ago it was an exception to find a company not having men unable to sign the pay rolls. The enlistment of minors has been prohibited for some time, and the sifting process in accepting applicants during the past year was such that only about one out of five was finally enlisted. When the further fact is considered, that recruiting for an army of 65,000 men under a three-year term is a very different proposition from that for one of 25,000 men under a five-year term, the work of the recruiting service will be more appreciated.

Desertion statistics, given by organizations in the year's inspection reports, are meager, and afford but little, if any, comfort to the theorist. For instance, the number of deserters for twelve months from sixteen organizations serving at the same post varied from 3 to 30 per cent; again, there were no desertions from Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, in four years, while there were 39 from the Sixty-first Company, Coast Artillery, in the year preceding the last inspection, and so on.

That most of the desertions occur in the first six months of enlistment is not questioned. The reports of special investigations indicate such to be the fact. Now, is it not reasonable to expect that a recruit who is battling with an inclination to desert, as a result of some imag-

inary grievance or temporary discontent, will be more likely to overcome the temptation and tide over the transition or recruit period if he knows that a strong probability of apprehension and confinement at hard labor in a military prison for five years will confront him if he deserts, so long as the crime remains unexpiated, than under the present system of punishment reduced to a mild form of confinement for a year, and the probability of apprehension within two years so remote that it can only be viewed by the average deserter with composure? In fact, there is practically no deterrent to desertion at present, except the wish or conscience of the man himself. It is a crime against patriotism, honor, and oath-bound obligations—a crime punishable by death in time of war—a crime through which evil seed is sown against the Army by the vilifications of these unpunished criminals wherever they go. To treat it leniently is to encourage it. Therefore it should be dealt with aggressively, even if Congress has to be invoked for assistance. A reward of \$100 for each deserter apprehended, suitable punishment for those who harbor any, removal of the two years' limitation as to trial of deserters, and punishment for the crime by confinement at hard labor for not less than three and not more than five years in a suitable military prison will, it is believed, prove the most effective remedy.

GUARDBOUSES AND PRISONERS.

The unsatisfactory conditions, mentioned in my last annual report, as to insufficient capacity of guardhouses and the lack of adequate means for the confinement, discipline, and working of long-term general prisoners are, barring the enlargement of a few guardhouses, practically unchanged. Some temporary relief has been afforded by the transfer of prisoners from one post to another, but this expedient is by no means a satisfactory solution of the problem and does not materially alter the general situation. The best remedy is to return to the military prison system, which formerly obtained at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and it is earnestly hoped that, upon completion of the new United States penitentiary there, the old military prison buildings will be restored to the control of the War Department and utilized for the purposes for which they were originally intended.

Recommendations made by inspectors and commanders with a view to the improvement of the military prisons at Alcatraz Island, California, and Malahi Island, Philippine Islands, have been brought to the attention of the War Department by memoranda submitted to the Chief of Staff, and will no doubt receive proper consideration.

POST EXCHANGE.

The operations of the post exchanges appear to be but fairly satisfactory. At a number of posts suitable exchange buildings were reported to be badly needed. Substantial structures, with accommodations for exchange and gymnasium, were being constructed at others of the permanent posts. These new buildings are in line with the many improvements for the comfort, welfare, and amusement of the soldier which the Government has been making in recent years with unsparing hand.

It seems to be the almost unanimous sentiment of the Army that the one thing lacking to meet the soldiers' wants and tastes is the canteen feature. The absence of this leads to sickness, the commission of military offenses, desertion, and other crimes, as well as impaired discipline, by driving men to resort to the low dives and grogeries that have sprung up, like mushrooms, around military reservations since the prohibition law was enacted. No moralist can justly claim that it is more injurious to the health or morality of a soldier to drink mild beer in a well-regulated canteen at a post, where gambling is prohibited and excesses are not tolerated, than it is to drink bad whisky in a vile den off the reservation, where drinking and gambling are encouraged without restraint. In fact, the canteen feature is not only a benefit morally, but the profits derived from the sales of beer and light wines are used to improve the mess, as well as for the purchase of periodicals, publications, etc., all of which add to the soldier's comfort and contentment. The Army wants the canteen feature because experience since its abolition warrants the conclusion that its restoration will promote the morale, health, and content of the soldier.

The inspector-general of the Philippines Division, referring to the canteen feature, states: "Its absence is seriously felt. The effect, especially in the provinces, is to encourage men in the use of the various native drinks, and in some instances of opium."

POST LAUNDRIES.

In former years four laundresses were allowed to each company, who received rations, quarters, fuel, and transportation from station to station with their organizations at public expense. That system was abolished by act of Congress approved June 18, 1878; and, with the subsequent restrictions placed upon the enlistment and reenlistment of married men, the soldier was deprived of reliable and convenient means for the proper laundering of his clothing. The introduction, at a more recent date, of white collars, white and khaki clothing, and other washable articles of the uniform, has increased his embarrassments, as well as his bills, in this respect, until conservative officers of experience have come to the conclusion that there is pressing need for the establishment of post laundries at which the men—and officers too—can have their washing done at a moderate cost.

There is no question as to the feasibility of the proposition if the Government will bear the initial expense of establishment. It is believed such institutions can be made self-maintaining. In the Philippines Division some of the post exchanges have operated laundries with great success.

It is believed that considerations of economy and convenience to the men, neatness and sanitation, entitle this subject to special attention, and it is recommended that a properly equipped steam laundry, sufficient for the needs of the proposed garrison, be included in future plans for all permanent posts and provided for in the appropriations.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The needs in regard to fortifications, as revealed in the inspection reports, have been brought to the attention of the proper authorities. Some works are in process of construction or repair and equipment,

some await the action of boards, while others await appropriations by Congress. A very serious deficiency reported at a number of forts is the lack of proper means for conducting an efficient system of fire control and direction.

In general, the work on fortifications appears to be progressing as rapidly as the funds available for the purpose will permit, but much work of a very important character remains to be accomplished, and liberal appropriations under this heading are recommended.

The armament is generally reported as being properly cared for by the artillery companies.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

This Department, owing to the great scope of its operations, which comprises the furnishing of supplies of every kind and nature, except food for the personnel, ordinarily comes in for its full share of criticism, but it can be said with gratification that the reports for the last fiscal period show the Department to be administered in an extremely commendable manner, as the criticisms are few compared to those of years past. The supplies furnished for this period have been, as a general rule, of good quality and sufficient in quantity. The olive-drab uniform, so far as reported upon, receives the sanction of success throughout the Army. The old war stock of clothing and other supplies is being rapidly worked off with as little loss to the Government as is consistent with good administration. This war stock was purchased under an emergency that necessitated the acceptance of articles inferior in quality to the Regular Army standards, and their issue since the close of the war has given more or less dissatisfaction, but the end of this is in sight and the Army will soon be on a peace footing in regard to its clothing and supplies, and hence will revert to its former status.

There has been some complaint in regard to the old stock of khaki clothing furnished to troops in the Philippines Division. A large per cent is reported to have mold spots and stains, which turn white after washing. Recommendations have been made that future shipments of khaki clothing to the Philippines should be made in zinc or tin lined boxes. In this connection it is stated that merchants on the islands have been able to protect their goods from climatic influences by the methods suggested above.

The hat.

The quality of the hat has also been a subject of some complaint, but it is understood that a better article is being manufactured, and will be issued as soon as the stock of old ones becomes exhausted. The fatigue head gear is not suitable for coast artillerymen, whose stations are habitually wind swept, where it becomes impossible to keep them on the head. A close fitting hat that will resist movement of the wind is recommended for them.

Attention is invited to the following remarks and recommendations submitted by the inspector-general, Philippines Division:

Supplies for the Philippines.

Coal oil and Vulcan refrigerating oil is received from San Francisco in 5-gallon cans, packed two cans in a box. The box is too light and breaks easily. A heavier box desirable.

Desks, both roll and flat top, are received covered with burlap, between which and the desk is interposed a light packing of excelsior or other substance. When a

tack or two becomes loosened by handling the packing slips and the desk is consequently bruised. Desks should be crated in addition to present mode of packing.

Benzine, alcohol, and acids have been received in tin, and packages are consequently, many of them, in a leaking condition when received. Bottles and carboys having glass stoppers are in many cases received less a part of their contents. Stores of this class should be shipped in glass or earthenware receptacles and stoppers should be tied down and sealed.

Leather, "patent top" and "patent dash," is received rolled with adjacent pieces faced with nothing between. Climatic conditions cause the faces to stick, resulting in considerable loss. The method of packing should be changed.

The dry-earth closet furnished by the Quartermaster's Department should be entirely inclosed and provided with covers for seats, so as to effectually exclude flies.

Bunks before leaving the United States should have all metal parts, especially wire bottoms, well coated with suitable paint or other material to protect from rust. This would more than double their life, which in this climate is at best short.

It is believed that for barrack use in this climate bunks with canvas, cane, or bamboo bottoms would be more suitable as to comfort, convenience, and economy. When broken or worn they could be repaired.

The barrack chair issued is, in this climate, very unserviceable, owing to certain parts being secured by glue. Glue without nails or screws can not be depended upon.

Canvas tops furnished for repair of gold-medal cots are carelessly manufactured. Some are too short; some too long; all have to be overhauled, and most of them made over before they can be used.

Buildings.

Much has been accomplished during the year toward providing suitable shelter for the troops and supplies, but a general survey shows a long list of new buildings and improvements that are still needed to fully meet the requirements of the Army. Attention has been drawn to these needs, especially to those which appeared to have been urgent and needing action of the War Department, by memoranda submitted to the Chief of Staff in connection with the inspection reports in which reported.

The work of construction of the new buildings turned over during the year was, apparently, well done. The modern barrack is a high-class building with excellent fittings throughout, and should be carefully preserved. Wood wainscoting is omitted from the more recent modern barracks to prevent the harboring of vermin, but this leaves the lower walls subject to spoilation by various causes, such as breaking of plaster by moving of furniture and soiling of same in spattering of mud during the process of cleaning the floors. It is suggested that some substance should be provided for wainscoting, such as cement or metal.

Suitable buildings for veterinary hospitals are needed at several posts for the proper care of sick and injured animals.

It is very important that the isolated posts in Alaska be provided with an auxiliary storehouse for the storage of a reserve supply of subsistence stores. The experience of Fort Gibbon, where the commissary storehouse was destroyed by fire and the garrison saved from dire distress by having some of the supplies stored in an unoccupied barrack building, gives warning of the need for mature consideration of this subject.

In the Philippines the work of building posts, considering the fact that the labor is mainly supplied by the troops, is making good progress. Delay was caused in some instances by nonarrival of material, and at a few posts the work suffered somewhat for lack of a manager experienced in such matters, or through frequent changes of administration, which do not generally lead to the best results. Rubberoid or peroid as roofing material has not proved a success. It is highly

important that such military posts as are now planned, or may reasonably be considered necessary to meet future requirements there, be constructed as expeditiously as possible, so that concentration of troops and saving in transportation and rent may be effected. Six of the stations inspected during the year have been abandoned, and the abandonment of others is contemplated.

Water supply.

The water-supply system has special features at each post, and little can be said in a general way on the subject. Most of the posts have satisfactory systems; at some improvements were in progress and at others plans were under consideration with this end in view. The supply of water was reported inadequate or not entirely satisfactory at Forts Apache, Brady, Constitution, Du Pont, Foster, Jay, and Niagara, Presidio of San Francisco, Presidio of Monterey (Ord Barracks), and Jefferson Barracks; also at Zamboanga and Camp Connell, P. I. A very serious case of inadequacy is reported from Fort Jay, N. Y., where, during the past winter, there was such a deficiency as to menace the health of the garrison and the personnel pertaining to department headquarters.

General service corps.

The desirability of a general service corps of enlisted men to replace civilian employees of the Quartermaster's Department serving with troops, especially for land transportation, is generally recognized, and is especially emphasized by the unanimous recommendation of three inspectors-general on duty in the Philippine Division, that such a corps is a necessity to insure efficient service there.

One of the inspectors in the Philippines says that "a worthless element among the civilian employees, particularly colored men, has been a great annoyance at this station (Sorsogon), the same as at Legaspi and Camp Daraga, P. I., and sustains my previous recommendation contained in report upon Camp McGrath and Lucena, for a corps of enlisted men to be filled by transfer from the line, after three years' service, for all permanent positions in the Quartermaster's Department, ranging the pay and allowances for grades from those of master electrician down to private of the Hospital Corps." He further says: "General experience in the Philippines and China has fully demonstrated the utter worthlessness of the present system of supplying labor in the Quartermaster's Department, and I have yet to find an officer of experience who is satisfied with it. I believe that were a service corps organized we would be able to hold some of the best material of the enlisted contingent retaining the same status of pay with the addition of clothing allowance and a uniform. We might have a transportation corps to be proud of in personnel as well as material."

It is regarded in this office that to insure efficient service the next great step in the Quartermaster's Department should be the insistence upon a corps of employees which should be permanent in character, and, hence, could be assigned to go wherever directed or desired by the Quartermaster-General, and to follow the Army in all of its travels in peace or war. This has been talked of for many years throughout the Army, and our possessions in the Philippines seem to have emphasized the necessity for such a corps. Many of the best soldiers leaving the service would be glad to enlist purely for service in such a corps as this, provided the pay was adequate to the service required. To get first-class soldiers to enlist for such service it would be necessary

to make the pay at least equal to that of an orderly sergeant of cavalry, artillery, or infantry. At first blush this seems large, but it would pay in the end and would be a saving on the present method of labor in the Department.

Remounts.

The remounts received by the cavalry and field artillery during the year were, with few exceptions, reported to be good and suitable. Several troops and some batteries were short of horses, and many of the old animals were practically unserviceable. The horses of the cavalry troops stationed on the north coast of Mindanao, P. I., are reported to be an inferior lot, generally, but the exigencies under which they were furnished are understood, and there are no complaints.

Means of transportation.

The means of transportation, with few exceptions, were reported adequate and generally in good condition and well cared for. The deficiencies in these respects were receiving proper attention. At some posts in the Philippines Division the draft animals were much worn from work and exposure in hauling supplies. At other posts in that division bedding for animals (A. R., 1162) was not furnished, although it is reported to be even more necessary there than at the home posts. Provision should be made for supplying rice straw and dry native grasses for this purpose. The inspector-general, Philippines Division, recommends that the full ration of hay be allowed for animals at stations where green forage can not be procured. Mortality from "surra" is decreasing.

Army transports.

There were received at this office during the year forty-seven reports of inspections of army transports, and twenty-two reports submitted under paragraph 199 of the Transport Regulations, by officers commanding troops on board. These reports covered the *Buford*, *Burnside*, *Dix*, *Kilpatrick*, *Logan*, *Sheridan*, *Sherman*, and *Thomas*, all of which were plying between San Francisco and Manila at the time of their several inspections, except the *Burnside*, which was inspected at Manila upon arrival from Seattle, and the *Kilpatrick*, which was plying between New York and Manila and also made a trip to Cuba. In general they appear to be in excellent condition throughout. Some complaints of overcrowding the accommodations for first-class passengers were made, but it was stated that the conditions warranted the assignments. Such overcrowding, however, makes passengers uncomfortable, the work of the transport officials difficult, and should be avoided as far as possible.

Causes of complaints, frequently made in the past, have been removed by orders reducing the cost of meals to first and second class passengers, prohibiting the use of hospitals and isolation wards for berthing of well passengers, prescribing a check system to stop the stowaway nuisance, and providing for the keeping by transport quartermasters of blank forms for returns, reports, muster and pay rolls, etc., for casual detachments. It is evident that the design of the War Department to make each transport safe and sanitary, and as comfortable as possible consistent with proper economy, is being effected.

National cemeteries.

During the year, 58 of the 83 national cemeteries were inspected, and it appears that, while but few were entirely free from minor deficiencies, as a rule they were in good condition and receiving proper care and attention. With the exception of one man (since discharged) the superintendents were reported to be competent and satisfactory, eleven of them being

especially commended by the inspectors for zeal and efficiency in the performance of duty.

There were reported at the 58 cemeteries a total of 255 irregularities and deficiencies which were promptly brought to the attention of the Quartermaster-General through the Chief of Staff. Apart from deficiencies, which required an allotment of funds to remedy, the irregularities most frequently reported pertained to the keeping of the records, which in some instances appeared to have been generally neglected.

Recommendation was made that suitable memorial tablets be provided for the graves in the national cemetery at Santa Fe, N. Mex., of the soldiers killed in battle at Val Verde and La Glorietta, in 1862.

Post cemeteries. The post cemeteries were generally found in good condition. Proper steps appear to have been taken to remedy the deficiencies reported.

Quartermaster depots. The reports indicate that the quartermaster depots were in good condition and their affairs were, with few exceptions, being properly conducted. At the New York and Jeffersonville depots the services of an additional officer for supervisory work were considered necessary by the inspector, who pertinently remarked that "the tendency of an underofficered depot is to throw too much power and initiative into the hands of employees, who through long residence in a community acquire connections, political and social, which are likely to affect their independence of judgment and action."

An additional storehouse, electric lights, and motors were reported to be needed at the New York and St. Louis (clothing) depots, and another forage storehouse at Manila. It was reported that a large percentage of the hay condemned at Manila became damaged through inadequate shelter.

Discontinuance of the depot at St. Michael, Alaska, was recommended by the inspector.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

This branch of the service is conducted with its traditional respect for economy and good business-like methods. The supplies are reported generally to be excellent. Some complaints were received from the Philippines in regard to the issue flour, it being asserted at a few places that an admixture of the issue and strong brands was necessary to produce good bread. Practically all the old stores in the archipelago have been disposed of, and there is no further cause of complaint in this respect.

Subsistence depots. The subsistence depots and purchasing stations were found in excellent condition, eight of the ten inspected being entirely free from irregularity or deficiency of sufficient importance to be noted in the inspection reports. Discontinuance of the depot at St. Michael, Alaska, was recommended.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Personnel. The general high standard of the personnel of the Medical Department has been maintained throughout the fiscal period under consideration. The hospitals, in their appoint-

ments and administration, show a marked degree of conscientious attention to duty of the medical officers in charge, and there have been no complaints in any of the inspection reports of any want of attention in the hospitals, either professional or otherwise. There have been some criticisms made of the failure of young officers of the department to properly comprehend the elements of their duties as soldiers, especially respecting their ability to properly draw, return, or carry the saber or to salute with it in good military form. This office, however, does not consider such deficiencies as serious reflections upon these young officers. They are rarely obliged to draw the saber, it being an insignia of office rather than an instrument of utility to noncombatants, and hence time and labor wasted on the effective use of the sword in ceremonies would only detract from their more important professional work.

This same inspector claimed that many of the noncommissioned officers of the Hospital Corps can not prepare a squad for inspection. This deficiency is reprehensible, as it is one of their duties as noncommissioned officers in charge of men.

The military appearance, dress, and equipment of the Hospital Corps detachments were reported to be good, and the men were generally well instructed in the special duties of their corps. The instruction companies, stationed at Fort McDowell, Cal., and the general hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C., were reported to be very well instructed and prepared to promptly respond to a call for field service.

The new manual of litter drill, which was on trial at some of the posts at time of inspection, is pronounced an improvement, the provision for the carrying of a litter by two instead of four men receiving specially favorable mention.

The work of the dental surgeons has been satisfactory throughout, and has contributed vastly to the health and comfort of the troops.

The services of the female nurses are appreciated and extolled.

Supplies.

The supplies furnished by the Medical Department are generally of excellent quality. During the inspection of property turned in from abandoned depots and posts in the Philippines it has developed that in many instances proper attention has not been given to the care of instruments, medicines, and other property, nor to the packing of same for shipment. Attention has already been drawn to this subject by memorandum submitted to the Chief of Staff, and it will, no doubt, receive proper consideration.

Post hospitals.

The post hospitals were generally found in excellent order as to their interior economy and management. The sick are intelligently and tenderly cared for.

The hospital buildings were generally in good condition. Necessary repairs, renovations, and enlargements were being made as far as the allotments would allow. New buildings, for which plans and estimates have been forwarded, are needed for hospital purposes at some posts, such as Angel Island, Cal., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

General hospitals. The general hospitals inspected during the year were, as a rule, found in excellent condition and well administered.

At the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., the accommodations and messing arrangements for officers were reported to be unsatisfactory.

General hospital,
Washington Barracks,
D. C.

The site of this institution is needed for the enlargement of the post of Washington Barracks. Ten of the thirteen buildings, which constitute the establishment, are frame, temporary makeshifts, inadequate and illy suited to the purpose for which used. As the utility of a general hospital at the national capital has been fully demonstrated, it is hoped that legislative action will be taken as soon as practicable to enable the military authorities to effect its removal to a suitable site.

Medical supply depots.

These depots were found in good condition, very few irregularities or deficiencies being reported. At the Manila depot laborers were required to work only six hours a day. The Washington depot is crowded, and somewhat damp in summer, requiring much care to guard against corrosion of delicate steel instruments.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The officers of this department have, during the past fiscal year, paid the Army according to law and regulations, zealously, without defalcation, and with entire freedom from complaint from any quarter, so far as the inspection reports show. It is also in evidence that the accounts of the officers of this corps have been kept with such system and accuracy as to free them from criticism of a serious nature.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Shortage of officers.

At four of the arsenals and the Springfield Armory the services of more ordnance officers were reported to be imperatively necessary to insure that close personal supervision of the shops and works so urgently desired; but the Ordnance Department, while admitting the necessity for assignment of additional officers, is powerless until relief is afforded by Congress in the matter of increasing its commissioned personnel. It is of the utmost importance that the Ordnance Department keep abreast of the times. With administrative work practically occupying all the time of its officers—and not even enough for that—leaving none for the work of the class upon which the improvement of the fighting material depends, this department is greatly handicapped, and legislative action is earnestly desired to enable it to prosecute its work to its best intent.

Supplies.

The ordnance and ordnance stores were reported to be generally satisfactory. Much complaint was received regarding the ruinous effect on clothing of the first issues of the stuffed russet leather equipment, but the cause of this complaint has been removed by the Department by manufacturing equipments with much less oil and dubbing.

Arsenals and ordnance depots.

The general condition of the arsenals, ordnance depots, and powder depot was very satisfactory. The ordnance detachments are properly instructed and efficient and are kept under proper discipline. Their messing and medical attendance are satisfactory. With very few exceptions, the public buildings were in good condition. In addition to the insuf-

iciency of officers already referred to, the more important needs reported were as follows:

New York Arsenal, N. Y.—Water supply insufficient to afford adequate fire protection.

Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—New building for hospital purposes, an artillery store shed, and additional officers' quarters.

Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Foundry is located in an old shop and has too much woodwork about it for ordinary security from fire.

Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.—Wall surrounding the grounds in poor condition.

United States Powder Depot, N. J.—Needs a sewerage and drainage system.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The upbuilding of this department has been rapidly progressive during the last few years. Twenty years ago it was known by its limitations of a flag and torch; to-day it is stamping itself on the Army in a manner that reflects credit on the officers of the corps and promises in the future to revolutionize battle tactics by furnishing quick information of the location and movements of units in engagement that were unthought of a comparatively short time ago. Instead of its old insignia of the flag by day and torch by night, it now follows up corps, divisions, and regiments with field telegraph and telephone, from the advanced post to the main army, and from the flanks to its center. It is becoming one of the useful corps of the military service. Its condition, as described by the inspectors' reports, is most excellent in instruction and discipline. Benicia Barracks, at which one company is stationed, possesses local advantages for wireless telegraphy and ballooning which could be utilized.

Probably more than any other in the Army is this corps put to a great disadvantage by the temporary character of its officers. If there is one department in the service that demands permanency because of the technical knowledge it must possess to gain efficiency, it is this department, where electricity in these days plays so important a part, the knowledge of which requires so much studious application to possess and laborious preparation to apply. Probably not three officers in ten possess the aptitude to acquire a good knowledge of the application of electricity. When once the individual is found with aptitude to acquire this knowledge, and he has been given the opportunity to possess it, he should become an inseparable fixture of the corps.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The organization of the Philippine scouts has not been changed during the year. There has been no cause to doubt their loyalty to the United States, and their good conduct, soldierly bearing, snap and precision at drill have proved their aptitude for the military service.

Most of the companies are on duty with the civil government for "tactical purposes only," and this fact has suggested to some of the inspectors that the emergency has passed for such an adjunct to the Regular Army of the United States, but it seems that the insular treasury is unable to bear the expense of maintaining a sufficient force

of constabulary, and the necessary additional assistance is rendered by the scouts.

The scout officers labor under the great disadvantage of being generally in command of isolated stations from time of appointment, with little or no opportunity for study and improvement. The desirability of having them under the supervision of regular officers is evident.

By General Orders, No. 62, War Department, April 4, 1904, the scout ration was increased, and the cause of complaint, which was general in this regard, thereby removed. There are still complaints as to the inadequacy of their clothing allowance, and it has been suggested that better arms than the old, obsolete carbines, with which they are supplied, be issued to them.

RECRUITING.

There were inspected during the year 88 recruiting stations, at which 1 lieutenant-colonel, 15 majors, 30 captains, 11 first lieutenants, 4 second lieutenants, 94 sergeants, 88 corporals, and 191 privates—a total of 61 officers and 373 enlisted men—were on duty. With the exception of 1 officer and 7 enlisted men—all of whom have since been relieved—the recruiting parties appear to be efficient and satisfactory.

The stations were reported to be desirably located, except at three places where the subject of removal was under consideration. The total number of rooms occupied by 77 stations is 373, for which a monthly rent of \$3,830.83 is paid, or an average of \$10.27 per room, and \$49.75 per station. The greatest number of rooms occupied by a station is 15 (at Cincinnati, Ohio), and the least is 1 (at Bridgeport and Hartford, Conn., Pueblo and Trinidad, Colo., Charleston, S. C., Sacramento, Cal., and Wheeling, W. Va.), the average for the 77 stations being 4.8. The highest rent paid is \$205 per month for 14 rooms at New York City, and the lowest is \$13.50 for 2 rooms at Charlotte, N. C.

- Sleeping accommodations are provided for recruiting parties and recruits at about one-half of the stations, of which the bunks, bedding, etc., were reported to be in good condition. The objectionable feature of providing lodgings for the recruiting party and recruits at different places existed at only a few stations where the difficulty of procuring suitable accommodations, more conveniently located, could not be overcome for the time being. The system of lodging the recruiting party and recruits at hotels did not seem to favorably impress some of the inspectors, but it does not appear to be followed at the permanent stations where it is practicable and economical to provide dormitories for them. With few exceptions the bathing facilities at the stations and lodging houses were reported to be satisfactory.

Meals are furnished under contract at various rates, ranging from 18 to 35 cents each, the average being 24½ cents. Without exception the food was reported to be of good quality and sufficient in quantity.

At 77 stations (inspected) and their 251 auxiliary and temporary substations (not inspected) 80,037 persons applied for enlistment during various periods, averaging about ten months, preceding the inspection of the main stations, of whom 16,438, or 20.54 per cent, were accepted, and 63,599, or 79.46 per cent, rejected. Compared with last year's figures of 18.39 per cent accepted and 81.61 per cent rejected, the figures for this year show that the ratio of accepted to rejected increased from 1 to 4.4 to 1 to 3.8.

Of the accepted applicants, 14,482, or 88.11 per cent, were of native, and 1,956, or 11.89 per cent, of foreign birth. The corresponding percentages for last year were 87.85 and 12.15, respectively, showing a slightly increased proportion of enlistments for the native element, the ratio of native to foreign born being 7.4 to 1 for this, as against 7.2 to 1 for last year.

Of 8,635 recruits whose ages are given in the reports, 7,532 are classed between 21 and 30 and 1,103 over 30 years of age, the percentages being 87.23 and 12.77, respectively.

With few exceptions the irregularities and deficiencies reported were not serious. Failure of the recruiting officer to be present at the physical examination of the recruit by the surgeon, as required by army regulation 940, constituted the most frequent irregularity reported. The regulation on this subject was designed for the protection of the Government in securing the benefit of the judgment of both recruiting officer and surgeon in accepting recruits; it is mandatory and must be the guide. It is believed, however, that the enforcement of this regulation at the auxiliary stations, to which visits of the recruiting officers are usually limited to not to exceed four per month, is not always productive of the best results. A good man applying for enlistment at an auxiliary station soon after the departure of the recruiting officer therefrom is more likely to wait until the recruiting officer's next visit after having passed the physical examination than he is when the question as to his ability to pass such examination remains undetermined; and no applicant can be retained on "probation" and provided for at a station until he has "passed the required examination." If it is not considered desirable to amend army regulation 940, special authority might be given under which the physical examination of applicants at auxiliary stations, where it is impracticable for the recruiting officer to be present, can be made by the surgeon in presence of the noncommissioned officer in charge of the station—the recruiting officer to make a subsequent examination of each man (stripped) so passed by the surgeon before administering the oath of enlistment.

Recommendations have been submitted in several of the inspection reports that the new pattern clothing be issued to recruiting parties. The desirability of such issue is not questioned, but the War Department has expressed its determination to get rid of the stock of old pattern clothing by confining the issue of the new to organizations and detachments that were supplied with it before November 20, 1903, so that it is futile to submit such recommendations.

SELECTIONS OF SITES FOR POSTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

It is reported that in the Philippines Division some of the new camps, which have been constructed at considerable expenditure of money and great expenditure of soldier labor, are of little value to the Government, since their locations possess no advantages, either political, strategical, or commercial. For instance, the sites of such new stations as Camp Downes and Camp Warwick have been unfavorably criticised both by the inspector and department commander, while others, such as Camp Jossman, are reported to have serious objections. For the better protection of the public interests it is recommended that in future the selection of localities for military posts and the size of same

be referred to the general staff for full consideration; and that, subject to the approval of the division commander, the particular site, extent of reservation, location of buildings, water supply, etc., be determined by a board of officers selected on account of special fitness for the work enjoined.

UNGARRISONED POSTS.

There were inspected during the year 26 ungarrisoned posts, 13 of which were in charge of ordnance sergeants and 13 in charge of caretakers employed by the Quartermaster's and Engineer Departments. Three of these posts (Forts Crockett, San Jacinto, and Travis, Tex.) were wrecked in the Galveston storm of 1900, and were being rebuilt and repaired, one of them (Travis) being almost completed at time of inspection; Fort Ontario, N. Y., was in process of reconstruction, and emplacements were being built at Fort Stark, N. H.; others, such as Fort Scammel, Me., are included in the present scheme of defense, and installation of armament is contemplated, while the remainder are practically abandoned posts, having reservations of more or less value to the Government. Except at posts where the work of reconstruction was in progress there were scarcely any buildings in serviceable condition, and the perishable parts of all construction were rapidly going to decay.

With few exceptions, the ordnance sergeants and fort keepers were reported to be giving proper attention to their duties.

CONDEMNED PUBLIC PROPERTY.

During the fiscal year the total number of inventory and inspection reports received in this office was 5,698, as against 6,362 for the preceding year, a decrease of 664. This made an average of nearly 16 such inspections per day, including Sundays, during the entire year.

Although the number of reports received was less, the amount of property inspected was greater, both in number of articles and in their cost, than for the preceding year. The reports show that 25,099,535 articles (including units of weight and measure) were inspected, as against 14,026,047 for the previous year, an increase of 11,073,488 articles. Of the articles presented during the year 16,115,484 were condemned, and 8,984,059, or about 36 per cent, were retained in service. During the preceding year only about 5 per cent of the articles presented were retained in service.

Of the whole number of articles presented for inspection, 23,826,125, or about 95 per cent, had their original cost price stated on the inventories, as against 95.5 for the preceding year.

By applying the average cost of the articles of which the cost price was given to the entire number of articles presented, it appears that their approximate first cost was \$5,023,511.23; and of these the articles retained in service cost approximately \$1,895,636.45. This would make a per capita per enlisted man of more than \$83 for articles condemned, and of nearly \$32 for articles retained in service. For the previous fiscal year these per capitae were \$61 and \$16, respectively, the approximate original cost of articles condemned and retained in service for that year having been \$3,408,351.45, and \$980,631.90, respectively.

The following tabulation shows in detail the transactions in these inspections under the several staff departments, viz:

Department.	Inspected and condemned.			Inspected and retained in service.		
	Number, cost stated.	Money value.	Number, cost unknown.	Number, cost stated.	Money value.	Number, cost unknown.
Subsistence	3,346,999	\$574,915.63	132	448,563	\$158,691.47	.....
Quartermaster	9,580,131	1,940,343.01	192,897	7,644,891	454,369.48	242
Ordnance	774,172	817,881.51	826,106	686,551	413,667.41	138,286
Medical	790,368	370,085.71	8,663	64,591	30,430.51	56
Engineers	473,406	243,138.11	99,886	1,395	1,682.86	315
Signal	15,672	16,855.12	6,329	149	1,109.61	20
Miscellaneous	237	261.00	586	.....	.....	.....
Total	14,980,985	3,963,479.89	1,134,491	8,845,140	1,060,031.34	138,919
Public animals	2,652	401,282.50	147	451	51,347.52	3
Grand total	14,983,637	4,364,762.39	1,134,638	8,845,591	1,111,378.86	138,922

From the reports received in this office it appears that the total number of public animals presented during the year (including 5 carabaos in the Philippines and 4 Eskimo dogs in Alaska) was 3,253, as against 4,432 for the preceding year, a decrease of 1,179. Of those presented 2,799 were condemned and 454 were retained in service.

The total cost of the 3,103 animals the price of which was given was \$452,629.82, an average cost of \$145.86 per head. According to this average the total approximate value of the whole number of animals presented was \$474,482.58, and of the 454 retained in service, \$66,120.44. For the preceding fiscal year, by a similar calculation on the averages then shown, the value of the 4,432 animals presented was \$553,099.43, and of the 360 retained in service, \$43,094.40.

There appears to be considerable abatement in the prevalence of glanders among public horses in the Philippines. During the fiscal year 1904 there were inspected in those islands 352 animals that were glandered. The number presented in the fiscal year 1903 was 846, and in 1902 it was 1,311. This is a remarkable decrease in a comparatively short time, and is convincing proof that great care and vigilance have been used to prevent the spread of this disease, which appears to prove fatal in about every case where it attacks.

In addition to those in the Philippines, there were presented in the United States 42 glandered animals and 1 in Porto Rico, making 395 in all. For the preceding year the number presented in the United States was 24 and in Porto Rico 7, a total of 877 altogether.

During the fiscal year 1904 some 204 animals afflicted with surra were presented in the Philippines, as against 828 for the preceding year. None with this disease were presented elsewhere than in the Philippines. Forty-eight public animals with farcy were also presented in the Philippines, but none elsewhere.

There were also presented for inspection 264 public animals that were blind in one or both eyes, or were afflicted with diseases that lead to blindness, being about 8.1 per cent of the whole number presented, as against 4.7 per cent for 1903, 8.3 per cent for 1902, and about 25 per cent for 1901. For the four

years those presented for blindness may be summarized as follows, to wit:

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Total.
Cuba	484	272	0	1	757
United States	116	70	89	104	379
Porto Rico	62	1	3	0	66
Alaska	1	1	0	1	3
Philippines	31	97	119	158	405
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0
Total	694	441	211	264	1,610

For some years past an account has been kept, from the inventory and inspection reports received at this office, of the amount and first cost of some 33 of the principal articles of subsistence stores that were inspected and condemned during each year, namely: Bacon (issue), bacon (canned), beans (issue), beans (canned), beef (fresh), beef (canned), bread (hard and soft), butter, cheese, cigars, cigarettes, coffee, corn meal, crackers, flour, dried fruit, canned fruit, sugar-cured ham, canned ham, hominy, lard, macaroni, oatmeal, onions, potatoes, pork, rice, sugar, chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco, canned tomatoes, vinegar, and yeast. The cost of these articles for the fiscal year just ended is thus found to amount to \$205,687.78, as against \$409,809.91 for the preceding year—a decrease of \$204,122.13, or about 50 per cent. Indeed, the loss for this year in these articles was less than for any year during the time the accounts have been kept.

During the past three years the percentages of these losses, geographically, were as follows:

Section.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Philippine Islands	86.0	81.2	89.7
Cuba and Porto Rico	7.0	.9	.1
Alaska and Hawaii	2.5	1.4	3.7
Transports	2.3	1.5	3.3
United States	2.2	15.0	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

For the five years the account has been kept, the losses on these 33 articles of subsistence stores, in the various geographical sections, were as follows:

Section.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Total.
United States	\$84,814.17	\$11,631.49	\$6,467.37	\$61,552.35	\$6,758.28	\$171,223.66
Philippines	113,816.28	252,915.62	244,028.21	332,610.06	184,253.01	1,127,623.17
Cuba and Porto Rico	72,908.86	22,016.02	19,412.84	3,681.03	114.91	118,133.66
Alaska and Hawaii	361.52	1,500.16	7,041.20	5,736.06	7,761.61	22,400.55
Transports	18,885.25	20,397.40	6,652.61	6,230.22	6,799.97	58,965.45
Total	290,786.08	308,460.69	283,602.23	409,809.71	205,687.78	1,498,346.49

It is therefore seen that in five years the total losses of all the 33 articles considered amount to about a million and a half of dollars, of which considerably more than a million dollars' worth was lost in the Philippines.

During the past year the largest loss of any one of the articles was 97,582 pounds of smoking tobacco, which cost \$55,754.04. Other considerable losses were 136,485 cans of fruit of various kinds that cost \$32,644.14, 270,431 pounds of dried fruit that cost \$23,648.17, and 625,846 pounds of potatoes that cost \$13,286.29. During the preceding year the losses on these five articles were: Smoking tobacco, 155,903 pounds, cost \$76,439.33; 470,184 cans of fruit, cost \$108,086.36; 241,341 pounds of dried fruit, cost \$21,325.09; and 886,811 pounds of potatoes, cost \$20,750.70. The smallest loss reported for the past year was 74 cans of ham, cost \$14.41. Of flour, in which there had heretofore been a considerable loss, usually, the loss for the year was only \$5,318.35, of which \$4,279.65 was in the Philippines.

The large losses in mineral waters in the Philippines has attracted some attention, and for two years an account of those losses has been kept in this office, so far as shown by the inventory and inspection reports received. They may be summarized as follows:

	1903.		1904.		Total.	
	Bottles.	Cost.	Bottles.	Cost.	Bottles.	Cost.
Apollinaris	45,739	\$5,415.12	48,984	\$5,422.28	94,723	\$10,837.40
Ginger ale	100,136	7,150.33	41,817	3,001.25	141,953	10,151.58
Shasta	17,584	1,500.86	12,561	928.32	30,145	2,429.18
Tan-san	10,806	882.50	8,587	496.05	19,393	878.55
Teplitz	3,220	261.60	1,838	135.53	5,058	397.13
Total	177,485	14,710.41	113,787	9,983.43	291,272	24,693.84

Reports of auction sales of condemned subsistence stores show that during the year 34,965 bottles of Apollinaris water were sold for \$736.48, an average of 2.1 cents per bottle, the cost price per bottle being 11 cents; and 35,976 bottles of ginger ale were sold for \$683.55, an average of 1.9 cents per bottle, the cost price being generally about 7 cents per bottle.

The reports of auction sales of condemned property of all kinds received during the year show that 6,257,117 articles (including public animals) were sold, as against 2,709,209 for the preceding year. These articles cost originally \$969,684.66, and sold for \$154,778.34, as against \$1,078,121.54 and \$144,554.05, respectively, for the preceding year.

The following tabulation shows in detail the transactions in auction sales during the past fiscal year, viz:

Department.	Number of articles sold.	Cost price.	Average cost price.	Proceeds of sales.	Average proceeds.	Per cent of cost.	Per cent of cost for previous year.
Quartermaster:							
Supplies	5,175,800	\$531,882.97	\$0.10	\$65,920.73	\$0.01+	10.4	12.7
Animals	1,360	193,834.35	142.52	57,956.77	42.62	29.9	31.7
Subsistence	672,290	97,252.52	.14+	17,784.60	.02+	18.3	25.6
Medical	67,851	74,107.91	1.09+	8,035.19	.12+	10.8	12.7
Engineer	337,099	60,587.61	.18+	4,668.54	.01+	7.7	12.7
Ordnance	2,670	11,919.51	4.46+	393.51	.14+	3.3	3.7
Signal	47	99.79	2.08+	19.00	.40+	1.9	1.4
Total	6,257,117	969,684.66	.16—	154,778.34	.02+	16.1	13.4

DISBURSEMENTS.

There were received at this office during the fiscal year (including 24 insular accounts) 1,764 reports of inspection of the money accounts of disbursing officers of the Army, as against 1,756 for the preceding year—an increase of 8.

Not including insular accounts, the amount involved in these inspections was \$259,129,191.13, as against \$253,916,673.17 for the preceding year—an increase of \$5,212,517.96.

Including various inspections of the same funds, the result for the fiscal year may be summarized as follows:

Balances taken up.....		\$17,888,408.34
Receipts from Treasury.....	\$131,287,555.33	
From sales and other sources.....	7,021,858.67	
		<u>138,309,414.00</u>
Transfers from officers.....		102,931,368.79
Total to be accounted for.....		<u>259,129,191.13</u>
Disbursements.....	\$140,249,523.14	
Deposited to credit United States Treasurer.....	14,492,956.49	
Transfers to other officers.....	87,956,982.07	
		<u>242,699,461.70</u>
Balance.....		16,429,729.43

Balance distributed as follows:

United States Treasury.....	\$10,614,492.28
United States depositories.....	2,783,661.70
Other depositories.....	2,444,359.74
Cash on hand.....	587,215.71
Total.....	<u>16,429,729.43</u>

The amount of cash on hand at the close of the fiscal year was reported as \$587,215.71, as against \$2,745,654.52 for the preceding year—a decrease of \$2,158,438.81. As has been seen, the sums inspected for the two years were almost the same in amount. Cash on hand this year at the Soldiers' Homes and in other nonmilitary accounts amounted to \$33,734.49, leaving the net sum of \$553,481.22 as the amount of cash in the hands of disbursing officers of the Army. This is about 0.004 per cent of the whole year's disbursements by these officers, as against 0.026 for 1903, 0.05 for 1902, and 0.057 for 1901. It is about 11 per cent of the monthly disbursements, as against 31 per cent for 1903 and 60 per cent for 1902.

The following tabulation shows the increase for the fiscal year 1904 in the total amount involved, as compared with the transactions in the preceding year, to wit:

Increased amounts:	
Subsistence Department.....	\$471,018.23
Engineer Department.....	10,112,938.54
Ordnance Department.....	3,581,231.66
Medical Department.....	11,384.69
Adjutant-General's Department.....	5,454.35
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	125,218.33
Recruiting officers.....	12,331.45
Miscellaneous.....	10,826,348.83
Total increase.....	<u>25,145,926.08</u>
Decreased amounts:	
Quartermaster's Department.....	\$3,764,207.76
Paymaster's Department.....	16,166,200.36
	<u>19,930,408.12</u>
Net increase.....	<u>5,212,517.96</u>

During the past four fiscal years the army disbursements, as shown by the inspection reports received at this office, may be grouped as follows:

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Army	\$84,940,968.98	\$108,946,771.11	\$82,905,549.95	\$94,158,905.61
River and harbor	19,490,546.94	23,011,374.84	21,396,056.48	31,008,980.19
Other civil	7,489,074.53	7,750,556.10	9,413,821.92	15,086,657.34
Total	111,920,590.45	139,708,702.05	113,715,428.35	140,249,523.14

During the last eight years the relations between the total amount involved, as compared with the disbursements, transfers, deposits in the Treasury, and balances on hand, appear as follows:

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Disbursements	0.706	0.712	0.527	0.523	0.486	0.464	0.446	0.541
Transfers between officers .....	.197	.184	.372	.355	.379	.376	.440	.347
Redeposited in Treasury .....	.018	.017	.031	.048	.034	.049	.046	.056
Balances on hand .....	.079	.087	.070	.074	.101	.111	.068	.066

The average monthly disbursements of officers of the Army whose accounts were inspected during the year amounted to \$10,430,238.81, and their final balances amounted to 144 per cent of this average, as against 178 per cent for the previous year.

During the year there were received in this office twenty-four reports of inspections of the accounts of officers disbursing insular funds in the Philippines. In these accounts the total amount involved was \$364,335.37, the disbursements were \$162,502.14, and the final balances were \$8,736.20, all of which was in cash on hand.

SOLDIERS' HOME, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, was inspected during the year, as required by the act of March 3, 1883, as was mentioned in my last annual report.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITH MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

These are divided into three classes, viz: A, B, and C. Under "A" are included all schools having the detail of either an active or retired officer of the Army under the provisions of existing law (except those classified under "B" and "C"), which numbered 20 at the close of the college year. The class "B" colleges are the agricultural schools established under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, which requires them to include military tactics in their curriculum; there are 39 of these, and they constitute almost 50 per cent of the total number. Under class "C" are placed the purely military schools and colleges, of which there are 16. There is still another class of institutions that are not classified, to the number of 5, which, added to the foregoing, makes a total of 80 institutions with army details.

General Orders, No. 65, War Department, Washington, December 22, 1903, provides that—

Officers of the Army, active and retired, detailed by the War Department to duty at colleges, universities, and other institutions of learning within the limits of a division will forward all prescribed reports and returns through the division commander; and all inspections of the military departments of such colleges, universities, etc.,

required by War Department regulations and orders will be made by inspectors designated by the division commander for that duty.

Conformably to the foregoing instructions, and in compliance therewith, the duty of inspecting these institutions, which had previously been made under the direction of the Inspector-General of the Army, was delegated to the several division commanders. General Orders, No. 65, War Department, Washington, April 6, 1904, provides that—

Officers detailed as professors of military science and tactics shall, at the end of each quarter, report, in writing, to the Adjutant-General of the Army as to the exact compliance by the school authorities with these requirements of the regulations, for such action as the Secretary of War may direct. A similar report shall be made annually by an officer acting under the orders of the Inspector-General, after a careful inspection of the military department of each institution, and if in any case the report is adverse, the professor of military science and tactics will be withdrawn.

When this order was issued the division commanders had the matter well in hand. It was therefore thought best not to disturb the order of inspection begun by them.

In memorandum report of the General Staff on the result of the annual inspection of the military educational institutions, dated Washington, July 18, 1904, approved by the Secretary of War, the following recommendation is made, viz:

It is recommended that when the annual inspection is made next year the Inspector-General detail officers in time to permit the reports of inspection to arrive in Washington as soon after June 1 as practicable, so that an analysis of the same may be made and the best six institutions announced previous to the close of the school year at the successful institutions.

Of the 80 schools and colleges having an army detail, all were inspected except one. Sixty-four of these inspections were made by officers specially detailed for the purpose, or special inspectors, and the other 15 were made by officers of this Department.

All the forty-five States are represented by these institutions except four, viz, Alabama, Colorado, Montana, and Rhode Island. Of the seven Territories, including the District of Columbia and Hawaii, only educational institutions in two have army details, and these are Arizona and New Mexico. The greatest number found in any one Commonwealth is 7, in the State of New York. Missouri comes next with 5 army details. Of the remainder, two States have 4 each, four States have 3 each, thirteen States have 2 each, and twenty-two have 1 each.

But a very small percentage of these schools are essentially military, there being 12 of this character out of a group of 77, including 1 so reported, though the cadets have no barracks and reside in the village. With the balance military instruction is merely a single feature of the course.

At about one-half of the colleges, the subjects in which a candidate for appointment to the Army as a second lieutenant from civil life is examined are fully covered by the curriculum. Among the deficient subjects at the others, mentioned in the order of predominance, are: International law, constitutional and international law, Army Regulations, constitutional law, military, international, and constitutional law, surveying, and other subjects, including plane trigonometry, optics, mechanics, and electricity. One college has no international law, hardly any constitutional law, and no mechanics, optics, and electricity. The inspector does not think it would be advisable to add them to the course.

True military spirit. The true military spirit is very fully developed and nurtured at 9 institutions, as far as possible or practicable at 10, fairly at 9, very considerably at 5, to a slight extent at 12, not to a great extent at 3, very little at 4, very little if at all at 5, not at all at 4, and at 1 each very encouraging extent, very satisfactory, good results, earnest performance of duty, well developed sense of duty, inculcating neatness and sense of duty and orderliness in conduct, very good extent, and poor.

Comparison with regular troops. The general appearance and conduct of the cadets during the ceremony of inspection and other military exercises in the presence of the inspectors, and especially as to how they compared with what would reasonably be expected in a similar organization of regular troops, present some interesting phases. That a very respectable proportion of these cadet corps are regarded by experienced army officers as comparing favorably with troops of the Regular Army must be quite encouraging to the institutions concerned, and is a reliable assurance of healthy progress on their part. Out of a group of 71 colleges the cadet corps at 37, or more than one-half, compare favorable with the regulars. Of these, 2 compare very finely, or finely; 1, excellently; 11, very, or most favorably; 1 equally good; 4, favorably; 7, very well, or good; 8, fairly well; 1, three-fourths as good; 1, about one-fourth as good; and 1, good. Among those reported adversely the comparison is unfavorable at 9, cadets too young or small at 3, not as good or not nearly as good at 10, poorly at 4, very poorly or badly at 2, very unfavorably at 2, inferior at 1, and not at all at 3.

Thoroughness of military instruction. Out of a total of 72 colleges, the military instruction at 35 is of such extent and thoroughness as to qualify the average graduate for a commission as lieutenant of volunteers. At 37 they are not so qualified. At a number of the institutions the eligibles are limited to the cadet officers who graduate. Seventy-two cadets at 34 different colleges are recommended by the inspectors for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. Several are recommended for such appointment at one other college, and any graduate at another. In a number of instances the cadets are too young for such positions.

Six leading military colleges. Pursuant to the requirements of Section XI, General Orders, No. 65, War Department, Washington, April 6, 1904, the General Staff, after a critical examination of the inspection reports, announced in General Orders, No. 129, current series, the six institutions of learning whose students have exhibited the greatest interest, application, and proficiency in military training and knowledge, and which are therefore entitled to the appointment of an honor graduate of each as a second lieutenant in the Army, provided there are sufficient available vacancies. The names of the six institutions that have won in this, the first race for recognition by the General Government in the movement for a more general acquisition and dissemination of military training and knowledge at civil institutions of learning, and which is fully expected to furnish a motive that will encourage the study of military science and tactics as nothing else heretofore has ever done, may not be without interest, together with a brief notice of each. Taking them up in alphabetical order:

Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.—The foundation of this institution dates from the early part of the nineteenth century, in the year

1819. It is the military college of the State of Vermont, and is nonsectarian. It was located at Norwich until 1866, when the buildings there were destroyed by fire and the university was removed to its present location. The military department was also established in 1819, and the detail of an army officer was first made in 1867 under the initial act of July 28, 1866, authorizing the detail of army officers to duty at colleges. From that date to the Spanish war in 1898 an army officer was continuously on duty, except in 1868 and 1886. The detail was again resumed in 1902, from which time it has been continuous to date.

Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.—This institution dates back to 1821 as a boarding school at Wilmington, Del., conducted by John Bullock. A military department was organized in 1856, when it was known as the Delaware Military Academy. Enlarged facilities for the conduct of the academy became necessary at the opening of the civil war, and an extensive and valuable school property at West Chester, Pa., was then leased. A charter was secured from the Pennsylvania legislature in 1862, and an organization effected under the present title. In 1865 another change became necessary and the college found a home at Chester, its present location. It is nonsectarian.

Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.—This institution had its origin in a mission for educational work at Faribault that was established in 1858. In the following year a corporation was formed under the name of the Bishop Seabury Mission, of which the Shattuck School is one of the departments. The school itself may be said to date from 1865, the object of the founders being to establish and endow a permanent institution for the care and Christian training of boys and young men, and to secure to the Northwest one of the great preparatory schools of the country. It is Protestant Episcopal. The military department was established in 1869, since which time an army officer is reported to have been on duty continuously as professor of military science and tactics.

South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C.—This college, familiarly known as "The Citadel," was established in 1842 in the city of Charleston, S. C. It owes its origin to the suggestion of a former governor of the State that the Citadel, which up to 1841 had been one of the two State depositories for arms and munitions of war and guarded by a company of enlisted men under trained officers at a considerable expense per annum, should be replaced by youths who should receive military training and instruction in the practical and mechanical arts while serving as a guard. It will thus be seen that the military spirit has dominated this institution from the very beginning.

St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y.—This school was founded in 1869 by the then bishop of central New York, at Manlius, its present location in Onondaga County, 10 miles from Syracuse, N. Y. The school is situated about half a mile from the village. The leading characteristic of the institution is the military feature, which pervades and dominates every part of it and is the ruling spirit throughout. The military department was established in 1880. The detail of an army officer was first made in 1891 and was continuous until the commencement of the Spanish-American war in 1898. The detail was vacant from that date to 1900, when it was again resumed and has been continuous up to the present date. While the Episcopal form of worship is observed, the college is practically nonsectarian.

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.—Established in 1839. Like the South Carolina Military Academy, which it preceded some three years, the Virginia Military Institute had its origin in the substitution of a corps of cadets for a company of soldiers to guard the Western Arsenal at Lexington, in which were stored 30,000 muskets and a large quantity of military material. Up to 1839 a company of soldiers had been maintained by the State for this purpose at an annual charge of \$6,000. The establishment of the military department was coincident with the founding of the institute. An army officer was first detailed at this college in 1891, and the detail was continuous, with unimportant exceptions, until 1898. The detail was again resumed in 1902, from which time it has continued to date.

The following is a brief résumé of some statistical information, covering the number of students in attendance, number of cadets in the military departments, and needed improvements.

Students.

The whole number of male students in attendance during the year at 73 colleges was 39,656, and ranged from a maximum of 3,142 to a minimum of 91, with a general average of 543 per college. At 20 colleges the number was in excess of the general average, 12 of these running into four figures; at the balance the number was below the average, over one-half of them having an attendance of 200 or less.

The number of male students in attendance at the close of the college year was 32,769 for 72 colleges, being an average of 455 per college. At some agricultural schools and those patronized by the sons of farmers the attendance dwindles very considerably toward the close of the college year, as many of the young men must leave their studies at that time and return to their homes to assist in the work on the farm. In one instance the attendance during the year was 541, while at the close of the year it was 80.

Cadets.

There was what would be practically almost a fighting army corps of cadets in the military departments of 74 colleges at the close of the college year, the exact number being 14,836, or not quite one-half of the total number of male students. Of these, all were 15 years of age except 2,405. The number in ranks at inspection at 68 colleges was 11,570, the absentees being about 10 per cent of the aggregate present and absent. The cadets were organized into 248 companies, embracing 85 battalions and 6 regiments, together with a number of artillery, hospital, and signal detachments.

Needed improvements. The professors of military science and tactics at a few of the colleges have no suggestions to make looking to improvement in the military departments. By far the larger number of them, however, do not find their departments entirely to their satisfaction, and point out various needed improvements, among which are the following, mentioned in the order of predominance: Modern arms and equipment, drill halls and larger drill grounds, more support from college authorities, better facilities for target practice, armories, barracks, flagstaffs, retired soldier to care for arms, large gymnasium, stricter discipline outside of military department, national color, cadet band, larger appropriation, and commandant of cadets to live at college.

Respectfully submitted.

G. H. BURTON,
Inspector-General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1904.

Hon. WM. H. TAFT,
Secretary of War.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Judge-Advocate-General's Department for the year ending June 30, 1904.

The following data are compiled from the records received at this office of trials completed and published during the year covered by this report:

Commissioned officers tried by general court-martial:	
Convicted (sentence disapproved in 2 cases)	30
Acquitted.....	7
Cadets tried by general court-martial (convicted).....	4
Enlisted men tried by general court-martial (including a few cases of discharged enlisted men serving as general prisoners):	
Convicted (sentences disapproved in 46 cases).....	3,897
Acquitted.....	311
Total trials by general court-martial	4,249
(Being 1,026 less than in the preceding year.)	

The following table shows, approximately, the number of convictions of different offenses by general court-martial during the year:

Seventeenth Article of War:	
Losing accouterments.....	23
Losing arms.....	12
Losing clothing	63
Selling arms	5
Selling clothing	47
Spoiling horse, arms, accouterments, etc.....	4
Twentieth Article of War:	
Disrespect to commanding officer.....	32
Twenty-first Article of War:	
Disobeying superior officer.....	179
Offering violence to superior officer.....	2
Striking superior officer.....	1
Twenty-fourth Article of War:	
Disobeying noncommissioned officer quelling affray	6
Thirty-first Article of War:	
Lying out of camp or quarters	5
Thirty-second Article of War:	
Absent without leave.....	803

Thirty-third Article of War:	
Failure to attend drill, roll call, etc.....	270
Thirty-fourth Article of War:	
Found 1 mile from camp without leave	1
Thirty-eighth Article of War:	
Drunkenness on duty.....	229
Thirty-ninth Article of War:	
Leaving post.....	105
Sleeping on post.....	144
Fortieth Article of War:	
Quitting guard.....	83
Forty-second Article of War:	
Leaving post in face of the enemy	1
Forty-seventh Article of War:	
Desertion.....	1,036
Fifty-first Article of War:	
Advising or persuading another soldier to desert.....	1
Fifty-eighth Article of War:	
Larceny.....	1
Sixtieth Article of War:	
Embezzlement.....	7
Larceny.....	56
Making false and fraudulent vouchers	2
Presenting false and fraudulent claim.....	1
Selling Government property	7
Wrongful disposition of property.....	6
Sixty-first Article of War:	
Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman	10
Sixty-second Article of War:	
Absence without leave not chargeable under the Thirty-second Article of War.....	84
Abandoning equipments.....	2
Abuse by noncommissioned officer of authority	1
Abusing noncommissioned officer	2
Abusing public animal.....	8
Aiding and abetting desertion.....	2
Aiding and abetting larceny	2
Aiding and abetting robbery	2
Aiding prisoner to escape	4
Allowing prisoner to escape.....	54
Assault.....	68
Assault and battery	18
Assault upon commissioned officer	3
Assault upon noncommissioned officer in performance of duty	33
Assault upon sentry	2
Assault with dangerous or deadly weapon.....	23
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	37
Assault with intent to kill.....	17
Attempt at larceny	4
Attempt at robbery.....	2
Attempt to commit sodomy.....	1
Attempt to desert	3
Attempt to disarm sentinel.....	2
Attempt to escape from guardhouse or confinement.....	2
Breach of arrest.....	125
Breach of trust.....	1
Burglary.....	6
Buying stolen property	1
Careless handling of loaded firearms	5
Carrying concealed weapons.....	8
Carrying of arms, unauthorized.....	5
Committing a nuisance.....	12
Conduct causing arrest by civil authorities	2
Contempt of court.....	1
Creating a disturbance.....	16
Cruelty to animals.....	2
Destroying private property.....	10
Destroying public property.....	11

Sixty-second Article of War—Continued.

Discharging firearms without cause, endangering life.....	2
Disobedience of standing orders or regulations.....	118
Disobeying commissioned officer.....	59
Disobeying noncommissioned officer.....	270
Disobeying sentinel.....	6
Disgraceful conduct; indecent, infamous, and unnatural practices.....	15
Disorderly conduct.....	57
Disrespect to noncommissioned officer.....	16
Disrespect to superior officer.....	18
Drunk and disorderly.....	177
Drunkenness.....	187
Drunkenness, etc., causing arrest by civil authorities.....	11
Drunkenness incapacitating for duty.....	9
Drunk on duty.....	3
Embezzlement.....	24
Escaping from guard or sentinel.....	11
Escaping from guardhouse.....	10
Evasion of duty.....	2
False accusation.....	1
False statement or report.....	156
False swearing.....	4
Falsifying accounts.....	11
Fighting.....	20
Forgery.....	17
Fraud.....	19
Fraudulent enlistment.....	188
Gambling.....	12
Harrassing, annoying, and looting natives and citizens.....	17
Having possession of intoxicating liquor.....	7
Impersonating an officer, sentinel, or patrol.....	4
Indecent conduct.....	2
Indecent exposure of person.....	2
Insubordinate conduct toward commissioned officer.....	39
Insubordinate conduct toward noncommissioned officer.....	77
Interfering with noncommissioned officer in performance of his duty.....	3
Introducing liquor into camp, quarters, etc.....	30
Larceny.....	248
Leaving post.....	3
Leaving ranks without permission.....	3
Leaving hospital without permission.....	7
Losing arms, accouterments, stores, etc.....	5
Malingering.....	8
Manslaughter.....	1
Mayhem.....	2
Misappropriating and wrongfully disposing of public property.....	5
Neglect of duty.....	118
Obtaining money or property under false pretenses.....	5
Out of quarters after taps.....	5
Pawning borrowed property.....	7
Pawning Government property.....	6
Perjury.....	10
Permitting member of guard or prisoner to obtain intoxicating liquor.....	14
Receiving and disposing of stolen property.....	5
Refusing to perform duty.....	10
Refusing to submit to surgical operation.....	1
Resisting arrest.....	15
Resisting arrest by civil authority.....	2
Resisting noncommissioned officer.....	3
Resisting sentinel.....	3
Robbery.....	11
Self-maiming.....	1
Selling, losing, or wasting Government property.....	34
Selling or pawning stolen property.....	4
Sleeping while on duty.....	6
Sitting down while on post.....	5
Sodomy.....	4

Sixty-second Article of War—Continued.

Striking noncommissioned officer.....	28
Threatening civilian.....	4
Threatening noncommissioned officer.....	22
Threatening to kill.....	24
Threatening sentinel.....	1
Threatening soldier.....	3
Threatening superior officer.....	1
Threatening to do bodily harm.....	15
Using insubordinate language.....	69
Using insulting and abusive language.....	72
Using profane and indecent language.....	77
Using threatening and abusive language.....	55
Disorder, etc., charged as "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" (not included under previous heads).....	218

Nine officers were dismissed by sentence; and in 4 cases the sentences of dismissal were commuted to loss of files.

The number of men sentenced to dishonorable discharge was 2,056.

The following table shows, approximately, the convictions of desertion, classified according to the limits of punishment prescribed in the order of the President, published in General Orders, No. 42, Headquarters of the Army, 1901:

	Number.	Limit of confinement.
Surrendered:		<i>Months.</i>
After an absence of not more than thirty days.....	65	12
After an absence of more than thirty days.....	176	18
Apprehended:		
In service not more than six months at time of desertion.....	340	18
In service more than six months.....	455	30
Total number of convictions.....	1,036	
Average limit of confinement.....		22.89

In connection with this table it is to be observed that the limits of punishment are prescribed for "time of peace" only. The average period of confinement adjudged was about seventeen months, being considerably less than the average limit for the offense under the President's order.

The marked diminution in the number of trials by general court-martial, which amounts to nearly 20 per cent of the number of cases tried in the year ending June 30, 1903, is very gratifying, as indicating that the conditions of the military service are now such as to require less frequent resort to court-martial procedure in order to maintain discipline in the military establishment.

The records received at this office during the year covered by this report show that 2 persons were tried by military commission, being 70 less than in the preceding year. In each case the offense was murder, and the sentence imposed was death. The large decrease in trials by military commission is due to the fact that peace existed during the entire year in the Philippine Islands, except in certain portions inhabited by the Moro tribes.

INFERIOR COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following table is compiled from the reports of the judge-advocates of departments, and shows, approximately, for the departments named, the number of trials of enlisted men during the year by

garrison and summary courts, the number of acquittals, and, where given, the number of different men tried:

Department.	Garrison courts-martial.			Summary courts.		
	Trials.	Acquittals.	Men tried.	Trials.	Acquittals.	Men tried.
California.....	28	9	27	5,301	170	2,174
Colorado.....	19	6	.....	2,448	89	.....
Columbia.....	10	1	10	2,758	107	1,459
Dakota.....	25	9	.....	2,372	108	.....
East.....	118	.....	.....	15,037	620	.....
Gulf.....	7	1	7	1,239	67	948
Lakes.....	3	1	.....	2,373	68	.....
Missouri.....	36	8	.....	6,039	112	3,542
Texas.....	5	1	.....	1,938	79	1,227
Visayas.....	34	15	.....	2,567	83	1,471

This table shows clearly that the garrison court-martial has been largely superseded in practice by the summary court, the proportion of trials of the former, as compared with the latter, being, approximately, as 1 to 148.

The percentage of enlisted men tried, where the necessary data are given, is about 50; and of the men tried, about 60 per cent were tried only once, and about 80 per cent were tried not more than twice; so it seems that less than 10 per cent of the enlisted force were tried more than twice during the year by inferior courts-martial. In cases where the trials are frequent and the offender appears to be incorrigible, provision is made for his trial by general court-martial, although the offense may be one which would ordinarily be tried by summary court, and on proof of five previous convictions within one year preceding the arraignment the court is authorized to impose dishonorable discharge, together with forfeiture of pay and allowances, and a prescribed period of confinement. In this way the service is relieved of undesirable men who are enlisted, notwithstanding the efforts which are constantly being put forth to secure the best possible material for enlistment in the Army. The reports from four of the departments indicate that about 25 per cent of the dishonorable discharges were awarded through the use of previous convictions.

The statistics show, however, that many cases are referred to the inferior courts for trial which could be better disposed of by a resort to the disciplinary measures which are well within the authority and jurisdiction of post and company commanders. It is believed that the adoption of such measures would materially reduce the number of court-martial trials without impairing the standards of discipline which have always been maintained in the military service.

Upon the recommendation of the Department the eighty-third Article of War, which defines the jurisdiction of the several inferior courts in respect to their power to punish, was amended by the act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 951), in such a way as to permit those tribunals to impose sentences of three months' forfeiture of pay or three months' confinement at hard labor, or both, at the discretion of the court. The operation of this enactment has been to simplify the administration of military justice and to make it unnecessary to refer a considerable number of cases to general courts-martial for trial, which, prior to the adoption of the amendment, were exclusively triable by such tribunals. In this respect it has continued to justify the

expectations which were entertained as to its necessity and propriety when the matter was presented to Congress.

Attention is invited to the extracts from reports of judge-advocates of departments appended to this report.

In closing this report it gives me great pleasure to recognize the efficient assistance which I have received from the officers of the Department in their different fields of endeavor, and from the employees, both permanent and temporary, who are attached to the Judge-Advocate-General's Office. Their labors have been zealous and untiring, and the services rendered by them have been entirely satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

GEO. B. DAVIS,
Judge-Advocate-General.

APPENDICES.

Extract from annual report of Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, judge-advocate, Department of the Colorado, dated July 18, 1904.

There were 361 cases of desertion by enlisted men in the department during the year. Forty-one deserters were apprehended or surrendered themselves, and were tried and convicted.

These desertions can be in large part attributed to the malign influences of saloons and brothels situated near the reservations, seducing enlisted men from the paths of decency. This is only another of the many arguments in favor of restoring to the Army the canteen, which provided places of amusement and social intercourse, where men could get light refreshments under restraining, decent, and orderly influences.

Extract from annual report of Maj. F. L. Dodds, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, judge-advocate, Department of the Visayas, dated July 19, 1904.

The percentage of trials by general court-martial as compared with that of trials by inferior courts exhibits in a striking manner the practical utility and value especially of the summary court with its increased punishing power, as saving a large amount of court-martial work that would otherwise exist.

Remarks of Maj. Blanton Winship, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, judge-advocate, Department of the Lakes, supplementary to his annual report, dated July 13, 1904.

As supplementary to the tabulated annual report of this office, I have the honor to submit, touching the matter of administration of military justice in the department, my observations with reference to what I deem to be a matter of paramount importance, that of desertions.

* * * * *

The guardhouses in the department have been absolutely inadequate as an adjunct to the administration of military justice. The exercise of clemency has been used in any number of cases, amounting almost to jail deliveries, not from the fact of its being deserved, but because it was absolutely imperative that the guardhouses be cleared of prisoners to a number that would render sanitary conditions safe to health and life.

* * * * *

It is further to be remarked that the work required of general prisoners at posts is ordinarily of the lightest character, amounting to really no more than light exercise, and does not even approximate in quantity the labor performed by the good soldier. In fact, I have often heard officers state that the soldier had much rather, as a rule, do the work assigned to general prisoners than to guard them, with all of the attendant responsibilities.

* * * * *

Expense to the Government in the case of these people, without accruing benefit from an asset of labor, which is now wasted, and the development of a spirit of laziness seems to be the outcome of the present system.

Everything, it seems to me, argues for the establishment of a general military prison where general prisoners may be properly guarded and worked.

Extract from annual report of Capt. C. D. Roberts, acting judge-advocate, Department of Texas, dated July 9, 1904.

The lack of a military prison for all long term general prisoners has never been felt more than at present. The reasons for advocating such a prison are so self-evident and have been advanced so often that it seems unnecessary to repeat them here. Suffice it to say that discipline would be materially improved and the welfare of the prisoners themselves advanced if all general prisoners having, say, a year to serve, could be sent at once to a prison instead of being kept at posts.

Under the present system the different grades of prisoners are frequently kept together and proper discipline is impossible, while the young and inexperienced soldiers confined for slight offenses suffer great moral deterioration by contact with hardened criminals.

It is thought that if the present system must be continued, a plan should be devised whereby some other punishment than guardhouse confinement could be given the younger offenders in the service, without entirely depriving them of their pay.

* * * * *

With the beginning of the work on the addition to the post of Fort Sam Houston it is observed that the prices of business property immediately in rear of the new reservation have materially advanced, and that arrangements are already being made for the construction of the usual assortment of saloons, and dives, that the virtual abolition of the canteen feature of the post exchange, has made a universal accompaniment of every military post. I think it is beyond question that permission to sell beer in the post exchange would drive out of business at least two-thirds of the low resorts in the vicinity of posts. Or, if this is impracticable, it is thought that the selling of liquor within a certain distance of military posts should be prohibited by law. This is already done in some States in the case of schools and colleges, and its extension to the Army would be in the line of good citizenship, since the Army is virtually a training school of young men in the supremely important profession of public defense.

A clearly worded statute defining the status of soldiers' clothing after issue, and prohibiting its unauthorized wearing or purchase, should be enacted. It is, however, understood that this matter is now under consideration by higher authority.

One of the most serious disciplinary difficulties now confronting the Army is the lack of permanence in company organization—that is, the frequent total change of personnel, both officers and enlisted men. It will be impossible to attain to the old standard of discipline and efficiency so long as company organizations are regarded as merely schools for breaking in recruits. When an officer knows that his company will on a movement to foreign service be arbitrarily broken up by transfers, it is impossible for him to take the same interest as he would if he felt reasonably sure that he could keep the same men until their time was out. For the same reason reenlistments are very few, and old and efficient noncommissioned officers extremely scarce. I think it is certain that the Government loses more in inefficiency, desertions, and poor discipline than it can possibly gain by the small money saving made in transportation.

Extract from annual report of Capt. Joseph W. Glidden, acting judge-advocate, Department of Dakota, dated July 15, 1904.

The question arose in this department within the last few months of whether or not it is possible to proceed in law under the present United States statutes against civilians making a business of buying clothing from soldiers issued to them by the Government, and it was recommended by the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army that where a well-established case of this nature presents itself, that the case be put in the hands of the nearest United States attorney, and that it be prosecuted, so that an opinion upon this question may be obtained from the courts. This recommendation should not be lost sight of.

Extract from annual report of Capt. William G. Doane, acting judge-advocate, Department of the Missouri, dated July 15, 1904.

The number of cases in which the increased punishing power of summary courts was invoked, viz, 215, shows the material benefit afforded by the new legislation in the administration of military justice.

The demand for better facilities in the care and custody of military prisoners continues to be a question of first importance in the larger posts of this department where the evils of overcrowding are constantly in evidence.

During the year 60 escapes have occurred, 49 general prisoners and 11 prisoners who were awaiting trial, or the result of trial, under serious charges; a record chargeable in part to the overtaxed facilities for safeguarding prisoners under the present system.

The prison reports for the month of June, 1904, show 199 general prisoners and 185 garrison prisoners, a total of 384 in confinement on June 30, while the capacity of all the guardhouses when completely occupied is only 367 prisoners.

To hold in check the increase of garrison prisoners, it has been necessary to urge upon post commanders the necessity of resorting to disciplinary measures other than the courts for punishment, and the operation of General Orders, No. 69, current series, has aided in a measure in reducing the number of general prisoners, but for any permanent relief provision should be made either by increasing the guardhouse accommodations at the respective posts or, what seems more practicable, by returning to the former military prison system.

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